



OFFICIAL RALLY OBEDIENCE RULEBOOK

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020

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Official UKC Rules and Regulations Governing UKC Licensed Rally Trials Effective July 1, 2020

UKC LOGO & MAILING INFORMATION

UKC is the trademark of the United Kennel Club located in Kalamazoo, Michigan. The use of the initials UKC in association with any other registry would be in violation of the registered trademark. Notify the United Kennel Club, 100 E Kilgore Rd, Kalamazoo MI 49002-5584, should you become aware of such a violation.

Rally Competition and Philosophy

The UKC concept of Rally Obedience was derived from the long-standing traditional exercises found in Obedience competitions. The overall purpose of Rally is to allow all handlers, regardless of physical abilities, and all dogs, regardless of physical structure, to have the opportunity to participate and to experience success in Rally. All dogs need to have basic obedience training and will need to be able to follow the commands of their handler in order to qualify for UKC Rally titles. Unlike traditional Obedience, Rally handlers are allowed unlimited communication, praise, and encouragement with their dog without penalty and will be judged on the overall execution of each exercise.

A Rally performance is an uninterrupted presentation by the dog and handler without direction from the judge. The exercise used in Rally are arranged randomly to encourage a natural approach to the performance. The overall performance should convey fun, enthusiasm, and the ability of the dog-handler pair to work as a team.

Scoring and placements are based on a point system and though each Rally run is timed, the time is only used to break ties for placements and awards.

Exhibitor Guidelines. Every exhibitor who enters a licensed UKC event is expected to know the rules before competing and be ready to abide by them. Additional guidelines are as follows:

- Exhibitors' clothing should be neat and clean. Their apparel speaks to the respect they have for the sport, the event, and its proceedings.
- Exhibitors' dogs should be clean and, where necessary, brushed or trimmed to present a neat appearance.
- Experienced exhibitors should try to help new exhibitors; the future of the sport is in the hands of the Novice. All exhibitors must display good sportsmanship and respect for others.
- When discussing a score with the judge, exhibitors should accept the decision of the judge gracefully. Remember, it was the judge's evaluation of that performance on that day.

- Exhibitors should always keep their area clean, dispose of all dog waste appropriately and leave an event site in the condition they found it.

Eligibility to Judge a UKC Licensed Rally Trial. No person may judge a UKC Licensed Rally trial unless they hold a current UKC Judge's license for Rally Obedience and are in good standing with UKC.

Finality of Judges' Decisions. By entering a Rally trial, the owner and/or handler of any dog agrees to accept the decision of the judge as final. The decision of a judge is the opinion of the judge and not that of the United Kennel Club.

CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL RULES

Section 1. Governing Rules. UKC licensed events are governed by UKC rules, classifications, and point systems. The entry form signed by the exhibitor specifically states that the exhibitor is familiar with the UKC rules and regulations. Every exhibitor is expected to know the rules before competing and to be ready and able to abide by them.

Section 2. Jurisdiction. All UKC licensed Rally trials shall be governed by the Official UKC Rally Rulebook and the UKC Rules for All-Breed Events and Misconduct & Discipline Guidelines. The awarding of UKC Championship points and titles issued by the United Kennel Club are uniform and not given on a local or geographical basis.

Section 3. Who May Offer Rally Trials. Any club that is approved by UKC and meets the program's requirements may be granted a license to offer all-breed Rally trials.

Section 4. Conduct. UKC exhibitors and spectators are expected to display good behavior and good sportsmanship on and off the grounds. Judges, Event Committee members, and host club officers may excuse and/or bar exhibitors or spectators from the event grounds for violations of these rules or conduct that interferes with the event and event participants.

Section 5. Eligibility of Dogs. To be eligible to compete in licensed Rally classes dogs must be at least six (6) months of age and permanently registered with UKC or have a Performance Listing (PL) number (*formerly Limited Privilege (LP)*) or have a valid Temporary Listing (TL) number as of the day of the event. At a pre-entry only event, the dog must be permanently registered, have a PL (or LP) number, or have a valid TL number by the closing date of the event. Dogs with eliminating faults may compete in Rally trials.

Section 6. Ineligibility of Dogs. Dogs with these conditions are ineligible to compete in a Rally trial:

- Dogs less than six (6) months of age on the day of the trial
- Blind dogs
- Lameness
- Dogs that appear to be ill
- Females in season and pregnant or lactating females
- Dogs that have sutures, bandages, adhesive or any other material that is indicative of or related to any surgical or medical procedure
- Dogs that have anything attached to them for protection or adornment (elastic ties or small plain barrettes used to keep the hair from a dog's eyes are acceptable)

Should a handler attempt to compete in a Rally trial with a dog in any condition listed above, the judge shall excuse the dog from competition and mark the reason in the judges' book. The judge's decision in the matter is final and they need not seek the opinion of a veterinarian.

Section 7. Females in Season: The host club has the option of refunding the entire entry fee or retaining up to 50% of the fee as a processing fee of any Rally competitor who provides a veterinarian's certificate verifying that the female came into season after the closing date for entries. The certificate may be mailed, provided the post-mark is no later than the date prior to the day of the trial, or delivered by hand to the Event Secretary before the published start time of the trial.

Section 8. Inoculations. Please refer to the Official Rules for All-breed Events for rules regarding inoculations.

Section 9. Disqualified Dog. Dogs that have been disqualified by a Judge at a UKC Licensed event in accordance with the Dog Temperament section found in the UKC Rules for All-Breed Events, are ineligible to enter a UKC license event unless or until reinstated by UKC.

- *When an attack or attempt to bite a person happens inside of a ring, the Judge is to follow the official procedures outlined in the Official Rules for All-Breed Events, Chapter 1, Section 13. When it happens outside of the ring or anywhere on the event grounds, the Event Committee is to follow the same procedures outlined in the Official Rules for All-Breed Events, Chapter 1, Section 13.*
- *Dogs disqualified for attacking are immediately rendered ineligible to compete at any UKC events and the exhibitor shall forfeit all entry fees for any event where the dog has yet to compete. The exhibitor must secure the dog(s) and remain on the premises until the "Disqualified for Attacking" form has been completed in accordance with The Official Rules for All-Breed Events, Chapter 1, Section 13.*

Section 10. Earning Titles from Licensed Classes. UKC Rally titles may only be earned in the licensed classes. UKC Rally titles must be earned successively. Equivalent titles from other venues may not be substituted for UKC Rally titles in determining eligibility for a class but they may be used to determine a dog's eligibility for a division.

Section 11. Duplicate Title Certificates. Duplicate title certificates are available for a nominal fee. Contact the All-Breed Sports Department for current fees.

CHAPTER 2 - RING AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

Section 1. Rally Ring Requirements. All Rally rings must be free of hazardous obstacles and provide unrestricted visibility for judging and for exhibitor safety.

Section 2. Ring Size. The required minimum Rally ring size for a trial is 40 by 50 feet (or 2,000 square feet). Ring sizes may be larger.

Section 3. Surface. The surface of a Rally Obedience ring must be adequate to provide a firm and safe footing for dog and handler.

Section 4. Equipment Requirements Provided by the Host Club. A club hosting a UKC licensed Rally trial must provide the following equipment:

- **Ring Barriers.** The ring barrier may consist of a natural wall, ring gates, or ropes.
- **Indoor rings.** Mats or other suitable surface coverings must be used in the ring to provide safe footing for dog and handler.
- **Outdoor rings.** The ring area must be flat and free of hazards. Grass surfaces shall be mowed so the grass is short.
- **Ring Supplies.** Items such as pens, pencils, notepads, calculators, stopwatches, dry erase boards, dry erase markers, and clipboards must be available for use in the ring by the judge and stewards.
- **Signs.** The club is responsible for providing the UKC Rally signs that adhere to the specific exercise station numbers and descriptions and specifications outlined in these rules.
- **Sign Holders.** Signs holders must be suitable to hold each exercise sign securely in place for the ring conditions, whether the trial is held indoors or outdoors. Each sign used in a course must be placed in a sign holder and must be easily visible to the handler.
- **Exercise Station numbers.** Station numbers must be provided (1-17) and attached to the exercise sign holder. Station numbers are to be placed sequentially to indicate the order each exercise is to be performed along the course. Station numbers may be made of vinyl or any other suitable material and should be approximately 2 inches wide and 3 inches high.
- **Bowls.** Four standard dog food bowls must be available for each ring when the specific exercise calls for the use of the bowls. The type of bowl must have sides that slant from the top outward to the floor making it difficult for them to be turned over.
- **Distractions.** The judge may use either tempting treats (food) or toys that fit inside of the dog bowl (without hanging over the sides) for the exercises that call for distractions. A judge may only use only one type of distraction in the same course. When treats are used, the treats must be secured from the dog's attempts to obtain and/or eat them. A suggested way to secure the treats is to place them into the bowl and slide the bowl into a knee-high nylon sock that will cover the entire bowl. Other means of securing the treats into the bowl may also be used, provided the treats are inaccessible to the dog.
- **Jumps.** The high jump, bar jump (also known as upright jump), and the broad jump must meet the standard equipment regulations described below. When the course calls for a high jump, the judge has the option of using either the solid high jump or the bar jump.
- **High Jump.** The high jump must be solid and may be made of wood or a combination of PVC and vinyl inserts. The inserts between the posts must measure between 4 and 5 feet long. All parts of the high jump must be white. The high jump range must be able to be set in 2-inch increments anywhere from 4 inches and up to and including 14 inches. The width of the individual boards/inserts shall be 2 inches, 4 inches, and 8 inches wide and used in any combination to set the proper jump height for the division.
- **Bar Jump.** Standards for the bar jump must have provisions to hold the bar with the top edge of the bar measuring 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 inches from the ground. All parts of the jumps are to be white except the bar, which is to have alternating black and white bands approximately 2 inches and up to 6 inches in width. The bar may be made of wood or plastic. The jumps may be constructed of wood or PVC/plastic pipe, or with metal standards.
- **Broad Jump:** The broad jump will only be allowed in the Master (ROM) class, and will consist of three white telescoping hurdles, all about 8 inches wide and made of either wood or plastic. The largest hurdle will measure between 4 and 5 feet long and the clearance from the edge of the jump to the ground will be about 4 to 6 inches at the highest point. In the ring, they will be arranged in order of height (smallest to tallest) and evenly spaced for the required width. The required width of the hurdles will be 8" (one board), 16" (two boards), and 20" (two boards), depending upon the division. When decreasing the number of hurdles in the broad jump, the highest hurdle will be removed first. Note: if using the obedience broad jump,

the three lowest boards will be used.

- **Pylons or Cones.** There must be a minimum of 12 pylons or cones available for each Rally ring. The height of the pylons/cones must be approximately 12-18 inches in height, and they should be some shade of yellow, orange, or red in color.
- **Timers.** There are two acceptable methods of timing a performance. One is using a manual stopwatch, and the other is using an electronic timer. When the club uses stopwatches, there must be at least two stopwatches that record time to 1/100th of a second must be available for each Rally ring. Running times are used only to break ties for placements; they are not used as a part of the final numerical scores. In the event of failure of the electronic timers, the club must have a back-up system in place such as manual stopwatches and a person to act as a timing steward. The officiating judge may, however, require a back-up timing steward in addition to the electronic timers.
- **Wicket.** Any measuring device that is used to accurately determine a dog's height.

Section 5. UKC Rally Obedience Signs – Descriptions and Specifications.

All Rally signs used in a UKC Rally Trial must conform to these specifications. The list of the Rally Obedience exercises may be found in Chapter 12, Table 2.

- **Size.** Exercise signs must be minimum of 8.5 x 11 inches, printed in a landscape format.
- **Titles.** Signs must include the UKC Rally exercise number and exercise name in accordance with these regulations. The UKC Rally Obedience exercise number and name must be located in the upper right corner of the sign. Any additional lettering or symbols on the signs is permitted.
- **Background Color.** The sign background should be white since the exercise graphics are color-coded based upon the action performed by the handler and/or dog.
- **Exercise Color.**
 - o **Black and White signs.** Signs may be black and white, except for those exercises that require a halt.
 - o **Signs that require a Halt.** Signs that require a halt must have a red hexagonal inset on the sign with the word HALT in white letters against the red background. The location of the red halt must be in accordance with the exercise description as outlined in the rules for each exercise.
 - o **Color and Shape Specifics:** Signs will have the following color and shape designations to help exhibitors when performing exercises:
 - **Red:** Designates a halt (octagon).
 - **Dark Green line or arrow:** Designates handler or handler/dog movement.
 - **Light Green line or arrow:** Designated movement from dog only.
 - **Orange Shape:** Designates a position the dog must take and will be in a specific shape for sit (triangle), down (irregular pentagon), stand (rectangle).
 - **Blue X, line, or arrow:** Designates movement or a position or place for the handler.

Section 6. Equipment That Must Be Provided by the Exhibitor. An exhibitor must provide a collar and leash for each entered dog that complies with the rules herein. The use of E-Collars is strictly prohibited on the grounds of a UKC event.

- **Collars.** The dog may wear flat collars, slip, limited slip, or martingale type collars. Collars must properly fit the dog and be approved by the judge. Collar tags that are not attached or riveted directly to the collar, or any items hanging from the collar, are prohibited. Any kind of studded (spike), pinch or prong collars, harnesses (head and/or body), or any type of special training collars are prohibited in the Rally ring.
- **Leashes.** Leashes may be of either fabric or leather and must be of sufficient length to allow adequate slack for any exercises that are done on leash. Exhibitors may not use any type of longline or flexi leashes.

Section 7. Exhibitors Ring Attire. It is recommended that handlers wear rubber-soled closed-toe shoes. Clothes should be neat and comfortable with safety in mind. Handlers can wear articles of clothing with or without logos, and equipment such as vests, hats, etc., that display their training club's name.

Section 8. Prohibited Items. Mobile phones and video recording devices are prohibited on the exhibitor and dog during their judged performance. Exhibitors may not take any toys, food, bait bags, fanny packs, or other items that a dog may associate with bait into the ring. Dogs may not have anything attached to them for protection or adornment. The judge must require an exhibitor to remove any such item that they believe may violate this rule before allowing the exhibitor to enter the ring. Exhibitors who enter the ring and are found in violation of any part of this rule must be excused from the ring by the judge. The judge shall mark the judge's book as "Excused" and identify the exhibitor by writing the armband number and the reason for the excusal at the bottom of the judge's book. The judge's decision on this matter is final.

CHAPTER 3 - EXHIBITOR AND SPECTATOR CONDUCT AT UKC EVENTS

Section 1. Conduct Applicable to Exhibitors and Spectators. UKC exhibitors and spectators are expected to display good behavior and good sportsmanship in and out of the ring. Judges may excuse exhibitors from their ring for violations of these rules or conduct that interferes with the event and event participants. Event Committee members and host club officers may excuse exhibitors or spectators from the show grounds for violations of these rules or conduct that interferes with the event and event participants.

Section 2. Poor Sportsmanship. Poor sportsmanship that rises to the level of misconduct must be dealt with in accordance with the rules set forth in the *Official UKC Rules for All-Breed Events and Misconduct & Discipline Guidelines, category 1*. If the person has any dog(s) entered into the event, they shall not be permitted to exhibit until the hearing has been held and the exhibitor cleared of misconduct. An exhibitor who is not cleared of the misconduct charges may be requested to leave the event grounds by the Event Committee. In such cases, the club is not required to refund entry fee(s) for said dog or any additional dogs the exhibitor has entered on that day regardless if the dogs were shown or not.

Section 3. Double Handling. Persons outside the ring are prohibited from any intentional actions designed to affect the performance of a dog being judged in the ring. This prohibition shall apply equally to persons attempting to improve or to impair a performance. The Event Committee may expel from the event grounds any person they reasonably believe is double handling. Judges may excuse exhibitors from the ring whose dogs they reasonably believe are benefiting from double handling. Only one person may handle each dog in the ring.

CHAPTER 4 - RULES APPLYING TO EXHIBITORS

Section 1. Age. Rally Obedience handlers may be any age provided the handler is able to control the dog. A judge may excuse a handler at any time if they believe the handler is unable to control the dog. The judge's decision is final.

Section 2. Junior Handlers. Handlers under the age of 18 may compete as a Junior Handler. A Junior Handler may not have reached their eighteenth birthday as of January 1 of the competition year. After December 31 of the year in which a Junior Handler turns 18, the Junior may no longer participate in the Junior program. A club may request verification of the Junior participant's age. UKC Junior Members are responsible for notifying the Event Secretary/Manager of their participation upon checking in at the event. Handlers under 18 years of age do not have to be a member of the UKC Junior program to compete but will not be eligible for Junior awards or acknowledgements for which participants in the UKC Junior program are eligible.

Section 3. Handlers with Disabilities. Only one person may handle a dog in the ring/competition area (*with the exception of blind handlers*). Handlers may use a wheelchair, crutches, cane, or any other means of mechanical assistance in the ring. The judge may also make reasonable modifications to the exercises to the extent that it assists the handler. No modification may be made that gives any advantage to the handler's dog or that changes the dog's part of the required exercise/performance in anyway. If necessary, blind handlers may have someone read signs in the ring for the exhibitor to perform each exercise and tell the handler if the dog has completed the exercise.

Section 4. Dogs That May Not Be Entered Under a Judge in a Performance Event.

- No judge may pass judgment on a dog of which they are listed as owner or co-owner.
- No dog can be entered under a judge that has been owned or trained by the judge, or that has lived in the judge's household regardless of ownership, within three months of the date of the event.
- Dogs owned or co-owned by an officiating conformation judge may not be entered into any conformation event on the same weekend, regardless of which day(s) the judge officiates.

Section 5. Eligibility of Judges' Immediate Family and Household Members to Exhibit.

- Exhibitors who own or co-own a dog with any member of the judge's immediate family or member of the judge's household, regardless of ownership, may not enter under the officiating judge.
- A judge's immediate family and household members may exhibit any dog not owned or co-owned by the judge in any event any day of a scheduled weekend for which the judge has been hired. They may not enter or exhibit the dog in the same event type the judge is officiating on that day unless the back-up judge system is used.
- A judge's immediate family and household members may enter any event without restriction on any other day the judge is not scheduled to judge.

Section 6. Eligibility of Dogs Owned by Judges.

Rally Obedience judges may exhibit a dog or have a dog they own or co-own exhibited by someone else in any event preceding the day of their judging assignment, the day of their judging assignment, or the day after their judging assignment at an event for which they have hired.

- Dogs owned by a judge may be entered in and exhibited by the judge at the same trial(s) in which they are scheduled to officiate under the back-up judge system for performance events.
- No judge may interrupt, disrupt, delay, or reschedule an event in which they have entered a dog in order to complete their judging assignment.
- No judge may interrupt, disrupt, delay, or reschedule an event they are officiating in order to facilitate exhibiting their dog.
- Judges or clubs reported and proven to have interrupted, disrupted, delayed, or rescheduled an event to allow a judge to exhibit a dog will face disciplinary action.
- The judge must fulfill the assignment they were hired for and willingly and knowingly withdraw any entries in any event that presents a conflict.
- Judges exhibiting in any event on the same day other than the event they officiate will be eligible for awards, placements, All Stars, and Championship points where applicable.

Section 7. Back-Up Judge System. The judge must notify the club in advance that they wish to enter a dog in an event they are assigned to judge. The host club must designate a chief judge and a back-up judge on the event application.

- The chief judge will be the overall authority for judging the event for which they are assigned.
- Dogs owned by the chief judge may compete only under the assigned back-up judge.
- The back-up judge may only officiate for the chief judge.
- Chief judges' dogs are not eligible for any placements or awards in the class(es) in which they are competing.
- Chief judges' dogs are eligible for qualifying scores, titles, and All Stars Points.
- Back-up judges' dogs will be eligible for qualifying scores, titles, placements, awards, and All Stars Points in the class(es) they are competing.
- There will be no emergency replacements for back-up judges unless there is another fully licensed judge at the event to officiate in place of the back-up judge.

Section 8. Ring and Event Grounds Cleanup. Exhibitors are required to clean up after their dogs if they foul the ring or anywhere on the event grounds. If in the ring, the handler must either clean up after their own dog or assist the ring crew in cleaning the ring. Exhibitors who fail to clean up after their dogs may be directed by the Event Committee to leave the event grounds.

Section 9. Interfering with the Judge. No person may interfere with the Judge in any way while they are judging a run.

Section 10. Complaints about the Judge's Scoring. By entering a UKC event, the exhibitor is inviting the opinion of the judge and must accept the judge's decision as final. Exhibitors are encouraged to discuss performances with judges but must not argue about the judge's scoring or class placements. Complaints about the judge may only be lodged with the host club if the exhibitor believes the judge has violated a specific UKC rule. Complaints about a judge's knowledge or application of UKC Rally rules may be filed with UKC but must address specific deficiencies. Complaints must provide the name of the judge, the name of the host club, and the date of the event.

CHAPTER 5 - ENTRY ELIGIBILITY FOR LICENSED CLASSES

Section 1. Rally 1 Class. An exhibitor may handle two or more dogs in this class.

A Section.

- **Eligible competitors.** The following are eligible to compete in the A section of the Rally 1 class:
 - o Any exhibitor who has not handled a dog to a UKC Rally (URO1) title or traditional Obedience title, or its equivalent in another organization.
 - o Any dog that has not earned a title in UKC Rally or traditional UKC Obedience, or its equivalent title in another organization.
- **Ineligible competitors.** The following are ineligible to compete in the A section of the Rally 1 class:
 - o Any licensed or professional dog trainer.
 - o Any person licensed to judge Rally in UKC or any other organization.
 - o Any person licensed to judge traditional Obedience in UKC or any other organization.
 - o Any Rally or traditional obedience instructor, regardless of the person's status as an amateur or professional.
 - o Any handler other than the owner or an eligible member of the owner's immediate family.

B Section.

- **Eligible competitors.** The Rally 1 B class is open to all eligible dogs and handlers. The exhibitor does not need to own the dog entered.
- **Ineligible competitors.** Any dog that has earned the URO1 title is ineligible to enter the Rally 1 B class.

C Section.

- **Eligible competitors.** The following are eligible to compete in the C section of Rally 1:
 - Any dog that has earned the URO1 title.
 - The exhibitor does not need to own the dog entered.
- **Ineligible competitors.** Any dog that has not yet earned the URO1 title is not eligible to enter the Rally 1 C class.

Section 2. Rally 2 Class. An exhibitor may handle two or more dogs in this class.

A Section.

- **Requirements.** A dog must have earned the United Rally 1 title (URO1).
- **Eligible competitors.** The following are eligible to compete in the A section of Rally 2:
 - Any exhibitor who has not handled a dog to a UKC Rally (URO2) title or its equivalent in another other organization
 - Any exhibitor who has not handled a dog to a UKC traditional Obedience Companion Dog Excellent (UCDX) title or equivalent Obedience titles in any other organization.
 - Any dog that has not yet earned the URO2 title, CDX title, or an equivalent Rally or Obedience title in any other organization.
- **Ineligible competitors.** The following are ineligible to compete in the A section of the Rally 2 class:
 - Any dog that has earned the UKC Rally 2 (URO2) title or higher, or equivalent Rally titles in any other organization.
 - Any dog that has earned a UKC traditional Companion Dog Excellent Obedience (UCDX) title or its equivalent Obedience title in any other organization.
 - Any licensed or professional dog trainer.
 - Any person licensed to judge Rally in UKC or any other organization.
 - Any person licensed to judge traditional Obedience in UKC or any other organization.
 - Any Rally or traditional Obedience instructor, regardless of the person's status as an amateur or professional.
 - Any handler other than the owner or an eligible member of the owner's immediate family.

B Section.

- **Requirements.** A dog must have earned the United Rally 1 title (URO1).
- **Eligible competitors.**
 - Any dog or handler that has earned a URO1 title or higher.

Section 3. Rally 3 Class. An exhibitor may handle two or more dogs in this class provided they provide an additional handler should the dogs be required to be in the ring at the same time.

A Section.

- **Requirements.** A dog must have earned the United Rally 2 title (URO2).
- **Eligible competitors.** The following are eligible to compete in the A section of the Rally 3 class:
 - Any exhibitor who has not handled a dog to a UKC Rally 3 (URO3) title or an equivalent Rally title in any other organization.
 - Any exhibitor who has not handled a dog to a UKC traditional Obedience Companion Dog Excellent (UCDX) title or equivalent Obedience titles in any other organization.
 - Any dog that has not earned the RO3 title, UCDX title, or an equivalent Rally or Obedience title in any other organization.
- **Ineligible competitors.** The following are ineligible to compete in the A section of the Rally 3 class:
 - Any dog that has earned the UKC Rally 3 (URO3) title or higher, or equivalent Rally titles in any other organization.
 - Any dog that has earned a UKC traditional Obedience Companion Dog Excellent (UCDX) title or its equivalent Obedience title in any other organization.
 - Any licensed or professional dog trainer.
 - Any person licensed to judge Rally Obedience in UKC or any other organization.
 - Any person licensed to judge traditional Obedience in UKC or any other organization.
 - Any Rally Obedience or traditional Obedience instructor, regardless of the person's status as an amateur or professional.
 - Any handler other than the owner or an eligible member of the owner's immediate family.

B Section.

- **Requirements.** A dog must have earned the United Rally 2 title (URO2).
- **Eligible competitors.**
 - Any dog or handler that has earned a URO2 title or higher.

Section 4. Rally Master Class. An exhibitor may handle two or more dogs in this class.

A Section.

- **Requirements.** A dog must have earned the United Rally 3 title (URO3).
- **Eligible competitors.** The following are eligible to compete in the A section of the Rally Master class:
 - Any exhibitor who has not handled a dog to a UKC Rally Master (ROM) title or an equivalent Rally title in any other organization.
 - Any exhibitor who has not handled a dog to a UKC traditional Obedience Companion Dog Excellent (UCDX) title or an equivalent obedience title in another organization.
 - Any dog that has not earned the ROM title, UCDX title, or an equivalent Rally or Obedience title in any other organization.
- **Ineligible competitors.** The following are ineligible to compete in the A section of the Rally Master class:
 - Any dog that has earned the UKC Rally Master (ROM) title or higher, or equivalent Rally titles in any other organization.
 - Any dog that has earned a UKC traditional Obedience Companion Dog Excellent (UCDX) title or its equivalent Obedience title in any other organization.
 - Any licensed or professional dog trainer.
 - Any person licensed to judge Rally Obedience in UKC or any other organization.
 - Any person licensed to judge traditional Obedience in UKC or any other organization.
 - Any Rally Obedience or traditional Obedience instructor, regardless of the person's status as an amateur or professional.
 - Any handler other than the owner or an eligible member of the owner's immediate family.

B Section.

- **Requirements.** A dog must have earned the United Rally 3 title (URO3).
- **Eligible competitors.**
 - Any dog or handler that has earned a URO3 title or higher.

Section 5. Class Restrictions

- No dog may be entered more than once in the same rally class.
- No dog may be entered in more than one section (A, B, or C) of the RO1 class or more than one section (A or B) of the RO2, RO3, or ROM classes.
- No dog may be entered in the A section of RO1 and RO2 class at the same trial.
- No dog may be entered in the A section of RO2 and RO3 class at the same trial.
- No dog may be entered in the A section of RO3 and ROM class at the same trial.
- No dog may be entered in the A section and B section of the same Rally class at the same trial.
- A dog that has earned the URO1 title may not compete in the RO1 A or B sections, but may continue to compete in RO1 C.
- A dog that has earned the URO2 title may continue to compete in the RO1 C and RO2 B sections.
- A dog that has earned the URO3 title may continue to compete in the RO1 C, RO2 B, and RO3 B sections.
- A dog that has earned the ROM title may continue to compete in the RO1 C, RO2 B, RO3 B, and Master B sections.

CHAPTER 6 - RULES APPLYING TO LICENSED CLASSES.

Section 1. Order of Class Judging. Classes may be judged in any order as determined by the host club.

Section 2. Order of Judging. Dogs may be judged by numerical order according to armband number, or by jump height within each class. The judge has the discretion to allow a dog to be judged out of sequence at the request of the handler.

Section 3. Requirement to Judge an Entire Class. If two or more judges are used at a trial, one judge must judge an entire class with the exception of judges who are trialing their own dog and using the back-up judge system.

Section 4. Entry Limits Allowed per Judge per Day. Rally entries are limited to 125 entries per judge per day. Any club whose entries exceed the limit of 125 entries per judge per day may choose to hire an overflow judge or may establish a wait list. The

rules regarding overflow judges and wait list procedures can be found in the *UKC Official Rules for All-Breed Events*.

Section 5. Limiting Entries. Clubs may not place any entry limits on any of the individual classes or size divisions, nor may a club limit their Rally entries below 125 entries per judge per day, without the written approval from UKC. Clubs that wish to limit the number of entries must submit their request in writing to UKC and receive approval. Once the entry limit has been reached, no additional entries may be accepted unless the club has established a wait list.

Section 6. Using the Same Judge for Rally and Obedience. A club may petition UKC for approval to use the same judge to officiate for both Rally and Obedience on the same day provided that the judge holds both the Obedience and Rally license. The written request must be included, and the trial entry limit designated on the event application. Clubs that do not set their entry limits will automatically be limited to accepting a total of 30 Obedience entries and 60 Rally entries.

Section 7. Exceeding Entry Limits. A judge is limited to judging no more than 8 hours per day.

The club may use the information found in Chapter 17, Trial Limits, to calculate and set the number of entries that will be allowed for Rally and Obedience per day to avoid exceeding the time limit. When a club only offers Rally Obedience, any club whose entries exceed the limit of 125 dogs per judge per day may choose one of the options outlined in the All-Breed Rules.

Section 8. Allowing Obedience Entries into a Licensed Rally Trial. A club may offer a limited Obedience trial on the same day their Rally trial is offered without having to apply for a full Obedience trial under the following conditions:

- The request for an add-on Obedience trial must be included with the Rally trial application and must follow all scheduling deadlines.
- The club may use the same judge provided the judge holds both the Obedience and Rally Obedience judging licenses.
- The club will include each Obedience entry as part of the 125 Rally entry limit.
- Entries may be accepted for any Obedience class offered. The regular Novice, Open, and Utility classes may be offered.
- High in Trial, High Combined, and High Scoring Junior must be offered.
- Clubs will pay a \$4 per entry recording fee for each Obedience entry to be included with the regular recording fees.
- An Obedience Trial Report must be submitted along with the Rally Obedience Trial report, plus all recording fees.
- Clubs who request an add-on Obedience trial may also limit Obedience entries.

Section 9. Start Time. The start of a Rally trial includes the judge's briefing and handler walk-through without the dog, all of which shall occur after the advertised start time. Officiating judges who are entered into the Rally trial under the back-up judge system may be judged any time prior to or after the trial.

Section 10. Honoring Exercise. The Rally 3 class includes an honoring exercise that requires the presence of two dogs in the ring. When large classes are divided, the honoring dogs should be selected from the same divided section. When it is impossible or impractical to have an honoring dog from the same class or divided section, the judge may request the use of a courtesy dog.

Section 11. Honoring System. The judge may choose one of these honoring systems or any other system, provided that every exhibitor's dog has an equal opportunity to complete the requirements of each exercise. The most common systems used to select an honoring dog are:

- **Two-by-two paring.** Exhibitors are paired so dog #1 works before it honors while dog #2 honors before it works, then dog #3 works before it honors while dog #4 honors before it works and so forth until the class is completed. In classes of two, each dog will serve as honoring dog for the other.
- **Working prior to honoring.** A courtesy dog will act as the honoring dog while the first dog works. Then the first dog will honor for the second dog while it works and so forth. When it is the last dog's turn, the courtesy dog will work while the last dog in the class completes its honoring exercise.
- **Working Dog:** The dog performing the exercises.
- **Honoring Dog:** The dog performing the down exercise in the ring while the working dog performs the other exercises.

Section 12. Courtesy Dogs for the Honoring/Working Exercise. The courtesy dog is a dog that is either not entered in the event at all or entered in a different class. When a courtesy dog is entered in the trial, but not in the class where it serves, no deductions shall be taken from the completed score should that dog fail while acting as the courtesy dog. A judge may excuse or disqualify a courtesy dog in accordance with the dog temperament rules found in the *Official UKC Rules for All-Breed Events, Misconduct & Discipline Guidelines*.

CHAPTER 7 - RING PROCEDURES

Section 1. Checking In. The exhibitor is expected to know the scheduled trial start time and to be present and ready to go when they are called. Upon arrival, the exhibitor should check in to determine the dog's armband number and the judging order.

Section 2. Leash Requirements. Exhibitors are always expected to keep their dogs under control. When not exhibiting, dogs must be on a leash held by a handler or may be in a crate. When exhibiting, every dog must enter and leave the ring on a leash. Exhibitors who fail to leave the ring with the dog on leash shall be penalized with a major handler fault. The Event Committee

may expel from the event grounds any person whose failure to control a dog interferes with judging or with the ability of other exhibitors to present their dogs.

Section 3. Ring Conflicts. A club offering an event that has more than one activity or a trial with more than one ring should anticipate the likelihood of conflicts and be prepared to handle them. If the exhibitor believes they may have ring conflicts, they must notify the stewards of possible conflicts before the class(es) start. The judge may allow the exhibitor to show out of order, but it is the exhibitors responsibility to be flexible enough to deal with the requirements likely to result from multiple entries. Should the class be completed prior to the exhibitor's run and the next class has begun, the exhibitor will be marked absent. Exhibitors are responsible for being ringside when it is their turn to exhibit. Judges have the final say and are not required to wait for dogs.

Section 4. Barking and Whining. A dog that barks or whines once or twice during any exercise should not be penalized. Dogs may be penalized for barking or whining, depending upon the degree of intensity and frequency of barking and whining.

1. A dog that barks frequently may receive a major deduction.
2. A dog that barks continuously throughout the performance shall receive a non-qualifying score.
3. A dog that whines continually through the performance should receive a 10-point deduction.

Section 5. Fouling the Ring. A dog that eliminates, spits up, or vomits in the ring must be excused and may not compete in any remaining exercises. The excusal must be recorded on the judges' book.

Section 6. Leaving the Ring. A dog that leaves the ring and does not return to the handler must not receive a qualifying score. The judge must excuse the handler, and the excusal must be recorded on the judges' book.

Section 7. Asking to be Excused. A handler may ask to be excused from any class for any reason. Should this happen the judge will grant the excusal and the excusal must be recorded on the judges' book.

Section 8. Excusing a Handler. The judge must excuse a handler who exhibits poor sportsmanship. The dog of the excused handler may not participate in the trial with a different handler. The judge's decision in these matters is final.

Section 9. Excusing a Dog. A dog that shows fear or extreme hesitancy inside or outside the ring or a dog whose behavior is not responsive or under the handlers control to the handler's commands must be excused, and the excusal must be recorded on the judges' book.

Section 10. Dog Temperament and Behavior. A dog that demonstrates aggression to any person or dog while in the ring, during the scored performance, or during familiarization must be excused.

Section 11. Dog Abuse. Any person who observes dog abuse on the event grounds must report it to a member of the event committee or an officer of the host club.

- A member of the event committee or officer of the host club who becomes aware dog abuse on the event grounds must consider it misconduct and treat the incident in accordance with the *UKC Misconduct and Discipline Guidelines, Category 1*.
- A judge who is made aware that dog abuse on the event grounds must not allow the handler to compete and must report the matter in accordance with the *UKC Misconduct and Discipline Guidelines, Category 1*.

CHAPTER 8 - JUDGING STANDARDS, GENERAL SCORING, AND DEDUCTIONS

Section 1. Judging Standards. The method of judging each Rally performance adopted in these regulations is intended to reflect the handler's sportsmanship and ability to direct the dog to efficiently and accurately perform each of the exercises. The dog/handler team will heel from sign to sign and should perform all aspects of the course with enthusiasm and at a brisk, natural pace. Where there is a specific situation or rule that is not addressed in the Rally rules, the current UKC Obedience Rules and Regulations will take precedence.

Section 2. Commands, Signals, Orders.

- **Commands.** A command is a spoken instruction given by the handler to the dog and may be used by the handler to convey instructions to the dog at any time.
- **Signals.** A signal is a hand or hand and arm movement that may be used by the handler at any time to convey instructions to the dog. The dog's name may be used at any time and in any combination with commands and signals. A judge may use signals to convey instructions to the handler.
- **Commands and/or Signals.** When the rules indicate that a command is given, handlers may give a command and/or signal for all exercises in Rally.
- **Orders.** An order is the instruction given by the judge to the handler. Orders may be spoken or given by signal.
- **Additional Gestures.** At a Rally trial, the use of multiple commands and hand signals is allowed, except where specifically prohibited for the exercise. Exhibitors may use any verbal means of communication to encourage their dog while on the course without penalty, except where otherwise specified in these regulations.

Section 3. General Presentation. Rally consists of a continuous uninterrupted performance in which the judge gives no verbal directions, except to give clearance for handlers to start. The exercises in a Rally course are executed in the same general manner as they would be in a traditional obedience performance, except that teamwork between the handler and dog is more important than the accuracy or precision typical of a traditional obedience performance.

Section 4. Communication with the Dog. Handlers are allowed unlimited communication with the dog in the form of verbal praise and encouragement. Hand signals and verbal commands may be used to direct the dog to perform a specific function. Handlers may pat their leg or clap their hands together to encourage attention at any time throughout the performance, including heeling between exercise locations. Harsh commands or excessively loud clapping to obtain the dogs attention are to be penalized.

Section 5. Scoring, Second Commands, or the Repetition of Commands. A handler may give several commands without penalty. Scoring of the performance is based on the length of time the dog takes to perform the specific command given by the handler. Dogs that perform the exercise but are slow to respond may be assessed a minor to a major deduction for the slow response. Dogs that are non-responsive even after the handler has given several commands to perform an exercise may be excused from the course. Any dog that refuses to perform an exercise shall receive a non-qualifying score.

Section 6. Heel Position. The heeling precision and perfect heel position when moving as evaluated in traditional Obedience is not required in Rally Obedience. Heeling in Rally, whether walking, standing, sitting, or lying down is defined as the dog under control and on the handler's left side within a 1-foot range. Heeling is done at a normal pace and is described as walking briskly and naturally with the dog's body straight and parallel to the line of forward motion. When the exercise calls for the handler and dog to be in heel position, the described heel position is to be maintained whether the team is performing a specific exercise or heeling in between exercise stations.

Section 7. Heeling Between Exercise Locations. Handlers who do not heel at the normal pace between stations 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 under 1 point shall not be scored.

Section 8. Luring. Handlers must not coax or lure the dog into performing any exercise. Luring can be considered as any excessive body movements, such as the handler bending over or using their hand or arm directly in the dog's face (other than placing the dog in the down position) to guide a dog through an exercise. Handlers who lure a dog through exercises when the dog would not have performed the station otherwise may be penalized, depending upon the extent of the deviation, up to and including a non-qualifying score.

Section 9. Missed Stations and Exercises. A handler must be assessed a major deduction if they pass up an exercise sign, but immediately return to perform the missed station prior to starting the next station. 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.

Section 10. Starting a Performance. The timing of the team's performance does not start until any part of the team steps across the starting line. However, judging begins once the handler indicates they are ready. A judge may assess a major or minor deduction for a handler who delays the start of their performance upon the forward order of the judge or for a dog that is forging significantly when crossing the start line.

Section 11. Completing a Performance. The performance is considered completed and the timer stopped when any part of the team crosses the finish line after the performance of the last exercise station. Crossing the finish line at any other time during the performance does not conclude the performance. The team should cross the finish line together. A judge may assess a major or minor deduction for a dog that is lagging significantly when crossing the finish line.

Section 12. Unsportsmanlike Behavior. A judge may penalize an exhibitor for unsportsmanlike behavior in the ring by deducting points for each infraction. A judge who observes unsportsmanlike behavior that rises to the level of abuse must excuse the handler and the excusal must be recorded on the judges' book. The judge may file a misconduct complaint with the Event Secretary.

CHAPTER 9 - JUDGING PROCEDURES

Section 1. Judges' Authority in the Ring. The judge may use whatever reasonable procedures necessary to evaluate each dog's performance in an effective and efficient manner. The same procedures will be used to judge each dog in a class. The judge should always consider the safety of both the dog and the handler. The judge may make modifications as necessary, including but not limited to, substitution or omission of obstacles otherwise required, if weather or other conditions indicate that performance of those obstacles cannot be evaluated without risk.

Section 2. Judges' Decisions. The judge's decision on the day of the trial is final. All questions or disputes occurring at a Rally trial shall be resolved by the judge. Judges are encouraged to speak to exhibitors about their dog's performance. Judges are not required to maintain conversation with angry or upset exhibitors. Judges may not ask an exhibitor any unnecessary questions regarding the dog while in the ring.

Section 3. Judges' Briefing. The judges' briefing must be held at the beginning of each class or section if the class must be split due to the number of entries. The judge will inform the handlers of any specific performance variances for peculiar stations and

any details which may not be obvious concerning the course. The exhibitors will have an opportunity to ask questions at this time.

Section 4. Course Familiarization. Immediately following the judge's briefing, a period of approximately 5 to 10 minutes will be allowed for all handlers in the class to walk the course without dogs to familiarize themselves with the stations and flow of the course and to plan handling strategy. Instructors may walk the course with their students. Course familiarization is not mandatory and anyone absent when it takes place may forfeit the opportunity to participate in course familiarization.

Section 5. Warm-Ups. All rules governing Rally trials shall apply in the warm-up area. Exhibitors may elect to warm up their dogs prior to exhibiting. Warm-ups are to be kept simple and must not interfere with another exhibitor's performance in the ring. Training on the grounds, except in the designated warm up area of a licensed Rally trial, is not permitted. A host club may elect to set an area or ring aside for warm-ups. The warm-up area must not disturb or interfere with the trial area. It is recommended that the warm-up ring be in a separate facility or area and consist of one hurdle jump. Only one handler/dog team at a time may use this area. Dogs on deck will have priority in the warm-up ring. If there is not designated warm-up area, exhibitors may use an area outside of trial grounds to warm up their dogs if the handler and dog are not disruptive to competition and the dog is on a leash held by the handler.

Section 6. Judging a Dog Out of Sequence. A judge has the discretion to allow a dog to be judged out of sequence. It is recommended that dogs judged out of sequence be judged at the end of the class.

Section 7. Starting Position. On direction of the steward, the handler with the dog on lead will proceed to the starting line and will position the dog to start. The dog does not need to be in a sitting position before beginning the course. In Rally 2, Rally 3 and Rally Master classes, the handler is to remove the lead and hand it to the steward. Leashes may not be placed in the handler's pocket. The steward may leave the lead near the exit gate or have it available for the handler upon the completion of the course. While waiting for the first order, the handler may pet or praise the dog before the start of the performance.

Section 8. Judges' Calls. The judge will verify the timing steward is ready and will ask the exhibitor "Are you ready?" prior to giving the first order. When the handler indicates they are ready to start, their hands must be off the dog, or a minor handling fault will be assessed. Once the judge orders "Forward," and the performance begins, the judge may not assist the handler and may make the following calls:

Section 9. Calling a Fault. In all Rally classes, the judge may call out a fault during the performance to inform the handler of any fault that would otherwise result in a non-qualifying score. When a fault has been called, the handler may repeat the station and attempt to perform the exercise successfully.

Section 10. Asking for a Ruling. At any level, the handler may ask the judge for a ruling only in certain situations where it is unclear to the handler whether the dog has successfully completed an exercise or segment of an exercise.

Section 11. Handler Initiation of a Repeat Attempt. A handler may initiate a repeat attempt of an exercise station in any class if the fault is so obvious that it would result in a non-qualifying performance.

Section 12. Assessing a Fault. Any time an exhibitor initiates or must repeat an attempt of a station (partially or in its entirety) a major 3-point deduction shall be assessed in addition to any other scoring deductions made during the repeat of the exercise.

Section 13. Interrupted Performance. Should a dog's performance be unfairly hindered by extraordinary circumstances over which the handler had no control, the judge may allow the exhibitor to repeat that station in its entirety without penalty. A judge may only allow this when it will not give an unfair advantage to any dog.

Section 14. Judge's Evaluation of a Performance. 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. A dog that does not perform consistently or an exhibitor who must constantly coax the dog through the course must receive a deduction consistent with the infraction.

Section 15. Scoring of a Performance. Several Rally exercises allow for a more relaxed performance from the exhibitor and dog, so they are not scored as harshly as one would see in a traditional obedience performance. However, handler errors that would be assessed one or more points in traditional obedience must be scored the same in Rally.

Section 16. Qualifying Performance. The maximum number of points that may be earned in any Rally run is 100 points. Fault deductions are subtracted from a perfect 100 score. The team must retain a minimum of 70 of the 100 points to earn a qualifying score.

Section 17. Minor, Major, and Non-Qualifying Faults. Deviations and point deductions will be determined by the judge, based upon the performance of the dog and handler. It will be at the judges' discretion whether to assess major, minor, or non-qualifying scores during a performance, except as allowed in the Rally rules. There shall be no fault deductions in any class of less than one (1) point.

- **Fault / Deduction Assessments.**

Minor Fault Assessments	1- or 2-point deduction
Major Fault Assessment	3 or more points deduction
Mandatory Fault Assessment	10-point deduction
Non-Qualifying Assessment	A non-qualifying score results from an unsuccessful performance as specified in these Regulations or from a final score of less than 70 points

- **Fault Assessment Graph.**

The graph below provides an easy reference to general assessments for specific deviations in a performance. The list of exercise deviations is not exclusive, and the judge may assess scoring penalties for other exercise deviations not found in this list.

Minor Assessment 1 to 2 points	Minor to Major Assessment 1 point plus	Major Assessment 3 points plus	Mandatory Assessment 10 points	Non-Qualifying / Automatic NQs NQ Score
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occasional tight leash • Handler that moves or bumps an exercise station sign • Dog crosses finish line out of heel position • All normal heeling deductions apply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Sit • Crooked Sit • Forged Sit • Wide Sit • Lagging • Heeling Wide • Forged Heeling • Bumping/Crowding • Anticipation Non-Principal part • Jerking Leash • Training Correction • Sitting Behind Handler • Luring Dog through station • Heeling imperfections not noted above • Dog leaves the ring, but immediately returns to its handler. • Dog not in heel position when crossing the finish line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog barks frequently during performance • Repeat of an exercise station • Repeated section of an exercise station • Unnecessary body motion, such as bending over, crouching, waving arms • Excessive foot movements or moving away from normal position • Dog leaves the ring, but with repeated calls, returns to its handler • Dog jumps incorrect height or width 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No change of pace by handler on fast or slow • Handler does not return to their normal pace after a slow/fast change of pace • Running between stations to better time • Handler knocks over an exercise station sign • Entering or Leaving ring without dog on leash • Dog whines continuously throughout the performance • Handler repositions dog before allotted exercise time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous tight leash to control dog • Dog continuously barks throughout the performance • Bait/Food or training aids in the ring • Harsh verbal corrections • Handler continuously adapts their pace to accommodate the dog • Unsuccessful repeat attempt of exercise • Missed Station • Dog fouls the ring • Dog leaves the ring and does not return • Unsportsmanlike behavior • Abuse of dog • Dog that shows any aggressiveness toward any person or dog during a performance • Anticipation – Principal part • Non-Performance

Section 19. Explanations and Examples of Deviations and Scoring.

- **Principle Part.** All Rally exercises have the principle part or parts of the exercise noted in its description. The execution of the principle part(s) of the exercise is required, though the deviations from the ideal performance may be scored with deductions ranging from minor up to and including non-qualifying.
- **Assessing Faults.** The assessment of minor and major fault points will depend upon the severity of the deviation from ideal. Some deductions are mandatory, while other deductions are at the discretion of the judge. When evaluating a performance, errors or small infractions (during heeling, halts, and in the performance of the required exercises), that would be normally be scored with less than one half (1/2) of a point in a traditional obedience performance, would not receive any deduction in a Rally performance.
- **Assessing Minor to Major Faults.** Dogs that deviate from an ideal performance can be assessed anywhere from a minor deduction to a major deduction depending upon the extent of the deviation from ideal. In the RO1 class, where all exercises are performed on leash, the tightening or jerking of the leash by a handler must be penalized as follows: A minor deduction (occasional tight leash), a major deduction (frequent tight leash), or a non-qualifying score (constant tight leash). Another assessment is to be made for any dog that crosses the finish line out of heel position.
- **Assessing Mandatory Faults.** Some of the Rally stations have specific mandatory performance standards. When a dog or handler does not perform in a station that has mandatory requirements, the judge must assess a mandatory fault. A handler that runs between exercise stations to better their running time must receive a mandatory fault. Any handler who repeats an incorrectly performed station or a segment of a station must receive a mandatory major fault for each infraction.
- **Entering and Leaving the Ring.** All dogs must enter and leave the rally ring on leash. Handlers who allow their dog to enter and/or exit the ring without a leash shall receive a mandatory 10-point major fault that will be subtracted from their final performance score.
- **Exercise Signs.** The handler has control over their direction while following the course. A handler who bumps or moves an exercise station will be assessed a minor fault for each infraction.

- o **Handlers.** A handler that inadvertently knocks over an exercise station may be assessed a minor penalty, whereas a handler who intentionally knocks an exercise station over can be assessed with a major penalty, up to and including a non-qualifying score.
- o **Dogs.** With the exception of exercises 127, Moving Side Step Right and 128, HALT, Side Step Right & Forward, the dog will no longer be penalized for inadvertently bumping or knocking over an exercise sign. Dogs will be penalized accordingly with a minor up to and including a non-qualifying score for picking up a sign, nose-punching a sign, or pouncing on a sign.
- **Luring a Dog.** A handler who lures the dog through an exercise will receive a minor to major fault, depending upon the severity of the deviation. Luring can be deemed as bending over and guiding the dog through the station with its leash or using hand motions to coax the dog. The judge will determine if a handler is luring their dog and will score the dog appropriately. The judge's decision in this matter is final.
- **Non-Qualifying on Exercise Stations.** Any handler that misses an exercise station or who is unsuccessful in an attempt or unsuccessful in a repeated attempt to perform an exercise station must be assessed a non-qualifying score.
- **Automatic Non-Qualifying Scores.** Any handler that gives excessively loud or harsh commands or other inappropriate actions must be excused and the excusal must be recorded on the judges' book.
- **Unsportsmanlike Conduct and Misconduct of Handlers.** The judge may assess major or minor deductions for exhibitors who train or make training corrections in the ring consistent with the infraction. Major deductions shall be assessed for any handler who makes derogatory remarks or that displays unsportsmanlike conduct while exhibiting. At the judge's discretion, other acts of handler misconduct can be assessed penalties anywhere from minor deductions up to and including non-qualifying deductions.

Section 20. Performance and General Scoring of Basic Exercises. The design of each Rally course will vary. As the class level increases, so does the difficulty of the exercises. As with traditional obedience, not every situation is detailed regarding specific deductions. However, in Rally, the performance and scoring of common basic exercises remain the same, regardless of the class or level in which the exercise is used.

Section 21. Scoring Segmented Stations. When performing each specific component of a station, the execution of each segment of the exercise should be completed and scored separately. At a station with more than one segment, the principal parts of the exercise must be completed. If an insignificant portion of a segmented exercise is done incorrectly, this should be scored as a major or minor error depending on the extent of the deviation.

Section 22. Basic Exercises and Scoring (All Class Levels). Unless otherwise outlined for the specific exercise station and performance, all basic exercises listed below are performed and scored in the same manner.

- **The Stand.** In all exercises that require the dog to stand, except those in the Master class, the handlers may signal, command, or turn towards the dog and use physical contact to stand the dog. The handler must return to heel position before continuing onto the next step of the exercise or moving onto the next station.
 - o **General Scoring.** Dogs that resist or do not stand as required by the exercise are to receive a non-qualifying score. Depending upon 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.
 - o **Moving Exercises for Master Class.** In the Master class, whenever there is a moving exercise (Stand, Down, Sit), the handler may not pause or touch the dog to help position them for the required exercise.
- **Halts.** All exercises that have a red hexagonal halt in the sign indicates that a halt must be performed, and the dog must sit. When performing a halt, the handler must come to a complete stop and the dog must automatically sit in heel position. Ideally, the dog will not stop in a stand before sitting. The handler may take two or three steps to slow their forward motion before halting.
 - o **Scoring.** If the dog does not sit, the exercises is to be assessed a non-qualifying score unless it is part of an exercise where the sit is not a mandatory or major component of the station.
 - o **Summary.** Segmented exercises where the dog usually sits are scored according to how vital they are for the exercise to be complete and may be scored as minor or major deductions depending upon the specific requirement of the exercise and the extent of the deviation. Examples of segmented exercises are as follows:
 - **As part of a front,**
 - **As part of a finish,**
 - **As part of a 1-2-3 exercise.**
- **Turns.** Turns may be quarter turns, half turns, three-quarter turns, or full circle turns and may be to the left or right. All turns are executed in one continuous motion with the dog remaining in heel position. The exercise signs will indicate the direction and/or extent of the turn.
 - o **General Scoring.** Should a handler turn in the wrong direction, they may repeat the exercise but will be assessed a major deduction. Exercises that require a dog to perform the 180° turn and/or pivot immediately after a jump are prohibited.
- **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 normal pace is an exhibitor's usual speed as they move about the course. A fast pace is double the pace of an exhibitor's usual speed, and a slow pace is half the pace of an exhibitor's usual speed. All changes of pace will start with the handler in a normal pace. When executing the change of pace, the handler must noticeably change their pace according to the exercise station. The dog does not necessarily have

to change their pace but must be able to stay in heel position as the handler increases or decreases their speed. Once the change of pace exercise has been performed, the handler must return to their normal pace.

- o **General Scoring.** A change of pace is mandatory when the exercise sign indicates a fast or slow pace. Handlers that fail to perform a change of pace whatsoever are to receive a non-qualifying score. A handler that does not notably change pace must receive a mandatory 10-point deduction.
- o **Prohibition.** While performing either a slow or fast pace, it is not permissible to require the team to perform any other exercise until they have returned to a normal pace.
- **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 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 directions, 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.
 - o **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 mandatory HALT shall be assessed a non-qualifying score.
- **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 to its right 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 their 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.
 - o **General Scoring.** Dogs that do not come close enough in front of the handler so that the handler may touch the dog without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot, will receive a non-qualifying score. Crooked sits in front of the handler may be assessed a major to a minor deduction depending upon the extent of the deviation from ideal. Dogs that fail to sit at front but are close enough to the handler shall be given a major deduction.
- **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.
 - o **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.
- **When an Exercise or Station May Be Repeated.** Although Rally is more lenient than traditional Obedience, handlers should be well versed in what is required and dogs should be sufficiently trained to perform each of the required exercises. When allowed, if a station or exercise is not performed correctly, the exhibitor has the option to re-do the segment of the station that was performed incorrectly or may opt to attempt the entire station again.
 - o **Attempts.** For all Rally exercises, only one repeat attempt may be made per station when a station is performed incorrectly. However, before having to decide if the exercise is worth repeating, the handler may want to try and use verbal commands or signals 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.
 - o **General Scoring.** A major deduction is to be assessed when a repeat attempt to perform a station is successful. When a handler or dog fails to perform all of the required segments of an exercise station, the exercise is to be scored as non-qualifying.
 - o **Exercises that may not be repeated.**
 - **Off-Set Figure 8***
 - **Broad Jump**
 - **High Jump**
 - **Cloverleaf**
 - **Bar Jump**
 - **Spiral In / Spiral Out***

**see exercise specifications*

CHAPTER 10 - RALLY COURSE SPECIFICATIONS

Section 1. Rally Course. A specific outline or pattern is not required in the designing of Rally courses. To facilitate the judge designing a course that fits the ring, the club is responsible for providing the judge with the exact dimensions of the ring in a timely manner prior to the trial. After determining the size and shape of the area on which the course is to be located, the judge should select a pattern that is compatible with that location. Courses should be nested to accommodate a quick and efficient course change between class levels.

Section 2. Course Design. Each Rally class (Rally 1, Rally 2, Rally 3 and Rally Master) is to have a different course design and must include the required exercises as outlined for each level in this rulebook. When designing each course for each level, the same course design must be used for that level including both sub-classes. A judge may not use the same course design more than once on the same weekend.

Section 3. Course Length. The judge should design each class course so that all exhibitors have a comparable course with the same number of signs.

Section 4. Placement of the Exercise Signs. Exact placement of the signs is done or approved by the judge as they walk the course along the paths that will be taken by the handlers. The course map will be posted at the ring and, if possible, copies supplied to the exhibitors during check in.

- For exercises during which the team continues forward in the same direction after performing the station, the exercise sign is placed to the right of the handler's path. The team will perform the exercise to the left of the exercise sign.
- For exercises that require the team to change directions in their progress through the course, the sign is placed directly in the handler's path. The team will perform the change of direction immediately in front of the exercise sign. The exception to this ruling would be in the performance of Exercise 128; HALT-Side Step Right & Forward. Although the team continues onward in the original direction, the sign is placed directly in the handler's path for the handler to execute the HALT and to avoid the sign during the side-step to the right.
- Exercises that require a dog to perform the 180° turn or pivot immediately after a jump are prohibited.

Section 5. Distance between Exercise Stations. When designing a UKC Rally course, each exercise is to have a distinct beginning and a distinct ending. Each exercise must be performed on its own merit from start to finish since the total performance of the team is judged on the overall execution and completion of each exercise station. The length of space between exercises may vary depending on the exercises. In most cases, approximately 8 to 10 feet should be provided between exercise signs.

Section 6. Location of the Performance in Relation to the Exercise Signs. Exercises are performed near the signs, either directly in front of them, or in front and to the left of the signs. Exhibitors who perform an exercise too early or not in proximity of the station may be assessed a non-qualifying score for a skipped station.

Section 7. Stationary Exercises. In all classes, a stationary exercise is defined as any sign that indicates to the handler to stop their forward motion. This sign has a red hexagonal HALT.

CHAPTER 11 - RALLY CLASS SIZE DIVISIONS, REQUIREMENTS, AND TABLES

Section 1. Licensed Classes. Rally classes consists of **four** classes: Rally Level 1 (RO1), Rally Level 2 (RO2), Rally Level 3 (RO3), and Rally Master (ROM), with two sections: A and B. Rally 1 has three sections: A, B, and C. All licensed classes must be offered at every UKC Licensed Rally trial. Single breed and specialty clubs may offer licensed classes for RO1 only or RO1 and RO2 only upon special request and approval from UKC.

Section 2. Determining Jump Height and Width. Only dogs entered in the Rally 3 and Rally Master classes will be required to include their dog's height on the entry form. The height of the dog at the withers will determine the jump height and width the dog will be required to jump. Handlers may choose either the Standard or Minimum Jump heights. Any dog is eligible to jump the minimum jump height regardless of their age or breed.

- **Determining A Dog's Height.** A dog's height is determined by drawing a straight line from the top of the withers perpendicular to the ground while the dog is standing normally without leaning. Each exhibitor is required to include the height of their dog when entering a dog into the Rally 3 or Rally Master class.
- **Borderline Dogs.** If a dog is on the borderline between two height divisions, handlers should ask the judge for a measurement before the trial begins.
- **Judge's Option to Measure Dogs.** A judge may require that any dog be measured. The judge's determination of the dog's height is final.
- **Correcting a Dog's Height Before It Runs.** When the jump is used in a Rally 3 or Rally Master course and it is found that jump is set incorrectly, the judge or steward may set the jump to the proper jump height for the dog.

Section 3. Official Rally 3 and Master Class Jump Heights & Width. Jump heights and width will be set in accordance with the Jump Height & Width Table 1.

- **Standard and Minimum Jump Height.** Exhibitors may choose either Standard or Minimum jump height on their entry form when entering a Rally trial. Dogs may not go back and forth between standard and minimum jump heights on the same weekend.
 - o **Standard Height.** Exhibitors who choose Standard jump height will have the jumps set at the normal height and width outlined in the Jump Height & Width Table.
 - o **Minimum Height.** Exhibitors who choose Minimum height and width will have the jumps set at the minimum height and width outlined in the Minimum Jump Height & Width Table.
- **Broad Jump.** The broad jump will be set at the minimum distance for all dogs outlined in Table 1. The boards used will go from the shortest board to the highest board when setting the distance as follows:
 - o Up to and including 14" – one (1) board
 - o Over 14" and up to and including 20" – two (2) boards
 - o Over 20" – two (2) boards

SIZE DIVISIONS. JUMP HEIGHT & WIDTH REQUIREMENTS - Table 1.

Jump Height & Width Table 1				
Height of dog at Withers	Jump Height	Minimum Height	Broad Jump	# of Boards for Broad Jump
Up to and including 14"	6"	4"	8"	1 Board
Over 14" up to and including 20"	10"	8"	16"	2 Boards
Over 20"	14"	12"	20"	2 Boards

Section 4. Rally Class Sign Restrictions. Table 2 shows the specific class sign number (*Sign Numbers & Restrictions*) along with each class level. The number found under each class level indicates how many of the specific signs may be used in that Rally class. For example, if looking at using sign numbers 120, 121, 122 or 123, for any of the Rally class levels, only two of these signs may be used in the same course.

RALLY CLASS SIGN RESTRICTIONS - Table 2.

Sign Numbers & Restrictions	RO1 Class	RO2 Class	RO3 Class	ROM Class
120, 121, 122, 123	2	2	2	2
131-a, 131-b	1	1	1	1
132-a, 132-b	1	1	1	1
201, 202		1	1	1
203, 204		1	1	1
303, 304			1	1
305, 306			1	1
401, 402				1
403, 404				1
409, 410				1

Section 5. Rally Exercise Description and Exercise Table.

The following is a list of the Rally exercises that are allowed for each class level. (See Table 3 for specific exercise number and description)

- Rally 1 (RO1) course designs may use: Exercises 101-139 and the duplicate exercises 140-148 as well as the Shift Right and Shift Left, indicated by an "X" in Table 3.
- Rally 2 (RO2) course designs may use: Exercises 101-139 plus 201-224 and the duplicate exercises 140-148 as well as the Shift Right and Shift Left, indicated by an "X" in Table 3; (a minimum of 3 exercises must be used from exercises 201-224).
- Rally 3 (RO3) course designs may use: Exercises 101-224 plus 301-325 and the duplicate exercises 140-148 as well as the Shift Right and Shift Left, indicated by an "X" in Table 3 (exercise 326 must be used, in addition to a minimum of 4 exercises from 301-325).

- Rally Master (ROM) course designs may use: 101-325 plus 401-424 and the duplicate exercises 140-148 as well as the Shift Right and Shift Left, indicated by an “X” in Table 3 (exercise 418 must be used, in addition to a minimum of 4 exercises from 401-424).
- Exercises 140-148 (the duplicate exercises) may be used for any of the four class.

RALLY EXERCISES - TABLE 3

EX	Exercise Description	RO1	RO2	RO3	ROM
101	HALT	X	X	X	X
102	HALT-Stand	X	X	X	X
103	HALT-Down	X	X	X	X
104	HALT-Down-Sit	X	X	X	X
105	HALT-Walk Around Dog	X	X	X	X
106	HALT-Down-Walk Around Dog	X	X	X	X
107	Right Turn	X	X	X	X
108	Left Turn	X	X	X	X
109	About Turn-Right (180°)	X	X	X	X
110	About Turn-Right – Left Turn	X	X	X	X
111	About “U” Turn	X	X	X	X
112	About “U” Turn Left – Right Turn	X	X	X	X
113	270° Right Turn	X	X	X	X
114	270° Left Turn	X	X	X	X
115	360° Right Turn	X	X	X	X
116	360° Left Turn	X	X	X	X
117	HALT - 90° Pivot Right – HALT	X	X	X	X
118	HALT - 90° Pivot Right & Forward	X	X	X	X
119	Call Dog Front- Handler Returns	X	X	X	X
120	Call Dog Front- Dog Right & Forward	X	X	X	X
121	Call Dog Front- Dog Left & Forward	X	X	X	X
122	Call Dog Front – Finish Right - HALT	X	X	X	X
123	Call Dog Front – Finish Left - HALT	X	X	X	X
124	Slow Pace	X	X	X	X
125	Fast Pace	X	X	X	X
126	Normal Pace	X	X	X	X
127	Moving Side Step Right	X	X	X	X
128	HALT – Side Step Right & Forward	X	X	X	X
129	Spiral Right – Dog Outside	X	X	X	X
130	Spiral Left – Dog Inside	X	X	X	X
131-a	Serpentine 4 Cones	X	X	X	X
131-b	Serpentine 5 Cones	X	X	X	X
132-a	Serpentine Loop 4 Cones	X	X	X	X
132-b	Serpentine Loop 5 Cones	X	X	X	X
133	Curl – Dog Inside 3 Cones	X	X	X	X

EX #	Exercise Description	RO1	RO2	RO3	ROM
134	Curl – Dog Outside 3 Cones	X	X	X	X
135	Ribbon Loop Right	X	X	X	X
136	Ribbon Loop Left	X	X	X	X
137	Figure 8 to Right (using cones)	X	X	X	X
138	Figure 8 to Left (using cones)	X	X	X	X
139	HALT – 1, 2, 3, Steps Forward	X	X	X	X
End of RO1 Exercises					
201	HALT-Leave-Face Dog, Call Dog Front - Finish Right		X	X	X
202	HALT-Leave- Face Dog, Call Dog Front - -Finish Left		X	X	X
203	HALT – Sit, Handler Walks Around Cone, Back to Dog		X	X	X
204	HALT – Down, Handler Walk Around Cone, Back to Dog		X	X	X
205	HALT – Leave & Face Dog, Down Dog, Return & Forward		X	X	X
206	Offset Figure 8		X	X	X
207	Call Dog Front – 1, 2, 3, Steps Backward – Dog Right & Forward		X	X	X
208	Call Dog Front – 1, 2, 3, Steps Backward – Dog Left & Forward		X	X	X
209	Double Pivot 90° Left - HALT		X	X	X
210	Double Pivot 90° Right - HALT		X	X	X
211	Triple Loop Left		X	X	X
212	Triple Loop Right		X	X	X
213	HALT – 90° Pivot Left & Forward		X	X	X
214	HALT - 90° Pivot Left - HALT		X	X	X
215	HALT – About Turn Right & Forward		X	X	X
216	HALT – About “U” Turn & Forward		X	X	X
217	HALT 90° Pivot Right – HALT - 90 ° Pivot Right & Forward		X	X	X
218	HALT 90° Pivot Left – HALT - 90° Pivot Left & Forward		X	X	X
219	Moving Down – Forward From Down		X	X	X
220	HALT Pivot 90° Left, Call Dog to Heel		X	X	X
221	HALT Pivot 90° Right, Call Dog to Heel		X	X	X
222	HALT – Turn 180° to Right, Call Dog to Heel - HALT		X	X	X
223	HALT – Leave Dog, Face Dog, Call to Front, Handler Returns Left		X	X	X
224	HALT – Leave Dog, Face Dog, Call to Front, Handler Returns Right		X	X	X
End of RO2 Exercises					
301	HALT 180° Pivot Right - HALT			X	X
302	HALT 180° Pivot Left - HALT			X	X
303	HALT - 180° Pivot Right-HALT - 90° Pivot Left – HALT			X	X
304	HALT - 180° Pivot Left-HALT - 90° Pivot Right – HALT			X	X
305	Moving Down – Handler Forward – Face Dog – Call Dog – Finish Right			X	X
306	Moving Down – Handler Forward – Face Dog – Call Dog – Finish Left			X	X
307	HALT, Send Dog Around Front of Handler & Back to Heel, HALT			X	X
308	HALT-Fast Forward From Sit			X	X
309	Left About Turn			X	X

EX #	Exercise Description	RO1	RO2	RO3	ROM
310	HALT-Stand-Sit			X	X
311	HALT-Stand-Down			X	X
312	HALT-Stand-Walk Around Dog			X	X
313	HALT – Stand-Heel Backward 3 Steps-HALT			X	X
314	HALT – Handler Walks To Cone, Call Dog to Heel			X	X
315	Send Over Jump-Handler Runs By			X	X
316	Turn Left 90°, Double Step Back, Forward			X	X
317	Turn Right 90°, Double Step Back, Forward			X	X
318	HALT – Leave Dog, Face Dog, Call to Heel Right			X	X
319	HALT – Leave Dog, Face Dog, Call to Heel Left			X	X
320	Moving Stand, Walk Around Cone, Back to Dog			X	X
321	Moving Sit, Walk Around Cone, Back to Dog			X	X
322	Moving Down, Walk Around Cone, Back to Dog			X	X
323	Moving Down, Handler Forward, Call Dog to Heel			X	X
324	Moving Sit, Handler Forward, Call Dog to Heel			X	X
325	Moving Stand, Handler Forward, Call Dog to Heel			X	X
326	Honor Sit or Down (maximum limit 1 ½ minutes)			X	
End of RO3 Exercises					
401	Call Dog Front, 90° Pivot Right, Finish Left				X
402	Call Dog Front, 90° Pivot Left, Finish Right				X
403	HALT - Leave - Call Dog Over Broad Jump - Front - Finish Right				X
404	HALT - Leave - Call Dog Over Broad Jump - Front - Finish Left				X
405	HALT - 90° Pivot Right-HALT - 180° Pivot Left – HALT				X
406	HALT - 90° Pivot Left-HALT - 180° Pivot Right – HALT				X
407	Forward - Reverse 3 Steps - Pivot 90° Left & Forward				X
408	Forward - Reverse 3 Steps - Pivot 90° Right & Forward				X
409	Spiral In - Dog Outside – Spiral Out – Dog Inside				X
410	Spiral In - Dog Inside – Spiral Out – Dog Outside				X
411	HALT – Side Step Right – HALT - 270° Right Turn & Forward				X
412	HALT – Side Step Right – HALT - 270° Left Turn & Forward				X
413	Moving Stand – Walk to Cone, HALT – Call Dog to Heel				X
414	Moving Sit – Walk to Cone, HALT – Call Dog to Heel				X
415	Moving Down – Walk to Cone, HALT – Call Dog to Heel				X
416	Moving Stand, Handler Forward, Face Dog, Down Dog, Dog Sit, Finish Right				X
417	Moving Stand, Handler Forward, Face Dog, Down Dog, Dog Sit, Finish Left				X
418	Cloverleaf				X
419	HALT - Send Dog Forward around Cone, Return to Front, Handler Returns Right				X
420	HALT – Send Dog Forward Around Cone, Front, Finish Right, 180° Pivot Right, Forward				X
421	HALT – Send Dog Forward Around Cone, Front, Finish Left, 180° Pivot Right, Forward				X
422	HALT – Send Dog Forward Around Cone, Return to Heel Right, 180° Pivot Right, Forward				X
423	HALT – Send Dog Forward Around Cone, Return to Heel Left, 180° Pivot Right, Forward				X
424	HALT – Leave Dog, Call Dog Over Jump, Dog Front, Handler Returns to Heel Right				X
End of ROM Exercises					

Duplicate Exercise Signs						
150	Right Turn		X	X	X	X
151	Right Turn		X	X	X	X
152	Left Turn		X	X	X	X
153	Left Turn		X	X	X	X
154	About Turn Right		X	X	X	X
155	About "U" Turn		X	X	X	X
156	270° Right Turn		X	X	X	X
157	270° Left Turn		X	X	X	X
158	Normal Pace		X	X	X	X
	Shift Right		X	X	X	X
	Enter		X	X	X	X
	Exit		X	X	X	X
	Shift Left		X	X	X	X
	START		X	X	X	X
	FINISH		X	X	X	X

CHAPTER 12 - RALLY EXERCISES, PERFORMANCE, AND SCORING

Section 1. Rally 1 Class (RO1). Dogs who have not earned a UKC Rally title must start with the Rally 1 class.

- All exercises are judged on leash and all dogs must enter and leave the ring on leash. The leash may be of any length up to 6 feet to provide adequate slack and must be made of fabric or leather.
- A minimum of 15 and no more than 17 exercises stations are required. The Shift, Start, and Finish stations are not included and do not have a station number.
- The Shift signs may be used to help direct exhibitors to the next station if offset.
- No exercise sign, other than the allowable duplicates, may be used more than once in a course design.
- The exercises must be selected from exercises 101-139 and the duplicate exercises 140-148 in the list of exercises found in the Rally Exercise Description and Exercise Table 3.
- When scoring each team's performance, all general scoring infractions outlined elsewhere in this rulebook shall be imposed.



Exercise 101. HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit.

Instructions. The dog and handler shall be heeling prior to performing this exercise. The handler may take a couple of steps to slow their pace before coming to a complete halt. The dog should sit immediately. When the halt has been completed, the handler is to automatically move the team forward in the original direction to the next exercise location.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following depending upon the extent of the deviation.

- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position



Exercise 102. HALT - Stand.

Principle Part. The Handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit and then stand.

Instructions. The dog and handler shall be heeling prior to performing this exercise. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. Once the dog has completed the sit, the handler may remain in heel position and command the dog to stand or may break heel position and physically stand the dog, similar to what might be done for the Stand for Exam in the Novice Obedience Class. Once the dog has been positioned in a stand, the handler must return to heel position and then will automatically command the dog to heel directly from the standing position.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop before standing their dog
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog refuses to stand

Major Faults.

- Dog breaks the stand before handler returns to heel position
- Handler does not return to heel position before giving the command to heel forward to the next exercise station

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Dog sits or stands out of heel position
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command
- Handler has a tight leash
- Dog sits or lays down after the handler returns to heel position but before the command to heel forward



Exercise 103. HALT - Down.

Principle Part. The Handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit and then down.

Instructions. The dog and handler shall be heeling prior to performing this exercise. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. Once the dog has completed the sit, the handler may remain in 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. When the dog has assumed the down position, the handler must return to the proper heel position before commanding the dog to heel forward.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop before downing their dog
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog refuses to down

Major Faults.

- Dog breaks the sit before handler commands dog to down
- Dog breaks the down before handler returns to heel position
- Handler does not return to heel position before giving the command to heel forward to the next exercise station

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Dog sits or downs out of heel position
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command
- Handler has a tight leash

Minor Fault.

- Dog breaks the down prior to the handler giving the heel command to move forward toward the next exercise station



Exercise 104. HALT - Down - Sit.

Principle Part. The Handler must come to a complete halt, the dog must sit, then down, and then sit.

Instructions. The dog and handler shall be heeling prior to performing this exercise. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. Once the dog has completed the sit, the handler will command the dog to down. The handler must return to the proper heel position prior to giving the command for the dog to sit. The dog is to move from the down position into a sitting position.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop before downing their dog
- Dog refuses to sit before or after the down
- Dog refuses to down
- Dog breaks their position before handler returns to heel position

Major Faults.

- Dog breaks the sit before handler commands dog to down
- Dog breaks the down before handler commands the dog to sit
- Handler does not return to heel position before giving the command to heel forward to the next exercise station

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Dog sits or downs out of heel position
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command
- Handler has a tight leash

Minor Faults.

- Dog breaks the sit prior to the handler giving the heel command to move forward toward the next exercise station



Exercise 105. HALT - Walk Around Dog.

Principle Part. The Handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler must walk around the dog and the dog must stay in a sitting position until the handler is back in heel position.

Instructions. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. Once the dog has completed the sit, the handler will command the dog to stay and then will step forward and 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 before commanding the dog to heel forward to the next station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop before walking around their dog
- Dog that refuses to sit
- Dog breaks their position before handler returns to heel position

Major Faults.

- Handler does not return to heel position before giving the command to heel forward to the next exercise station

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command
- Handler has a tight leash

Minor Faults.

- Dog breaks the sit after the handler has returned to the heel position but before the command to heel forward



Exercise 106: HALT - Down - Walk Around Dog.

Principle Part. The Handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit and then down. The handler must walk around the dog and the dog must stay in the down position until the handler is back in heel position.

Instructions. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. Once the dog has completed the sit, the handler will command the dog to down. The handler must return to the proper heel position prior to giving the command for the dog to stay. The handler will then step forward and 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 before commanding the dog to heel forward to the next station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop before giving the down command to the dog

- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog refuses to down
- Dog breaks their position before handler returns to heel position

Major Faults.

- Handler does not return to heel position before starting the walk around
- Handler does not return to heel position before giving the command to heel forward to the next exercise station

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command
- Handler has a tight leash

Minor Faults.

- Dog breaks the down after the handler has returned to heel position but before the command to heel forward



Exercise 107. Right Turn.

Principle Part. The dog and handler must make a 90° turn to the right and continue heeling.

Instructions. This exercise is initiated as the team is heeling 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.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the 90° turn
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler



Exercise 108. Left Turn.

Principle Part. The dog and handler must make a 90° turn to the left and continue heeling.

Instructions. This exercise is initiated as the team is heeling directly toward the exercise sign. The team makes a 90° turn to the left in front of the sign and continues, without halting or stopping, toward the next exercise location.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the 90° turn
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler



Exercise 109. About Turn - Right (180°).

Principle Part. The dog and handler must make a 180° turn to the right and continue heeling.

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.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the 180° turn
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler

- Dog does not turn with the handler in the correct direction
- About turn is too large



Exercise 110. About Turn Right – Left Turn.

Principle Part. The dog and handler must make a 180° turn to the right followed by a 90° turn to the left and continue heeling.

Instructions. As the team moves in heel position directly toward the exercise sign, the team makes a 180° about turn to the right in front of the sign followed by a 90° turn to the left and continues forward, without halting or stopping toward the next exercise location.

Scoring

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction for either turn

Major and Minor Fault. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the 180° turn
- Handler does not complete the 90° turn
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler



Exercise 111. About "U" Turn.

Principle Part. The dog and handler must make a 180° turn to the left and continue heeling.

Instructions. As the team is moving in heel position directly toward the exercise sign, the team makes a 180° about U-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.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the 180° turn
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog does not turn with the handler in the correct direction
- The U-turn is too large



Exercise 112. About U-Turn Left – Right Turn.

Principle Part. The dog and handler must make a 180° turn to the left followed by a 90° turn to the right and continue heeling.

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 followed by a 90° turn to the right and continues forward without halting or stopping toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction

Major and Minor Fault. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the 180° turn
- Handler does not complete the 90° turn
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler



Exercise 113. 270° Right Turn.

Principle Part. The dog and handler must make a 270° turn to the right and continue heeling.

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.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the 270° turn
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog not turning with the handler in the correct direction
- Dog does not complete the entire turn with the handler
- The turn is too large



Exercise 114. 270° Left Turn.

Principle Part. The dog and handler must make a 270° turn to the left and continue heeling.

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 in heel position and traveling the greater distance as it turns with the handler.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the 270° turn
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog does not turn with the handler in the correct direction
- Dog does not complete the entire turn with the handler
- The turn is too large



Exercise 115. 360° Right Turn.

Principle Part. The dog and handler must make a 360° turn to the right and continue heeling.

Instructions. As the team is moving with dog in heel position directly toward the exercise sign, the team begins a 360° turn to the right that is completed with 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.

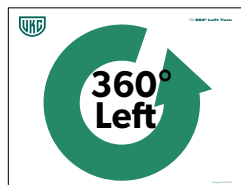
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the 360° turn
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog does not turn with the handler in the correct direction
- Dog does not complete the entire turn with the handler
- The circle is too large



Exercise 116. 360° Left Turn.

Principle Part. The dog and handler must make a 360° turn to the left and continue heeling.

Instructions. As the team is moving with dog in heel position directly toward the exercise sign, the team begins a 360° turn to the left that is completed with 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.

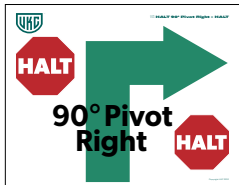
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the 360° turn
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog does not turn with the handler in the correct direction
- Dog does not complete the entire turn with the handler
- The circle is too large



Exercise 117. HALT-90° Pivot Right - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit, then the team must pivot 90° to the right and the handler must again come to a complete halt and the dog must sit.

Instructions. This exercise is 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, and the dog will sit. 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 station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- The dog's failure to sit after the mandatory halts prior to and after the pivot

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the full pivot
- Handler does not pivot in place
- Dog does not complete the full pivot as required
- Dog responds slowly when pivoting or circles instead of pivoting



Exercise 118. HALT - 90° Pivot Right & Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit, and then the team must pivot 90° to the right.

Instructions. This exercise is 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 team continues moving forward in the new direction toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to sit prior to the start of the pivot exercise

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the full pivot
- Handler does not pivot in place
- Dog does not complete the full pivot as required
- Dog responds slowly when pivoting or circles instead of pivoting



Exercise 119. Call Dog Front – Handler Returns.

Principle Part. The dog must come to front and sit. The dog must stay while the handler walks around behind the dog and returns to heel position.

Instructions. As the team approaches the exercise sign, the handler gives a command for the dog to front. The handler may take a few steps backwards. Once the dog is sitting in the front position, the handler will command the dog to stay and then walk counterclockwise around the dog and return to heel position. The handler must come to a distinct stationary halt before commanding the dog to heel forward to the next station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the dog to come in close enough on the front for the handler to touch the dog without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog breaks the sit before handler returns to heel position

Major Faults.

- Handler does not return to heel position before commanding the dog to heel forward
- Handler does not come to a distinct stationary halt before commanding the dog to heel forward
- Failure of dog to sit when called to front

Major and Minor Fault. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Slow response
- Crooked front
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler’s command
- Handler has a tight leash

Minor Faults.

- Dog breaks the sit after the handler has returned to heel position but before the handler commands the dog to heel forward to the next station



Exercise 120. Call Dog Front - Dog Right & Forward.

Principle Part. The dog must come to front and must finish to the right going around the handler.

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 station. 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.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the dog to come in close enough on the front for the handler to touch without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the right of the handler
- Failure of the handler to heel forward before their dog has returned to heel position
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Fault.

- Failure of dog to sit when called to front

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Dog comes close enough but fails to sit in front
- Slow response
- Crooked front
- Handler hesitates to move forward until dog reaches heel position
- Dog sits upon the return to heel, but then moves forward with its handler



Exercise 121: Call Dog Front - Dog Left & Forward.

Principle Part. The dog must come to front and must finish to the left of the handler.

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 left to heel position and at the same time, the handler steps forward moving toward the next exercise station. 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.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the dog to come in close enough on the front for the handler to touch without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the left of the handler
- Failure of the handler to heel forward before their dog has returned to heel position
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Fault.

- Failure of dog to sit when called to front

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Dog comes close enough but fails to sit in front
- Slow response
- Crooked front
- Handler hesitates to move forward until dog reaches heel position
- Dog sits upon the return to heel, but then moves forward with its handler



Exercise 122. Call Dog Front - Finish Right - HALT.

Principle Part. The dog must come to front and must finish to the right of the handler, then sit.

Instructions. As the team approaches the exercise sign, the handler gives a command for the dog to front. The handler may take a few steps backward to aid the dog coming into the front position. Once the dog is sitting in the front, the handler commands the dog to move to the right to heel position while the handler remains stationary. When the dog reaches heel position and sits, the handler commands the dog to heel

forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the dog to come in close enough on the front for the handler to touch without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the right of the handler
- Failure of the handler to remain stationary until the dog has returned to heel position
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Fault.

- Failure of dog to sit when called to front
- Failure of dog to sit upon return to heel

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Slow response
- Crooked front
- Crooked finish



Exercise 123. Call Dog Front - Finish Left - HALT.

Principle Part. The dog must come to front and must finish to the left of the handler, then sit.

Instructions. As the team approaches the exercise sign, the handler gives a command for the dog to front. The handler may take a few steps backward to aid the dog coming into the front position. Once the dog is sitting in the front, the handler commands the dog to move to the left to heel position while the handler remains stationary. When the dog reaches heel position and sits, the handler will command the dog to heel

forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the dog to come in close enough on the front for the handler to touch without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the left of the handler
- Failure of the handler to remain stationary until the dog has returned to heel position
- Failure of dog move forward with the handler

Major Fault.

- Failure of dog to sit when called to front
- Failure of dog to sit upon return to heel

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Slow response
 - o Crooked front
 - o Crooked finish



Exercise 124. Slow Pace.

Principle Part. The handler must substantially decrease their speed.

Instructions. As the team approaches the change of pace sign, the handler is to noticeably reduce their speed.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of handler to change pace whatsoever

Substantial Mandatory Fault (10-point deduction).

- Failure of the handler to change their pace substantially

Major Faults.

- Failure of the dog to stay in heel position



Exercise 125. Fast Pace.

Principle Part. The handler must substantially increase their speed.

Instructions. As the team approaches the change of pace sign, the handler is to noticeably increase their speed.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of handler to change pace whatsoever

Substantial Mandatory Fault (10-point deduction).

- Failure of the handler to change their pace substantially

Major Faults.

- Failure of the dog to stay in heel position



Exercise 126. Normal Pace.

Principle Part. The handler must return to their normal brisk pace.

Instruction. As the team approaches the normal change of pace sign, the handler is to return to their normal brisk pace.

Scoring.

Substantial Mandatory Fault (10-point deduction).

- Failure of handler to change back to their normal pace

Major Faults.

- Failure of the dog to stay in heel position



Exercise 127. Moving Side Step Right.

Principle Part. Handler must take a significant horizontal step to the right while continuing forward with the dog.

Instructions. With the handler moving forward with the dog in heel position directly in a path toward the exercise sign, the exercise is performed by the handler taking one step with their 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. The step must be sufficiently long enough to prevent the dog from making accidental contact with the sign. 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.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of handler to move sufficiently to the right so the dog does not knock the station sign over
- Failure of handler to make any movement to the right

Major Faults.

- Dog bumps the exercise sign
- Handler takes several steps to the right before continuing forward



Exercise 128. HALT – Side Step Right & Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler must take a significant horizontal step to the right and then go forward with the dog.

Instructions. The handler moves forward with the dog in heel position directly in a path toward the exercise sign. The handler then comes to a complete halt, and the dog should sit. The handler will then take a distinct horizontal step to the right and the dog should move to the right with the handler before the team continues forward. The step must be sufficiently long enough to prevent the dog from making accidental contact with the sign.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Failure of handler to move sufficiently to the right so the dog does not knock the station sign over
- Failure of handler to make any movement to the right

Major Faults.

- Dog stops in a standing position, then sits
- Dog bumps the exercise sign
- Handler takes several steps to the right before continuing forward

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Crooked sit
- Failure of dog to maintain heel position



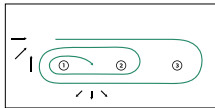
Exercise 129. Spiral Right - Dog Outside.

Principle Part. The team heels in an oblong spiral pattern to the right around the series of cones.

Instructions. The spiral exercises require the use of 3 cones or pylons placed in a straight line approximately 6 feet apart. The handler begins this exercise by heeling past the exercise sign and cone #1 which will be on the handlers' right. Once the team passes cone #1, they continue forward passing cone #2 and cone #3. 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 towards 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 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 they have taken the wrong path around the cones before reaching cone #3, the handler may reenter and repeat the entire exercise.

Scoring.



Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the team to take the correct path around the cones

Major Fault.

- Restart of the exercise after initially taking the wrong path

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Bumping a cone
- Failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace
- Failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position
- Heeling errors

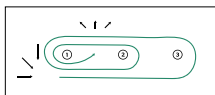


Exercise 130. Spiral Left - Dog Inside.

Principle Part. The team heels in an oblong spiral pattern to the left around the series of cones.

Instructions. The spiral exercises require the use of 3 cones or pylons placed in a straight line approximately 6 feet apart. The handler begins this exercise by heeling past the exercise sign and cone #1 which will be on the handlers' left. Once the team passes cone #1, they continue forward passing cone #2 and cone #3. Upon reaching cone #3, the team makes a turn to the left around cone #3 and continues heading back towards the beginning of the exercise (cone #1). The handler will again make a turn to the left and around cone #1 heading back towards cone #2. Upon reaching cone #2, the handler will make a turn to the left around cone #2 and head back towards cone #1. The team is to complete 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 they have taken the wrong path around the cones before reaching cone #3, the handler may reenter and repeat the entire exercise.

Scoring.



Non-Qualifying Faults.

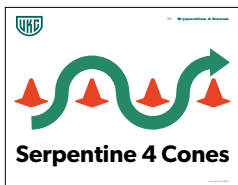
- Failure of the team to take the correct path around the cones

Major Fault.

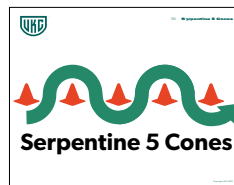
- Restart of the exercise after initially taking the wrong path

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Bumping a cone
- Failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace
- Failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position
- Heeling errors



Exercise 131-a. Serpentine 4 Cones.



131-b. Serpentine 5 Cones.

Principle Part. The team weaves through the set of cones at a brisk pace.

Instructions. There may be 4 or 5 cones used for this station. The number of cones will determine the exit direction toward the next exercise station. The handler begins this exercise by entering the series of cones between cone #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 through the series of cones.

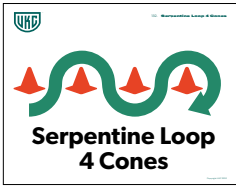
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

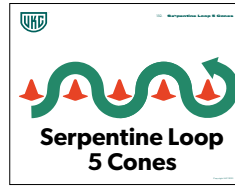
- Failure of the team to take the correct path through the cones

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Bumping a cone
- Failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace
- Failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position
- Heeling errors



Exercise 132-a. Serpentine Loop 4 Cones.



132-b. Serpentine Loop 5 Cones.

Principle Part. The team weaves through the set of cones at a brisk pace in both directions.

Instructions. There may be 4 or 5 cones used for this station. The handler begins this exercise by entering the series of cones between cone #1 and #2 with cone #1 to the left of the team. When the team reaches the last cone, the team continues by making a turn around the last cone and 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.

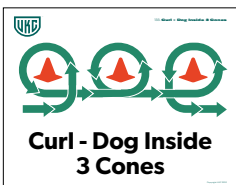
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the team to complete the full loop around the cones

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Bumping a cone
- Failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace
- Failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position
- Heeling errors



Exercise 133. Curl – Dog Inside 3 Cones.

Principle Part. The team heels counterclockwise around 3 cones.

Instructions. The dog must remain in heel position. The curl exercise begins with the use of 3 cones or pylons placed in a straight line approximately 6 feet apart. The handler will enter the station with cone #1 on their left, make a complete counterclockwise circle around the first cone and proceed to cone #2, make a complete counterclockwise circle around the second cone and proceed to cone #3, make a complete counterclockwise circle around the third cone before continuing on to the next exercise station.

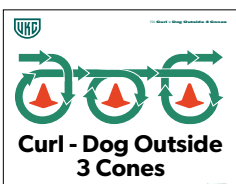
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the team to take the correct path around the cones
- Failure of the team to make a complete circle around any cone

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Restart of the exercise after initially taking the wrong path
- Bumping a cone
- Failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace
- Failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position
- Heeling errors



Exercise 134. Curl – Dog Outside 3 Cones.

Principle Part. The team heels clockwise around 3 cones.

Instructions. The dog must remain in heel position. The curl exercise begins with the use of 3 cones or pylons placed in a straight line approximately 6 feet apart. The handler will enter the station with cone #1 on their right, make a complete clockwise circle around the first cone and proceed to cone #2, make a complete clockwise circle around the second cone and proceed to cone #3, make a complete clockwise circle around the third cone before continuing on to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the team to take the correct path around the cones
- Failure of the team to make a complete circle around any cone

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Restart of the exercise after initially taking the wrong path
- Bumping a cone
- Failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace
- Failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position



Exercise 135. Ribbon Loop Right.

Principle Part. Handler and dog make a loop to the right crossing over their original path.

Instructions. While heeling, the team makes a loop to the right and crosses over their original path and continues heeling toward the next exercise station.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Handler does not cross over original path

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the required turn
- Dog does not turn with the handler in the correct direction



Exercise 136. Ribbon Loop Left.

Principle Part. Handler and dog make a loop to the left crossing over their original path

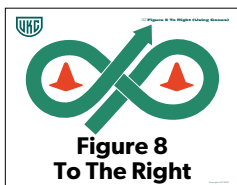
Instructions. While heeling, the team makes a loop to the left and crosses over their original path and continues heeling toward the next exercise station.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Handler does not cross over original path

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler does not complete the full turn
- Dog does not turn with the handler in the correct direction



Exercise 137. Figure 8 to Right (using cones).

Principle Part. The team must perform one complete figure 8 to the right at a brisk pace with the dog in heel position.

Instructions. This exercise requires two cones set approximately 6 feet apart. The handler must move at a normal pace with a smooth, natural gait. The dog must remain in the heel position. The handler will enter the station between the two cones and will make a complete circle to the right around the cone located on the handlers right, before crossing through the middle and between the two cones. The handler will then make a complete circle to the left around the cone located on the handlers left before exiting the cones through the middle. The team should cross the center line three times.

Scoring.

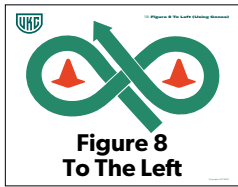
Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the team to take the correct path around the cones
- Failure of the handler to complete the full figure 8.

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Bumping a cone
- Failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace

- Failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position
- Heeling errors



Exercise 138. Figure 8 to Left (using cones).

Principle Part. The team must perform one complete figure 8 to the left at a brisk pace with the dog in heel position.

Instructions. This exercise requires two cones set approximately 6 feet apart. The handler must move at a normal pace with a smooth, natural gait. The dog must remain in the heel position. The handler will enter the station between the two cones and will make a complete circle to the left around the cone located on the handlers left, before crossing through the middle and between the two cones. The handler will then make a complete circle to the right around the cone located on the handlers right before exiting the cones through the middle. The team should cross the center line three times.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the team to take the correct path around the cones
- Failure of the handler to complete the full figure 8.

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Bumping a cone
- Failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace
- Failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position
- Heeling errors



Exercise 139. HALT - 1, 2, 3 Steps Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler then must take the correct number of steps forward and come to a complete halt between each series of steps. The dog is to move with the handler and should sit after each sequence.

Instructions. This exercise is initiated by the handler coming to a complete halt and the dog sitting. The handler may command the dog to heel for each sequence and may step out with either foot before coming to a stationary standing position. The numbers 1, 2, and 3 on the sign indicate the number of steps the handler is to take for each sequence. To start the sequence series, the handler will take 1 step forward and will come to a stationary halt position. The dog will move with the handler and then sit. The handler will then take 2 steps forward and halt. The dog will move with the handler and then sit. The handler will then take 3 steps forward and then halt. The dog will move with the handler and then sit. Upon completing the 3-step sequence, the handler may command the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not take the correct number of steps
- Failure of the dog to sit after the initial halt
- Failure of the dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Any handler that performs one series incorrectly by taking too many steps
- Failure of dog to sit when handler halts

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:

- Handler adjust foot position or shuffles steps before coming to a halt
- Heeling errors

Section 2. Rally 2 Class (RO2). All dogs entered in the Rally 2 class must have earned the URO1 title. All exercises are judged off leash, but all dogs must enter and leave the ring on leash.

- A minimum of 15 and no more than 17 exercises stations are required. The Shift, Start, and Finish stations are not included and do not have a station number.
- The Shift signs may be used to help direct exhibitors to the next station if offset.
- No exercise sign, other than the allowable duplicates may be used more than once in a course design.
- The exercises must be selected from exercises 101-224 and the duplicate exercises 140-148 included in the list of exercises found in the Rally Exercise Description and Exercise Table 3.
- A minimum of 3 exercises chosen from exercises 201-224 are required in all Rally 2 classes.
- When scoring each team's performance, all general scoring infractions outlined elsewhere in this rulebook shall be imposed.



Exercise 201. HALT - Leave, Face Dog, Call Dog Front, Finish Right.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must remain in place until called. The dog must come when called to front and must finish to the right. The dog should sit in heel position until the handler gives a forward command.

Instructions. The dog and handler will be heeling prior to the performance of this exercise. This exercise will begin with the team coming to a halt and the dog sitting. The handler will then command the dog to stay and will walk forward approximately 10 feet before turning to face the dog. Once the handler has turned and come to a complete halt, the handler will call the dog and the dog must come directly to the handler and sit in front. Without moving, the handler will command the dog to finish to the right. The dog must finish in the correct direction. When the dog reaches heel position and sits, there must be a distinct pause before the handler commands the dog to heel forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit after the halt
- Dog refuses to stay
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before calling the dog to front
- Dog breaks the sit before being called to front
- Dog does not come when called on the second command and/or signal
- Failure of the dog to come in close enough on the front for the handler to touch without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the right of the handler
- Failure of the handler to remain stationary until the dog has returned to heel position
- Failure of the dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Dog moves slightly forward from the sit before being called but remains in a sit position
- Failure of the dog to come when called on the first command and/or signal
- Failure of dog to sit when called to front
- Failure of dog to sit upon return to heel

Major and /or Minor Faults. A major or minor fault is to be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to handler’s command
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits, then breaks the sit but stays where they were left
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Crooked front
- Crooked finish



Exercise 202. HALT - Leave, Face Dog, Call Front, Finish Left.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must remain in place until called. The dog must come when called to front and must finish to the left. The dog should sit in heel position until the handler gives a forward command.

Instructions. The dog and handler will be heeling prior to the performance of this exercise. This exercise will begin with the team coming to a halt and the dog sitting. The handler will then command the dog to stay and will walk forward approximately 10 feet before turning to face the dog. Once the handler has turned and come to a complete halt, the handler will call the dog and the dog must come directly to the handler and sit in front. Without moving, the handler will command the dog to finish to the left. The dog must finish in the correct direction. When the dog reaches heel position and sits, there must be a distinct pause before the handler commands the dog to heel forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit after the halt
- Dog refuses to stay

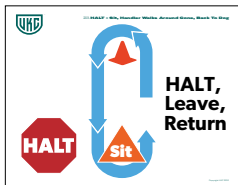
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before calling the dog to front
- Dog breaks the sit before being called to front
- Dog does not come when called on the second command and/or signal
- Failure of the dog to come in close enough on the front for the handler to touch without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the left of the handler
- Failure of the handler to remain stationary until the dog has returned to heel position
- Failure of the dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Dog moves slightly forward from the sit before being called but remains in a sit position
- Failure of the dog to come when called on the first command and/or signal
- Failure of dog to sit when called to front
- Failure of dog to sit upon return to heel

Major and /or Minor Faults. A major or minor fault is to be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to handler’s command
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits, then breaks the sit but stays where they were left
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Crooked front
- Crooked finish



Exercise 203. HALT - Sit, Handler Walks Around Cone, Back to Dog.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must remain sitting as the handler walks forward around a cone and returns to heel.

Instructions. The exercise will begin with the team coming to a halt and the dog sitting. Once the dog has completed the sit the handler will command the dog to stay and will then walk forward to a cone placed approximately 6 feet away. The handler will walk counterclockwise around the cone without pausing, and then return to the dog by going around behind the dog to return to heel position. The handler must come to a brief pause before the handler commands the dog to heel forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit after the halt
- Dog refuses to stay
- Failure of dog to remain in place
- Dog lays down or stands up before handler returns
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler toward the next exercise station

Major Faults.

- Handler goes the wrong direction around the cone
- Handler does not return to heel position before moving forward to the next exercise station
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before commanding the dog to heel forward to the next station

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

- Dog delays or resists responding to handler’s command
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit before the handler leaves
- Dog sits out of heel position

Minor Faults.

- Dog breaks the sit after the handler has returned to heel position but before the handler commands the dog to heel forward to the next station.



Exercise 204. HALT - Down, Handler Walks Around Cone Back to Dog.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit and then down. The dog must remain down as the handler walks forward around a cone and returns to heel.

Instructions. The exercise will begin with the team coming to a halt and the dog sitting. Once the dog has completed the sit, the handler will command the dog to down or the handler may break heel position by turning toward the dog and commanding the dog to down. When the dog has assumed the down position, the handler must return to the proper heel position before leaving the dog. Once the dog has completed the down, the handler will command the dog to stay and will walk forward to a cone placed approximately 6 feet away. The handler will walk counterclockwise around the cone without pausing, and then return to the dog by going around behind the dog to return to heel position. The handler must come to a brief pause before commanding the dog to heel forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit after the halt
- Dog refuses to down
- Dog refuses to stay
- Failure of dog to remain in place
- Dog lays down or stands up before handler returns
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler toward the next exercise station

Major Faults.

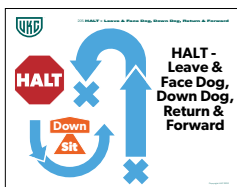
- Handler goes the wrong direction around the cone
- Handler does not return to heel position before moving forward to the next exercise station
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before commanding the dog to heel forward to the next exercise station

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

- Dog delays or resists responding to handler’s command
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog downs and then breaks the down before the handler leaves
- Dog sits out of heel position

Minor Faults.

- Dog breaks the sit after the handler has returned to heel position but before the handler commands the dog to heel forward to the next exercise station



Exercise 205. HALT – Leave and Face Dog - Down Dog - Return and Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must stay as the handler leaves, turns directly in front of the dog, and commands the dog to down. The dog must stay down on the handler’s command and remain down until the handler returns to heel position and commands the dog to heel.

Instructions. This exercise will begin with the team coming to a halt and the dog sitting. The handler commands the dog to stay in a sit position. After giving the stay, the handler will take one or two steps forward and then turn to face the front of their dog. The handler will command the dog to down. The dog must promptly go down and stay in the down position. Once the dog is down, the handler may command the dog to stay as they walk counterclockwise around their dog and back to heel position. There should be a slight pause before the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

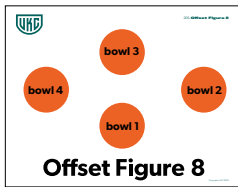
- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit after the halt
- Failure of dog to remain sitting until given the command to down
- Failure of dog to down
- Dog breaks the down before handler returns to heel position
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Handler does not return to heel position before giving the command to heel forward to the next exercise station

Major and/or Minor Faults. A major or minor fault is to be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command
- Dog stands or sits up after the handler returns to heel position but before the command to heel forward



Exercise 206. Offset Figure 8.

Set up. This exercise requires four dog bowls in which tempting treats or toys are placed as a distraction. When using treats, they must be secured to prevent the dog from eating them as outlined elsewhere in this rulebook. The bowls are arranged in an offset pattern as illustrated on the exercise sign, with the two side bowls (#1 and #3) set 5 feet apart and the two end bowls (#2 and #4) set 10 feet apart.

Principle Part. The team must execute a figure 8 pattern either going to the left or to the right with the dog heeling. The dog must not attempt to remove the distraction from the bowl.

Instructions. As the team approaches this exercise, they will pass between bowl #1 and bowl #2, with bowl #1 on the team's left side. After entering, the team must complete one full circle around bowl #2 and bowl #4, or around bowl #4 and bowl #2, forming a figure 8 pattern before exiting. The pattern chosen by the handler may depend on the desired direction of the exit.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults (Mandatory Non-Repeatable). The following errors must be scored as non-qualifying and may not be repeated. The handler may have to gently assist dog away from the distraction bowls.

- Dog breaks heel position and attempts to remove the distractions from the bowls
- Dog pushes or carries a bowl away from its original position
- Uncontrolled barking at the bowls

Non-Qualifying Faults. The following errors must be scored as non-qualifying and may be repeated in an attempt to gain a qualifying score:

- Entry at any location other than between the #1 and #2 bowls
- Any pattern of heeling within the exercise other than illustrated in the offset figure 8 patterns

Major Faults.

- Dog breaks from the heel position and goes to a bowl but immediately returns to heel position when called

Major and/or Minor Faults. A major or minor fault is to be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace
- Failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position
- Heeling errors



Exercise 207. Call Dog Front - 1, 2, 3 Steps Backward - Dog Right & Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must call the dog to front and must complete each individual step sequence in the series. The dog is to move with the handler and should sit after each sequence.

Instructions.

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 stop their 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.

1, 2, 3 Steps Backward. With the dog in the front position, the handler takes 1 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, they command the dog to move forward staying in the front position. The dog is to sit in the front position as the handler comes to halt. Although both feet are moved, the team advances only 1 step backward. This same procedure is repeated with the handler taking 2 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. The procedure is repeated a third time with the handler taking 3 steps backward, ending with the dog sitting in the front position.

Dog Right & Forward. With the completion of the three-step sequence and with the dog sitting in the front position, the handler commands 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.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not correct step sequence after an incorrect performance
- Failure of the dog to come in close enough to the handler on the initial front position
- Failure of the dog to move forward and come in close enough to the handler with each step sequence

- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the right of the handler

Major Faults.

- Handler must repeat a step sequence
- Dog does not sit in front each time the handler comes to a halt

Major and/or Minor Faults. A major or minor fault is to be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler adjusts foot position or shuffles steps just before coming to a halt
- Slow response
- Crooked front
- Crooked finish



Exercise 208. Call Dog Front - 1, 2, 3 Steps Backward - Dog Left & Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must call the dog to front and must complete each individual step sequence in the series. The dog is to move with the handler and should sit after each sequence.

Instructions.

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 stop their 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.

1, 2, 3 Steps Backward. With the dog in the front position, the handler takes 1 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, they command the dog to move forward staying in the front position. The dog is to sit in the front position as the handler comes to a halt. Although both feet are moved, the team advances only 1 step backward. This same procedure is repeated with the handler taking 2 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. The procedure is repeated a third time with the handler taking 3 steps backward, ending with the dog sitting in the front position.

Dog Left & Forward. With the completion of the three-step sequence and with the dog sitting in the front position, the handler commands the dog to execute a left-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.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

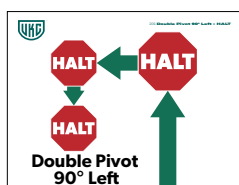
- Handler does not correct step sequence after an incorrect performance
- Failure of the dog to come in close enough to the handler on the initial front position
- Failure of the dog to move forward and come in close enough to the handler with each step sequence
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the right of the handler

Major Faults.

- Handler must repeat a step sequence
- Dog does not sit in front each time the handler comes to a halt

Major and/or Minor Faults. A major or minor fault is to be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler adjusts foot position or shuffles steps just before coming to a halt
- Slow response
- Crooked front
- Crooked finish



Exercise 209. Double Pivot 90° Left - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler and dog must execute a 90° pivot to the left before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel. The handler and dog will then execute a second 90° pivot left before coming to a complete halt with the dog at heel.

Instructions. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler and dog will pivot 90° to the left. Upon completion of the first pivot, the handler will come to a halt and the dog must sit. The handler and dog will then make a second 90° pivot to the left. Upon completion of the second pivot, the handler will come to a halt and the dog must sit. The pivots are 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 completing the halt following the second pivot with a distinct pause and facing the new direction, the handler commands or continues forward with the dog in heel position toward the next exercise sign. Should the handler start the turn in the wrong direction, they may immediately correct themselves by repeating this exercise and turning in the correct direction.

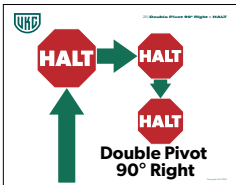
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Failure of dog to sit before or after the initial halt
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Handler fails to come to a complete halt after the first or second pivot
- Failure of dog to turn with the handler
- Failure of dog to sit after the first or second pivot

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

- Handler does not complete the 90° pivots
- Dog turns after the handler comes to a halt
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before pivoting



Exercise 210. Double Pivot 90° Right - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler and dog must execute a 90° pivot to the right before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel. The handler and dog will then execute a second 90° pivot right before coming to a complete halt with the dog at heel.

Instructions. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler and dog will pivot 90° to the right. Upon completion of the first pivot, the handler will come to a halt, and the dog must sit. The handler and dog will then make a second 90° pivot to the right. Upon completion of the second pivot the handler will come to a halt and the dog must sit. The pivots are 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 completing the halt following the second pivot with a distinct pause and facing the new direction, the handler commands or continues forward with the dog in heel position toward the next exercise sign. Should the handler start the turn in the wrong direction, they may immediately correct themselves by repeating this exercise and turning in the correct direction.

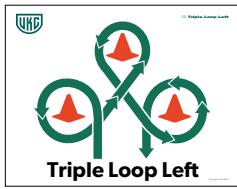
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Failure of dog to sit before or after the initial halt
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Handler fails to come to a complete halt after the first or second pivot,
- Failure of dog to turn with the handler
- Failure of dog to sit after the first or second pivot

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

- Handler does not complete the 90° pivots
- Dog turns after the handler comes to a halt
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before pivoting



Exercise 211. Triple Loop Left.

Principle Part. The team heels counterclockwise around 3 cones. The dog and handler must cross the center of the clover leaf 4 times.

Instructions. The dog must remain in heel position. The exercise will begin with the use of 3 cones placed in a cloverleaf pattern. There should be 6 feet of space between each cone. The exercise sign will be placed next to first cone and facing the direction of the team's approach to the exercise. Entry to the exercise is between the first and third cones (*as seen in the exercise sign*), with the first cone on the team's left side. The team will proceed to make a full counterclockwise circle around the first cone and will exit by heading toward the second cone on the team's left. The team will then make a full counterclockwise circle around the second cone and will exit by heading toward the third cone on the team's left. The team will make the final counterclockwise circle around the third cone before exiting the station between the first and third cone and heading toward the next station. Should the handler start the exercise in the wrong direction, they may immediately correct themselves by repeating this exercise and going in the correct direction.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

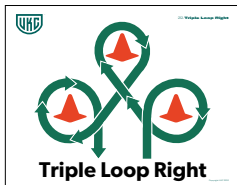
- Incorrect entry into the cloverleaf
- Failure of the team to take the correct path around the cones
- Failure of the team to make a complete circle around any cone

Major Faults.

- Dog breaks from heel position but returns to heel position when called
- Restart of the exercise after initially taking the wrong path

Major and/or Minor Faults. A major or minor fault is to be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Bumping a cone
- Failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace
- Failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position
- Heeling errors



Exercise 212. Triple Loop Right.

Principle Part. The team heels clockwise around 3 cones as outlined by the exercise sign. The dog and handler must cross the center of the clover leaf 4 times.

Instructions. The dog must remain in heel position. The exercise will begin with the use of 3 cones placed in a cloverleaf pattern. There should be 6 feet of space between each cone. The exercise sign will be placed next to the third cone and facing the direction of the team's approach to the exercise. Entry to the exercise is between the third and first cones (*as seen in the exercise sign*), with the third cone on the team's right side. The team will proceed to make a full clockwise circle around the third cone and will exit by heading toward the second cone on the team's right. The team will then make a full clockwise circle around the second cone and will exit by heading toward the first cone on the team's right. The team will make the final clockwise circle around the first cone before exiting the station between the first and third and heading toward the next station. Should the handler start the exercise in the wrong direction, they may immediately correct themselves by repeating this exercise and going in the correct direction.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Incorrect entry into the cloverleaf
- Failure of the team to take the correct path around the cones
- Failure of the team to make a complete circle around any cone

Major Faults.

- Dog breaks from heel position but returns to heel position when called
- Restart of the exercise after initially taking the wrong path

Major and/or Minor Faults. A major or minor fault is to be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Bumping a cone
- Failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace
- Failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position
- Heeling errors



Exercise 213. HALT - 90° Pivot Left & Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler must execute a 90° turn to the left before heeling toward the next exercise station.

Instructions. This exercise will begin with the handler coming to a complete halt and the dog automatically sitting. From the stationary position the team will pivot 90° to the left. Upon completion of the pivot, the team continues moving forward in the new direction toward the next exercise station.

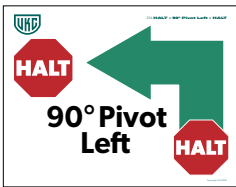
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Failure of the dog to pivot with the handler

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Handler does not complete the 90° pivot
- Handler does not pivot in place
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog turns after the handler comes to a halt
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of handler



Exercise 214. HALT - 90° Pivot Left - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler must execute a 90° pivot to the left before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel.

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. Upon completion of the pivot, the handler will again come to a halt, and the dog must sit. The pivot 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 station. Should the handler start to turn in the wrong direction, they may immediately correct themselves by repeating this exercise and turning in the correct direction.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Failure of the dog to pivot with the handler
- Failure of the dog to sit after the pivot

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Handler does not complete the 90° pivot
- Handler does not pivot in place
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog turns after the handler comes to a halt
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of handler



Exercise 215. HALT - About Turn Right & Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler and dog must execute an about turn to the right before moving on to the next station.

Instructions. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler will execute an about turn to the right and the dog should move with the handler. Once the about turn has been completed, the team will continue forward without hesitation

toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Failure of dog to sit before the about turn
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to turn with the handler

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the about turn as required
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of handler
- Dog responds slowly to moving or turning in circles.



Exercise 216. HALT - About "U" Turn & Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler and dog must execute an about U turn to the left before moving on to the next station.

Instructions. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler will execute an about U turn to the left and the dog should move with the handler. Once the about U turn has been completed, the team will continue forward without hesitation toward the next

exercise station.

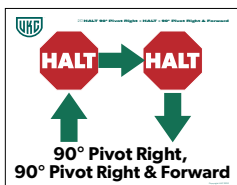
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Failure of dog to sit before the about turn
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to turn with the handler

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the about turn as required
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of handler
- Dog responds slowly to moving or turning in circles



Exercise 217. HALT - 90° Pivot Right - Halt - 90° Pivot Right & Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler and dog must execute a 90° pivot to the right before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel. The handler and dog must once again execute a 90° pivot to the right before moving forward and onto the next exercise station.

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 right. Upon completion of the pivot and with the dog sitting in heel, the handler will execute another 90° pivot to the right before heeling forward and moving on to the next exercise station. The dog moves with the handler and sits at heel each time the handler pivots and comes to a halt. After the team has completed the second pivot, they should continue without hesitation to heel toward the next exercise station.

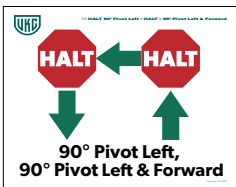
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop at either halt
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to turn with the handler
- Failure of dog to sit before the pivot
- Failure of dog to sit after the pivot
- Failure of dog to heel forward with the handler

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 90° pivot
- Dog turns after than handler comes to a halt
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog hesitates before heeling with handler



Exercise 218. HALT - 90° Pivot Left - HALT - 90° Pivot Left & Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler and dog must execute a 90° pivot to the left before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel. The handler and dog must execute another 90° pivot to the left before moving forward and onto the next exercise station.

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. Upon completion of the pivot and with the dog sitting in heel, the handler will execute another 90° pivot to the left before heeling forward and moving on to the next exercise station. The dog moves with the handler and sits at heel each time the handler pivots and comes to a halt. After the team has completed the second pivot, they should continue without hesitation to heel toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop at either halt
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to turn with the handler
- Failure of dog to sit before the pivot
- Failure of dog to sit after the pivot
- Failure of dog to heel forward with the handler

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 90° pivot
- Dog turns after than handler comes to a halt
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog hesitates before heeling with the handler



Exercise 219. Moving Down - Forward from Down.

Principle Part. The handler must give the down command while the dog is moving. The dog must go into the down from a standing and heeling position. Once the dog is down, the handler must be in heel position before commanding the dog to heel forward.

Instructions. This exercise will begin 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 their 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 touch the dog or come to a full halt while giving the down command. The dog should not pause and must go down from a standing and heeling 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 station. Handlers have the option of performing the exercise without breaking heel position.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- A handler that comes to a complete halt prior to commanding the dog to down
- A handler that touches and/or assists the dog into the down position
- Failure of the dog to assume the down position
- Failure of the dog to heel forward with the handler after the down

Major Faults.

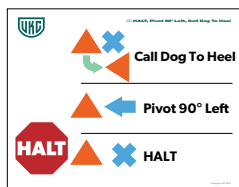
- Dog pauses distinctly before assuming the down position
- Dog sits and pauses before assuming the down position
- Dog assumes the down but immediately sits or stands

Major to Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not stand upright in heel position after the dog has completed its down and before commanding the dog to heel

Minor Faults.

- Dog breaks the down just before being commanded to heel -



Exercise 220. HALT - Pivot 90° Left, Call Dog to Heel.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler will execute a 90° pivot to the left while the dog remains in the sit position. The handler calls the dog to heel and the team will continue forward.

Instructions. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler will give a command to stay and will pivot in place 90° to the left so the dog is sitting at a 90° degree angle directly in front of the handler. The handler will pause distinctly before giving the dog the command to go to heel. The dog will execute a finish to the left as it comes into heel position and sits. After a slight pause, the team will continue towards the next exercise station.

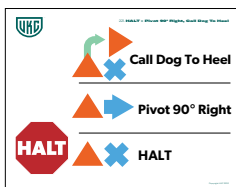
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Failure of dog to sit after the halt
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Dog pivots with handler
- Failure of dog to turn and come to heel position

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 90° pivot
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog is slow to respond



Exercise 221. HALT - Pivot 90° Right, Call Dog to Heel.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler will execute a 90° pivot to the right while the dog remains in the sit position. The handler calls the dog to heel and the team will continue forward.

Instructions. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler will give a command to stay and will pivot in place 90° to the right so the dog is sitting at a 90° degree angle behind the handler facing the same direction as it was left. The handler will pause distinctly before giving the dog the command to go to heel. The dog will complete the finish as it comes into heel position and sits. After a slight pause, the team will continue towards the next exercise station.

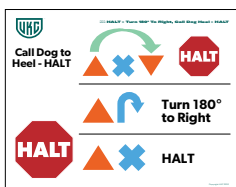
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Failure of dog to sit after the halt
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Dog pivots with handler
- Failure of dog to correctly come to heel position

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 90° pivot
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog is slow to respond



Exercise 222. HALT - Turn 180° to Right, Call Dog to Heel - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must sit in place while the handler makes a 180° turn to the right. The dog, when called to heel, must circle around behind the handler and return to heel and sit.

Instructions. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. When the halt has been completed, the handler will command the dog to stay before the handler executes a 180° turn to the right and comes to a complete halt. When the halt has been completed, the handler will command the dog to heel position so the dog moves around behind the handler. When the dog reaches heel position, the dog will automatically sit before the team moves forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt before or after the turn
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to sit at either halt
- Dog does not remain in a sit position while handler turns
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to come to heel
- Failure of the handler to remain stationary until the dog has returned to heel position
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Dog goes in front of the handler to return to heel position after the turn

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the full 180° turn
- Handler does not turn in place
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog is slow to respond



223. Halt – Leave Dog, Face Dog, Call to Front, Handler Returns Left.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit and stay in place until called. Dog must come to the handler's front when called and should sit and stay while handler returns to heel position.

Instructions. The dog and handler will be heeling prior to the performance of this exercise. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. The handler will then command the dog to stay and will walk forward approximately 10 feet before turning to face the dog. Once the handler has turned and come to a complete halt, the handler will call the dog and the dog must come directly to the handler and sit in front. The handler will command the dog to stay and the handler will return to heel position by going to the left, and then finishing beside the dog. There must be a distinct pause before the team moves forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog refuses to stay
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before calling the dog to front
- Dog breaks the sit before they are called to front
- Dog does not come when called on the second command and/or signal
- Failure of handler to return to heel position by going to the left
- Failure of dog to stay before handler returns to heel position
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Dog moves slightly forward from the sit before they are called but remains in a sit position
- Dog does not come on the first command and/or signal

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or is slow to respond to handler's commands
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog breaks the sit after the handler has returned to heel position
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit, but stays in place
- Dog sits out of heel position



Exercise 224. Halt – Leave Dog, Face Dog, Call to Front, Handler Returns Right.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit and stay in place until called. Dog must come to the handler's front when called and should sit and stay while handler returns to heel position.

Instructions. The dog and handler will be heeling prior to the performance of this exercise. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. The handler will then command the dog to stay and will walk forward approximately 10 feet before turning to face the dog. Once the handler has turned and come to a complete halt, the handler will call the dog and the dog must come directly to the handler and sit in front. The handler will command the dog to stay and the handler will return to heel position by going to the right, going around behind the dog, and finishing beside the dog in heel position. There must be a distinct pause before the team moves forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog refuses to stay
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before calling the dog to front
- Dog breaks the sit before they are called to front
- Dog does not come when called on the second command and/or signal
- Failure of handler to return to heel position by going to the right
- Failure of dog to stay before handler returns to heel position
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

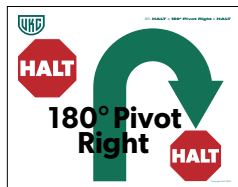
- Dog moves slightly forward from the sit before they are called but remains in a sit position
- Dog does not come on the first command and/or signal

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or is slow to respond to handler's commands
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog breaks the sit after the handler has returned to heel position
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit, but stays in position
- Dog sits out of heel position

Section 3. Rally 3 Class (RO3). All dogs entered in the Rally 3 class must have earned the URO2 title. All exercises are judged off leash. All dogs must enter and leave the ring on leash.

- A minimum of 15 stations and no more than 17 stations are required. The Shift, Start, and Finish stations are not included and do not have a station number.
- The Shift signs may be used to help direct exhibitors to the next station
- No exercise sign, other than the allowable duplicate signs, may be used more than once in a course design.
- The class exercises must be selected from exercises 101-326 and the duplicate exercises 140-148 included in the list of exercises found in the Rally Exercise Description and Exercise Table 3.
- Exercise 326 (Honor exercise) is mandatory and must be included in all Rally 3 courses.
- In addition, a minimum of 4 exercises chosen from exercises 301-325 are required for all Rally 3 classes.
- When scoring each team's performance, all general scoring infractions outlined elsewhere in this rulebook shall be imposed.



Exercise 301. HALT - 180° Pivot Right - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler and dog must execute a 180° pivot to the right before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel.

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 180° to the right. The dog moves with the handler and sits at heel as the handler comes to a halt. After the team has completed the pivot, the handler must halt and the dog

must sit. There should be a brief pause before the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop at either halt
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to turn with the handler
- Failure of dog to sit before the pivot
- Failure of dog to sit after the pivot
- Failure of dog to heel forward with the handler

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 180° pivot
- Dog turns after the handler comes to a halt
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog hesitates before heeling with the handler



Exercise 302. HALT - 180° Pivot Left - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler and dog must execute a 180° pivot to the left before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel.

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 180° to the left. The dog moves with the handler and sits at heel as the handler comes to a halt. After the team has completed the pivot, the handler must halt and the dog must sit. There should be a brief pause before the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise station.

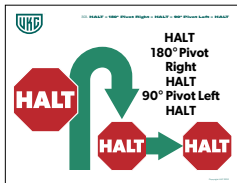
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop at either halt
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to turn with the handler
- Failure of dog to sit before the pivot
- Failure of dog to sit after the pivot
- Dog does not heel forward with the handler

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 180° pivot
- Dog turns after handler comes to a halt
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog hesitates before heeling with the handler



Exercise 303. HALT - 180° Pivot Right - HALT - 90° Pivot Left - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler and dog must execute a 180° pivot to the right before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel. The handler must then execute a 90° pivot to the left before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel.

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 180° to the right. The dog moves with the handler and sits at heel as the handler comes to a halt. After the team has completed the first pivot, the handler must execute a 90° pivot to the left. The dog moves with the handler and sits at heel as the handler comes to a halt. There should be a brief pause before the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

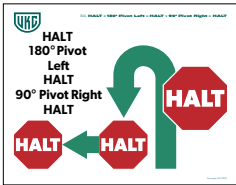
Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop at either halt
- Handler turns in the wrong direction for either pivot
- Failure of dog to turn with the handler
- Failure of dog to sit before the pivot
- Failure of dog to sit after the pivot
- Dog does not heel forward with the handler

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 180° pivot
- Handler does not complete the 90° pivot
- Dog turns after the handler comes to a halt
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler

- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog hesitates before heeling with the handler



Exercise 304. HALT - 180° Pivot Left - HALT - 90° Pivot Right - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler and dog must execute a 180° pivot to the left before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel. The handler must then execute a 90° pivot to the right before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel.

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 180° pivot to the left before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel. The handler must then execute a 90° pivot to the right before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop at either halt
- Handler turns in the wrong direction for either pivot
- Failure of dog to turn with the handler
- Failure of dog to sit before the pivot
- Failure of dog to sit after the pivot
- Dog does not heel forward with the handler

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 180° pivot
- Handler does not complete the 90° pivot
- Dog turns after the handler comes to a halt
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog hesitates before heeling with the handler



Exercise 305. Moving Down – Handler Forward – Face Dog – Call Dog – Finish Right.

Principle Part. The handler must give the down and stay command while the dog is heeling. The dog must go into the down from a standing and heeling position. Once the dog is down, the handler continues forward then must turn to face dog and call the dog. The dog must come when called. The dog should come to front position and finish to the right.

Instructions. This exercise will begin as the team is moving forward in heel position. As the dog and handler approach the left of the exercise sign, the handler must continue to heel forward, though they may slow their pace while they give a command and/or hand signal for their dog to move directly into a down position. As soon as the dog is in the down position, the handler gives a command to stay while they continue forward approximately 6 steps and then they will turn and face the dog. After a brief pause the handler will call the dog to front. The dog must come to the handler when called. Once the dog is sitting in the front, the handler commands the dog finish to the right while the handler remains stationary. When the dog reaches heel position and sits, the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler comes to a complete halt prior to commanding the dog to down
- Handler sends the dog in the wrong direction for the finish
- Failure of dog to assume the down position
- Failure of dog to stay in the down position until called
- Failure of dog to come when called after the second command and/or signal

- Dog does not come in close enough on the front for the handler to touch
- Failure of dog to heel forward with the handler after the finish

Major Faults.

- Dog has a distinct pause before assuming the down position
- Dog sits, pauses, and then assumes the down position
- Dog assumes the down, but then immediately sits or stands back up
- Dog does not come on the first command and/or signal
- Dog does not sit in front
- Dog does not finish

Major to Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Crooked front
- Crooked finish



Exercise 306. Moving Down – Handler Forward – Face Dog – Call Dog – Finish Left.

Principle Part. The handler must give the down and stay command while the dog is heeling. The dog must go into the down from a standing and heeling position. Once the dog is down, the handler continues forward then must turn to face dog and call the dog. The dog must come when called. The dog should come to front position and finish to the left.

Instructions. This exercise will begin as the team is moving forward in heel position. As the dog and handler approach the left of the exercise sign, the handler must continue to heel forward, though they may slow their pace while they give a command for the dog to move directly into a down position. As soon as the dog is in the down position, the handler may give a command to stay while they continue forward approximately 6 steps and then they will turn and face the dog. After a brief pause the handler will call the dog to front. The dog must come to the handler when called. Once the dog is sitting in the front, the handler commands the dog finish to the left while the handler remains stationary. When the dog reaches heel position and sits, the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler comes to a complete halt prior to commanding the dog to down
- Handler sends the dog in the wrong direction for the finish
- Failure of dog to assume the down position
- Failure of dog to stay in the down position until called
- Failure of dog to come when called after the second command and/or signal
- Dog does not come in close enough on the front for the handler to touch
- Failure of dog to heel forward with the handler after the finish

Major Faults.

- Dog has a distinct pause before assuming the down position
- Dog sits, pauses, and then assumes the down position
- Dog assumes the down, but then immediately sits or stands back up
- Dog does not come on the first command and/or signal
- Dog does not sit in front
- Dog does not finish

Major to Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Crooked front
- Crooked finish



Exercise 307. HALT - Send Dog Around Front of Handler & Back to Heel - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must do a complete 360° circle around the handler and return to heel position and sit.

Instructions. The dog and handler will be heeling prior to performing this exercise. The handler must come to a complete stop and the dog must sit. When the halt has been completed, the handler will command the dog to go around to the right (clockwise) and return to heel position where the dog must once again sit.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit after the halt
- Dog refuses to circle around the handler
- Dog refuses to sit after the completing the circle
- Handler sends dog around in the wrong direction
- The dog circles around in the wrong direction

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Crooked sit



Exercise 308. HALT - Fast Forward from Sit.

Principle Part. The Handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler will command the dog to heel and the team must immediately change to a fast pace until it reaches a normal pace sign or crosses the finish line.

Instructions. This exercise will begin with a HALT where the handler must come to a complete stop, and the dog must sit. 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.

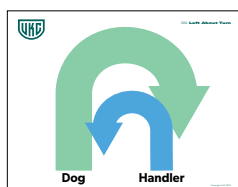
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit at the halt
- Handler does not immediately go into a fast pace upon heeling forward
- Dog out of control and does not stay with the handler
- Dog does not respond to the command to move forward at a fast pace

Major to Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog hesitates or waits until the handler has moved before running to catch up to heel
- Dog does not maintain heel position throughout the exercise



Exercise 309. Left About Turn.

Principle Part. The handler must do a left U turn while the dog passes behind the handler and does a right about turn.

Instructions. While heeling forward with the dog in heel position and directly approaching the sign, the handler makes a tight about 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 station.

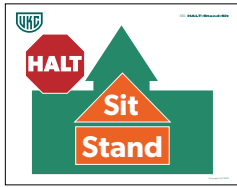
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of handler to complete the U turn to the left
- Failure of the dog to make a right about turn around the outside of the handler

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Failure of dog to quickly move around the handler and back to the heel position
- Heeling errors



Exercise 310. HALT - Stand - Sit.

Principle Part. The Handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must stand and then must sit when commanded by the handler.

Instructions. The dog and handler will be heeling prior to performing this exercise. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. Once the dog has completed the sit, the handler will command the dog to stand. The dog is to move from the sit position to a standing position. The handler may assist the dog for the stand. The handler must be in heel position prior to giving the command for the dog to once again sit. When given the command, the dog is to move from the stand position to a sitting position. The handler must pause definitively after the dog sits and before commanding the dog to heel towards the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop before standing their dog
- Failure of dog to sit after the halt
- Failure of dog to stand
- Failure of dog to sit after the stand
- Failure of dog to heel forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Handler does not return to heel position before giving the command to stand, sit, or heel forward to the next exercise station
- Dog breaks the sit before handler commands the dog to stand
- Dog breaks the stand before handler commands the dog to sit
- Handler is not in heel position when giving the sit command after the stand
- Dog moves more than a body length away on the stand

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog delays or is slow to respond to handler's command
- Dog resists being placed in a stand position
- Dog moves a short distance before the handler returns to heel

Minor Faults.

- Dog moves its feet after the stand and before the sit command
- Dog breaks the sit prior to the handler giving the heel command to move forward toward the next exercise station



Exercise 311. HALT - Stand - Down.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must stand and then must down when commanded by the handler.

Instructions. The dog and handler shall be heeling prior to performing this exercise. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. Once the dog has completed the sit, the handler will command the dog to stand. The dog is to move from the sit position to a standing position. The handler may assist the dog for the stand. The handler must be in heel position prior to giving the command for the dog to down. When given the command, the dog is to move from the standing position and into a down position. There must be a definitive pause after the dog downs and before commanding the dog to heel towards the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop before standing their dog
- Failure of dog to sit after the halt
- Failure of dog to stand
- Failure of dog to down after the stand
- Failure of dog to heel forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Handler does not return to heel position before giving the command to stand, down, or heel forward to the next exercise station
- Dog breaks the sit before handler commands the dog to stand
- Dog breaks the stand before handler commands the dog to down

- Dog moves more than a body length away on the stand
- Handler is not in heel position when giving the down command after the stand

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command
- Dog resists being placed in a stand position
- Dog moves a short distance before the handler returns to heel

Minor Faults.

- Dog moves its feet after the stand and before the down command



Exercise 312. HALT - Stand - Walk Around Dog.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must stand and stay as the handler walks counterclockwise around the dog and back into heel position.

Instructions. The dog and handler will be heeling prior to performing this exercise. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. Once the dog has completed the sit, the handler will command the dog to stand. The handler may assist the dog for the stand. The handler must be in heel position prior to giving the command for the dog to stand as the handler walks counterclockwise around the dog and back into heel position. There must be a definitive pause after returning to the heel position before commanding the dog to heel towards the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop before standing their dog
- Failure of dog to sit after the halt
- Failure of dog to stand
- Handler walks around the dog in the wrong direction
- Dog breaks their position before handler returns to heel position
- Failure of dog to heel forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Handler does not return to heel position before giving the command to stand, stay, or heel forward to the next exercise station
- Dog breaks the sit before handler commands the dog to stand
- Dog moves more than a body length away on the stand

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command
- Dog resists being placed in a stand position
- Dog moves a short distance before the handler returns to heel

Minor Faults.

- Dog moves its feet after the stand and before the heel command



Exercise 313. HALT - Stand - Heel Backward 3 Steps - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must stand before the handler takes 3 backward steps as the dog moves backwards with the handler. Once the 3 backward steps have been completed, the handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit.

Instructions. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. Once the dog has completed the sit, the handler will command the dog to stand and then heel backward while they take 3 short steps backward in a straight line and halt. The handler may break heel position and use physical contact to stand the dog. The handler must then return to the heel position before commanding the dog to begin moving backward. The dog must take several steps backward with the handler and then sit in heel position upon the completion of the exercise.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop before standing their dog
- Dog refuses to sit after the halt

- Dog refuses to stand
- Dog does not attempt to move backwards
- Dog refuses to sit after the completion of the step sequence

Major Faults.

- Handler does not return to heel position after commanding the dog to stand
- Dog turns and heels forward while their handler is walking backward

Major to Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not step backwards in a straight line

Minor Fault.

- Dog does not move in a straight line while going backward



Exercise 314. HALT - Handler Walks to Cone, Call Dog to Heel.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The handler leaves the dog and walks to a cone. The dog must stay until handler calls the dog to heel, and then must come when called.

Instructions. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. Once the dog has completed the sit, the handler will command the dog to stay and will then walk forward to a cone placed approximately 10 feet away. When the handler reaches the cone, the handler may turn their head toward their dog to call, but will not turn their body or stop and will continue heeling as they command the dog to come to the heel position as the team continues forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying faults.

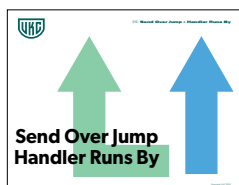
- Handler does not come to a halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog refuses to stay
- Handler does not continue to walk forward when calling the dog to heel
- Handler turns and faces the dog to call to heel
- Dog breaks the sit before being called to heel position
- Dog does not come when called on the second command and/or signal
- Dog sits upon the return to heel
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler

Major Faults.

- Dog moves slightly forward after the sit
- Dog does not come on the first command and/or signal to come

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to respond to handler's command
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits out of heel position



Exercise 315. Send Over Jump - Handler Runs By.

Exercise Set Up. The sign for the jump exercise is placed in proximity of the jump so it does not interfere with the handler or dog. It is recommended that the path taken by the handler while the dog is executing the jump never be against the ring barrier. When setting the jump, the right side of the jump stanchion (dog and handler's path) must be clear of all obstructions and should leave enough room between stations for the handler to easily get by. If setting the jump next to a ring barrier, the left side of the jump stanchion must be at least 2 feet from 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 that if the dog were to hit the jump going over it in either direction, the bar will come down without injuring the dog.

Principle Part. The dog must go over the jump when sent by the handler and must return to heel position after going over the jump.

Instructions. This exercise requires the handler to proceed towards the exercise location, send the dog over the jump, have the dog jump over the jump, and then have the dog return to heel position and continue heeling with the handler onto the next exercise. The handler's heeling path must be a straight line when approaching 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 their left side towards the jump. The handler may increase their speed when they reach the exercise sign so 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 must return to a normal pace and may command the dog to heel 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.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults. (Mandatory Non-Repeatable)

- Dog knocks bar off stanchions (in this case this exercise may not be repeated)
- Handler blocks the dog from attempting to go around the near end of the jump
- Dog hits jump with its body

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Dog fails to complete the jump (refuses, goes under bar, goes around stanchions, stops in front of jump)
- Dog uses jump as aid in going over
- Dog does not return to the handler after completing the jump

Major to Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog hesitates in leaving and/or returning to the handler when executing the jump
- Dog ticks the jump with their front or rear toes
- Dog does not take a direct path to and from the jump or other similar error
- Dog does not respond immediately to the handlers' command to heel



Exercise 316. Turn Left 90°, Double Step Back, Forward.

Principle Part. The dog and handler must make a 90° turn to the left, take two steps backwards, and then without turning, continue heeling forward.

Instructions. This exercise will begin as the team is heeling directly toward the exercise sign. The team makes a 90° turn to the left in front of the sign and then heels backwards 2 steps before continuing forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

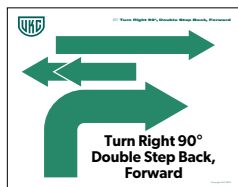
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Handler fails to take 2 steps backwards
- Dog does not attempt to move backwards

Major Faults.

- Dog turns and heels forward while the handler is walking backward

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 90° turn
- Handler does not step backward in a straight line
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of handler
- Dog does not move in a straight line while going backwards
- Dog is slow to respond



Exercise 317. Turn Right 90°, Double Step Back, Forward.

Principle Part. The dog and handler must make a 90° turn to the right, take two steps backward, and then without turning, continue heeling forward.

Instructions. This exercise will begin as the team is heeling directly toward the exercise sign. The team makes a 90° turn to the right in front of the sign and then heels backwards 2 steps before continuing forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Handler fails to take 2 steps backward

- Dog does not attempt to move backwards

Major Faults.

- Dog turns and heels forward while the handler is walking backward

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 90° turn
- Handler does not step backward in a straight line
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of handler
- Dog does not move in a straight line while going backward
- Dog is slow to respond



Exercise 318. Halt – Leave Dog, Face Dog, Call to Heel Right.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must remain sitting until called. When called, the dog must come and then finish to the right.

Instructions. The dog and handler will be heeling prior to the performance of this exercise. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. The handler may then command the dog to stay and will walk forward approximately 10 feet before turning to face the dog. Once the handler has turned and come to a complete halt, the handler will call the dog to heel and to the right. The dog must come to the handler and, without stopping or sitting in front, return to heel position by going clockwise behind the handler, and then sit in heel position. There will be a distinct pause before the team moves forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog refuses to stay
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before calling the dog to front
- Dog breaks the sit before being called to heel
- Dog does not come when called after the second command and/or signal
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the right of the handler
- Failure of the handler to remain stationary until the dog has returned to heel position
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler

Major Faults.

- Dog sits and then breaks the sit, but stays in position
- Dog does not come on first command and/or signal
- Dog sits in front when called to heel
- Dog does not sit on the finish

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog moves slightly forward from the sit before they are called but remains in a sit position
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits out of heel position



Exercise 319. Halt – Leave Dog, Face Dog, Call to Heel Left.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must remain sitting until called. When called, the dog must come and then finish to the left.

Instructions. The dog and handler will be heeling prior to the performance of this exercise. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will sit. The handler may then command the dog to stay and will walk forward approximately 10 feet before turning to face the dog. Once the handler has turned and come to a complete halt, the handler will call the dog to heel and to the left. The dog must come to the handler and, without stopping or sitting in front, return to heel position by going to the left of the handler, and then sit in heel position. There will be a distinct pause before the team moves forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog refuses to stay
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before calling the dog to front
- Dog breaks the sit before being called to heel
- Dog does not come when called after the second command and/or signal
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the left of the handler
- Failure of the handler to remain stationary until the dog has returned to heel position
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Dog sits and then breaks the sit, but stays in position
- Dog does not come on first command and/or signal
- Dog sits in front when called to heel
- Dog does not sit on the finish

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog moves slightly forward from the sit before they are called but remains in a sit position
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits out of heel position



Exercise 320. Moving Stand, Walk Around Cone, Back to Dog.

Principle Part. The dog must stand while the handler, without pausing, continues to move forward. The handler walks around a cone and back to the dog while the dog remains in a standing position.

Instructions. At the sign, the handler, without pausing or breaking heel position, will give the dog a command and/or signal to stand. The dog should stop its forward motion and come to a stand while the handler continues to move forward to a cone placed approximately 6 feet away. The handler will walk

counterclockwise around the cone without pausing and then return to the dog by going around behind the dog to return to heel position. The handler must come to a complete halt before commanding the dog to heel toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler stops and commands the dog to stand
- Dog refuses to stand
- Dog refuses to stay
- Dog breaks the stand before handler returns to heel position

Major Faults.

- Handler goes the wrong direction around the cone
- Handler gives two distinct commands to stand and stay not immediately following one another
- Dog moves slightly forward after the command to stand
- Handler does not return to heel position before commanding the dog to heel forward
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before commanding the dog to heel forward

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command

Minor Faults.

- Dog breaks the stand after the handler has returned to heel position but before the handler's command or signal to move forward



Exercise 321. Moving Sit, Walk Around Cone, Back to Dog.

Principle Part. The dog must sit while the handler, without pausing, continues to move forward. The handler walks around a cone and back to the dog while the dog remains in a sitting position.

Instructions. At the sign, the handler, without pausing or breaking heel position, will give the dog a command to sit. The dog should stop its forward motion and execute a sit while the handler continues to move forward to a cone placed approximately 6 feet away. The handler will walk counterclockwise around the cone without pausing and then return to the dog by going around behind the dog to return to heel position. The handler must come to a complete halt before commanding the dog to heel toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler stops and commands the dog to sit
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog refuses to stay
- Dog breaks the sit before handler returns to heel position

Major Faults

- Handler goes the wrong direction around the cone
- Handler gives two distinct commands to sit and stay not immediately following one another
- Dog moves slightly forward after the command to sit
- Handler does not return to heel position before commanding the dog to heel forward
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before commanding the dog to heel forward

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command

Minor Faults.

- Dog breaks the sit after the handler has returned to heel position but before the handler's command or signal to move forward



Exercise 322. Moving Down Walk Around Cone, Back to Dog.

Principle Part. The dog must down while the handler, without pausing, continues to move forward. The handler walks around a cone and back to the dog while the dog remains in a down position.

Instructions. At the sign, the handler, without pausing or breaking heel position, will give the dog a command to down. The dog should stop its forward motion and go directly into a down position while the handler continues to move forward to a cone placed approximately 6 feet away. The handler will walk counterclockwise around the cone without pausing and then return to the dog by going around behind the dog to return to heel position. The handler must come to a complete halt before commanding the dog to move forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler stops to command the dog to down
- Dog refuses to down
- Dog refuses to stay
- Dog breaks the down before handler returns to heel position

Major Faults.

- Handler goes the wrong direction around the cone
- Handler gives two distinct commands to down and stay not immediately following one another
- Dog moves slightly forward after the command to down
- Handler does not return to heel position before commanding the dog to heel forward
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before commanding the dog to heel forward

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command

Minor Faults.

- Dog breaks the down after the handler has returned to heel position but before the handler's command or signal to move forward



Exercise 323. Moving Down - Handler Forward, Call Dog to Heel.

Principle Part. The dog must down while the handler, without pausing, continues to move forward and remain in a down position until called to heel. The dog must come when called.

Instructions. At the sign, the handler, without pausing or breaking heel position, will give the dog a command and/or to down. The dog should stop its forward motion and go directly into a down position while the handler continues to move forward approximately 10 feet. The handler may turn their head toward their dog to call, but will not turn their body or stop and will continue heeling as they command the dog to come to the heel position as the team continues forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler stops to command the dog to down
- Dog refuses to down
- Dog refuses to stay
- Handler does not continue to walk forward when calling the dog to heel
- Handler turns and faces the dog to call to heel
- Dog breaks the down before being called to heel position
- Dog does not come on second command and/or signal
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Handler gives two distinct commands to down and stay not immediately following one another
- Dog does not come on the first command and/or signal
- Dog sits upon the return to heel
- Dog moves slightly forward after the command to down

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command



Exercise 324 Moving Sit, Handler Forward, Call Dog to Heel

Principle Part. The dog must sit while the handler, without pausing, continues to move forward and remain in a sit position until called to heel. The dog must come when called.

Instructions. At the sign, the handler, without pausing or breaking heel position, will give the dog a command to sit. The dog should stop its forward motion and execute a sit while the handler continues to move forward approximately 10 feet. The handler may turn their head toward their dog to call, but will not turn their body or stop and will continue heeling as they command and/or signal the dog to come to the heel position as the team continues forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler stops to command the dog to sit
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog refuses to stay
- Handler does not continue to walk forward when calling the dog to heel
- Handler turns and faces the dog to call to heel
- Dog breaks the sit before being called to heel position
- Dog does not come on the second command and/or signal
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Handler gives two distinct commands to sit and stay not immediately following one another
- Dog sits upon the return to heel
- Dog moves slightly forward after the command to sit
- Dog does not come on the first command and/or signal

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command



Exercise 325. Moving Stand, Handler Forward, Call Dog to Heel.

Principle Part. The dog must stand while the handler, without pausing, continues to move forward and remain in a stand position until called to heel. The dog must come when called.

Instructions. At the sign, the handler, without pausing or breaking heel position, will give the dog a command to stand. The dog should stop its forward motion and stand while the handler continues to move forward approximately 10 feet. The handler may turn their head toward their dog to call, but will not turn their body or stop and will continue heeling as they command and/or signal the dog to come to the heel position as the team continues forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler stops and commands the dog to stand
- Dog refuses to stand
- Dog refuses to stay
- Handler does not continue to walk forward when calling the dog to heel
- Handler turns and faces the dog to call to heel
- Dog breaks the stand before being called to heel position
- Dog does not come on the second command and/or signal
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Handler gives two distinct commands to stand and stay not immediately following one another
- Dog sits upon the return to heel
- Dog moves slightly by taking a few steps after the command to stand
- Dog does not come on the first command and/or signal

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command



Exercise 326. Honor Exercise.

Principle Part. The honoring dog must perform the specified sit or down exercise up to the allotted maximum time, and the working dog must not interfere with the honor dog.

Instructions. This station is a two-part exercise that has both the working team and the honoring team in the ring at the same time. One part of this exercise requires the honoring dog to perform a stationary sit or down exercise, and second part requires the working dog to perform the other exercise stations.

Prior to the start of the class, the judge will select the appropriate site for the honor sit or down exercise that will be performed by all dogs in the class. The location of the honor down must be a minimum of 10 feet away from any working station. 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.

Timing Steward. The judge is responsible for assigning a timing steward to the honor dog. To facilitate the trial running efficiently, this responsibility should be given to the back-up timing steward. The timing steward shall monitor the honoring dog for a maximum of 90 seconds. Once the time has elapsed, the timing steward should alert the honoring team that their time limit has been met. The timing steward will report any deviations of the honoring team that occurred during the exercise to the judge.

The Honor Dog. The honor dog is kept on lead and in approximate heel position on the left side of the handler while performing the required exercise. The location of the honor exercise must be near a ring exit and set so the working dog team cannot pass behind the honoring team. The honor dog and its handler will enter the ring first and go to the specified area in the ring to perform the honor exercise. The handler will place their dog in the honor position at the judge's order and the timing steward will start the timer. The honoring dog must remain in the selected honor position for a maximum time of one minute and thirty seconds (90 seconds), or during the performance of the working dog, whichever is shorter. Should the honor dog break its position during the allotted time, the handler may reposition the dog only once and will receive a mandatory 10-point deduction. Once the maximum time has elapsed, the honoring dog will be allowed to change positions. The honor team must remain in the ring without disturbing the working dog's performance until that team has completed their run.

The Working Dog. The working team will enter the ring after the honoring team and will set up at the starting line to wait for the judge's orders. As soon as the judge has ordered the honoring team to start their exercise, the working team should be ready to immediately start their run. During the working dog's performance, the working dog should not leave the heeling pattern nor interfere with the honor dog.

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. In such cases, the honoring dog will receive a non-qualifying score. Should the honor dog not remain in the position as required throughout the entire exercise, the exercise will receive a non-qualifying score. Should the dog change position during the honor exercise, the handler may reposition the dog but shall receive a mandatory 10-point deduction. Should the honor dog not remain in the position as required for the remainder of the exercise, the exercise will receive a non-qualifying score. Once the maximum time has elapsed, the honoring dog will be allowed to change positions. The honor team must remain in the ring without disturbing the working dog's performance until that team has completed their run.

Non-Qualifying Faults. (Mandatory Non-Repeatable)

- Actions of honor dog that interfere with the performance of the working dog
- Any show of aggression towards the working dog

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the honor dog to remain in the required position after second command

Substantial Mandatory Fault (10-point deduction).

- Dog changes required position during honor exercise

Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Excessive whining or barking

Scoring the Working Dog. If the actions of the working dog have clearly caused the honoring dog to err in its performance, the judge must excuse the working dog. In such cases, the working dog will receive a non-qualifying score as part of their honoring exercise. The judge may then allow the honor dog to continue the exercise for the remainder of the allotted time, or for 45 seconds, whichever is shorter, without the working dog in the ring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the working dog to stay on course
- Actions of working dog that interfere with the performance of the honor dog
- Excessive attention shown by the working dog towards the honoring dog
- Any show of aggression towards the honoring dog

Section 4. Rally Master Class. All dogs entered in the Rally Master class must have earned the URO3 title. All exercises are judged off leash. All dogs must enter and leave the ring on leash.

- A minimum of 15 stations and no more than 17 stations are required. The Shift, Start, and Finish stations are not included and do not have a station number.
- The Shift signs may be used to help direct exhibitors to the next station
- No exercise sign may be used more than once in a course design.
- The class exercises must be selected from exercises 101-424 and the duplicate exercises 140-148 included in the list of exercises found in the Rally Exercise Description and Exercise Table 3.
- Station 418 (Cloverleaf exercise) is mandatory and must be included in all Rally Master courses.
- A minimum of four (4) exercises stations from 401-424 are required for all Rally Master classes.
- When scoring each team's performance, all general scoring infractions outlined elsewhere in this rulebook shall be imposed.



Exercise. 401. Call Dog Front, 90° Pivot Right, Finish Left.

Principle Part. The dog must come to front, sit in front while the handler pivots 90° to the right, and then return to heel position when commanded.

Instructions. As the team approaches the exercise sign, the handler commands the dog to front. The handler may take several steps backward before coming to a halt. Once the dog is sitting in the front, the handler may command the dog to stay and then the handler will pivot 90° to the right. Upon completion of the pivot, the handler commands the dog to finish left, which requires the dog to move directly into heel position. The team must pause distinctly while facing the new direction before the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler pivots in the wrong direction
- Dog refuses to sit in front

- Dog does not remain in a sit position while handler pivots
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to come to heel
- Failure of the handler to remain stationary until the dog has returned to heel position
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Dog goes in front of the handler to return to heel position after the pivot
- Dog circles the handler before returning to heel position
- Failure of dog to sit upon return to heel

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the full 90° pivot
- Handler does not pivot in place
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog is slow to respond



Exercise 402. Call Dog Front, 90° Pivot Left, Finish Right.

Principle Part. The dog must come to front, sit in front while the handler pivots 90° to the left, and then return to heel position when commanded.

Instructions. As the team approaches the exercise sign, the handler commands the dog to front. The handler may take several steps backward before coming to a halt. Once the dog is sitting in the front, the handler may command the dog to stay and then the handler pivots 90° to the left. Upon completion of the pivot, the handler commands the dog to finish right, which will require the go around behind the handler to heel position. The team must pause distinctly while facing the new direction before the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler pivots in the wrong direction
- Dog refuses to sit in front
- Dog does not remain in a sit position while handler pivots
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to come to heel
- Failure of the handler to remain stationary until the dog has returned to heel position
- Failure of dog to move forward with the handler

Major Faults.

- Dog goes in front of the handler to return to heel position after the pivot
- Failure of dog to sit upon return to heel

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the full 90° pivot
- Handler does not pivot in place
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog is slow to respond



Exercise 403. HALT - Leave - Call Dog Over Broad Jump - Front - Finish Right.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must stay until the command to jump is given by the handler. The dog must come when called, clear the broad jump and then sit in front of the handler and finish to the right. The team must be stationary with the dog sitting prior to heeling toward the next exercise station. A repeat attempt is not allowed once the dog is in motion to jump.

Instructions. The exercise sign is to be placed on the left side of the broad jump and approximately 8 feet away. As the team approaches the sign, the dog should be centered with the jump and must stop in a sitting position approximately 8 feet away. Once the dog is sitting, the handler may command the dog to stay in the sitting position. The handler will walk

approximately 8 feet past the last board of the broad jump and will center themselves with the jump on the opposite side before turning around to face the dog. The handler will command the dog to come. The dog must promptly leave the sit and jump the broad jump. When the dog reaches the handler, the handler may take several steps backward to aid the dog in making a proper approach to the front position before the sit. The handler then commands the dog to finish to the right. After the dog returns to heel position, the dog should sit. There must be a brief pause before commanding the dog to heel forward to the next station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults. (Mandatory Non-Repeatable)

- Handler does not come to a complete stop before giving the stay signal or command
- Failure of dog to sit after the halt
- Failure of dog to stay until called
- Failure of dog to come on the second command and/or signal
- Failure of dog to jump
- Failure of dog to clear the broad jump
- Failure of dog to come in close enough on the front for the handler to touch without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the right of the handler
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler toward the next exercise station

Major Faults.

- Dog touches the broad jump when coming over
- Failure of dog to sit when called to front
- Failure of dog to sit at finish
- Failure of dog to come when called by the handler

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Crooked front
- Crooked finish



Exercise 404. HALT - Leave - Call Dog Over Broad Jump - Front - Finish Left.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must stay until the command to jump is given by the handler. The dog must come when called, clear the broad jump and then sit in front of the handler and finish to the left. The team must be stationary with the dog sitting prior to heeling toward the next exercise station. A repeat attempt is not allowed once the dog is in motion to jump.

Instructions. The exercise sign is to be placed on the left side of the broad jump and approximately 8 feet away. As the team approaches the sign, the dog should be centered with the jump and must stop in a sitting position approximately 8 feet away. Once the dog is sitting, the handler may command the dog to stay. The handler will walk approximately 8 feet past the last board of the broad jump and will center themselves with the jump on the opposite side before turning around to face the dog. The handler will command the dog to come. The dog must promptly leave the sit and jump the broad jump. When the dog reaches the handler, the handler may take several steps backward to aid the dog in making a proper approach to the front position before the sit. The handler then commands the dog to finish to the left. After the dog returns to heel position, the dog should sit. There must be a brief pause before commanding the dog to heel forward to the next station

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults. (Mandatory Non-Repeatable)

- Handler does not come to a complete stop before giving the stay signal or command
- Failure of dog to sit after the halt
- Failure of dog to stay until called
- Failure of dog to come on the second command and/or signal
- Failure of dog to jump
- Failure of dog to clear the broad jump
- Failure of dog to come in close enough on the front for the handler to touch without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot
- Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the right of the handler

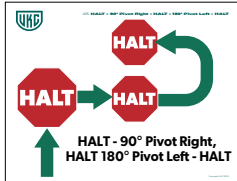
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler toward the next exercise station

Major Faults.

- Dog touches the broad jump when coming over
- Failure of dog to come when called by the handler
- Failure of dog to sit when called to front
- Failure of dog to sit at finish

Major and /or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Crooked front
- Crooked finish



Exercise 405. HALT - 90° Pivot Right - HALT - 180° Pivot Left - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit, the team must pivot 90° to the right, and the handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The team must then execute a 180° pivot to the left before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel.

Instructions. This exercise will begin from a stationary position with the dog sitting at the heel position. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. With the dog sitting in heel position, the team will pivot 90° to the right. Upon completion of the pivot, the team will come to a halt, and the dog will sit. The team will then execute a 180° pivot to the left. Upon completion of the second pivot, the team will come to a halt and the dog will sit. 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 should move with the handler and sit at heel as the handler comes to a halt. After the team has completed the last halt, they should pause distinctly while facing the new direction before the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise station.

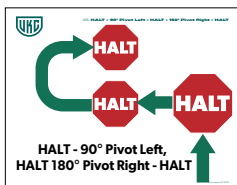
Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop at any required halt
- Failure of the handler to pivot in place
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to turn with the handler
- Failure of dog to sit after any required halt
- Dog does not heel forward with the handler

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the full pivot
- Dog turns after than handler comes to a halt
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog hesitates before heeling with the handler



Exercise 406. HALT - 90° Pivot Left - HALT - 180° Pivot Right - HALT.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit, the team must pivot 90° to the left, and the handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The team must then execute a 180° pivot to the right before coming to a complete halt with the dog sitting at heel.

Instructions. This exercise will begin from a stationary position with the dog sitting at the heel position. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. With the dog sitting in heel position, the team will pivot 90° to the left. Upon completion of the pivot, the team will come to a halt and the dog will sit. The team will then execute a 180° pivot to the right. Upon completion of the second pivot, the team will again come to a halt and the dog will sit. 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 should move with the handler and sit at heel as the handler comes to a halt. After the team has come completed the last halt, they should pause distinctly while facing the new direction before the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete stop at any required halt
- Failure of the handler to pivot in place
- Handler turns in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to turn with the handler
- Failure of dog to sit after any required halt
- Dog does not heel forward with the handler

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the full pivot Dog turns after than handler comes to a halt
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog hesitates before heeling with the handler



Exercise 407. Forward, Reverse 3 Steps, Pivot 90° Left & Forward.

Principle Part. While moving forward, the handler and dog will take 3 steps backward while the dog remains in heel position, then pivot 90° to the left and continue heeling forward.

Instructions. The dog and handler shall be heeling forward prior to performing this exercise. As the team approaches the sign, the handler will take 3 normal steps backward in a straight line. After completion of the backward steps and without stopping, the handler will pivot 90° to the left and continue forward.

The dog is to remain in heel position. The handler and dog will continue in the new direction to the next exercise sign.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler pivots in the wrong direction
- Dog does not attempt to move backwards
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler

Major Faults.

- Dog turns and heels forward while handler is walking backwards

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the full 90° pivot
- Failure of handler to take normal steps
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog is slow to respond



Exercise 408. Forward, Reverse 3 Steps, Pivot 90° Right & Forward.

Principle Part. While moving forward, the handler and dog will take 3 steps backwards while the dog remains in heel position, then pivot 90° to the right and continue heeling forward.

Instructions. The dog and handler shall be heeling forward prior to performing this exercise. As the team approaches the sign, the handler will take 3 normal steps backward in a straight line. After completion of the backward steps and without stopping, the handler will pivot 90° to the right and continue forward.

The dog is to remain in heel position. The handler and dog will continue in the new direction to the next exercise sign.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler pivots in the wrong direction
- Dog does not attempt to move backwards
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler

Major Faults.

- Dog turns and heels forward while handler is walking backwards

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the full 90° pivot
- Failure of handler to take normal steps
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog is slow to respond



Exercise 409. Spiral In - Dog Outside - Spiral Out - Dog Inside.

Principle Part. The team will heel in an oblong spiral pattern to the right around the series of 3 cones, and then reverse the pattern to perform an oblong spiral pattern to the left with the dog on the inside.

Instructions. The spiral exercises require the use of 3 cones or pylons placed in a straight line approximately 6 feet apart. This is a two-part exercise.

Part 1. The handler begins this exercise by heeling past the exercise sign and cone #1, which will be on the handlers' right. Once the team passes Cone #1, they continue forward, passing Cone #2 and Cone #3. Upon reaching Cone #3, the team will make a turn to the right around Cone #3 and will continue heading back toward the beginning of the exercise (Cone #1). The handler will make a turn to the right around Cone #1 and head back towards Cone #2. Upon reaching Cone #2, the handler will make a turn to the right around Cone #2 and head back toward Cone #1.

Part 2. Upon reaching Cone #1, the handler will make a turn to the right and go between Cone #1 and Cone #2 to start the reverse pattern. With the dog on the inside, the team will start the inside spiral toward Cone #3. Upon reaching Cone #3, the team makes a turn to the left around Cone #3 and continue toward the beginning of the exercise (Cone #1). The handler will again make a turn to the left and around Cone #1 and head toward Cone #2. Upon reaching Cone #2, the handler will make a turn to the left around Cone #2 back toward Cone #1. The team is to complete the final turn around Cone #1 and exit 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 they have taken the wrong path around the cones during the initial spiral before reaching Cone #3, the handler may reenter and repeat the entire exercise. There will be no repeat attempt allowed once the handler has passed Cone #3 on the first pass.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the team to take the correct path around the cones

Major Fault.

- Restart of the exercise after taking the wrong path

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Bumping a cone
- Failure of handler to maintain a constant pace
- Failure of dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position
- Heeling errors



Exercise 410. Spiral In - Dog Inside - Spiral Out - Dog Outside.

Principle Part. The team will heel in an oblong spiral pattern to the left around the series of 3 cones, and then reverse the pattern to perform an oblong spiral pattern to the right with the dog on the outside.

Instructions. The spiral exercises require the use of 3 cones or pylons placed in a straight line approximately 6 feet apart. This is a two-part exercise.

Part 1. The handler begins this exercise by heeling past the exercise sign and Cone #1 which will be on the handlers' left. Once the team passes Cone #1, they continue forward passing Cone #2 and Cone #3. Upon reaching Cone #3, the team will make a turn to the left around Cone #3 and continue heading back towards the beginning of the exercise (Cone #1). The handler will make a turn to the left around Cone #1 and head back towards Cone #2. Upon reaching Cone #2, the handler will make a turn to the left around Cone #2 and head back toward Cone #1.

Part 2. Upon reaching Cone #1, the handler will make a turn to the left and go between Cone #1 and Cone #2 to start the reverse pattern. With the dog on the outside, the team will start the outside spiral toward Cone #3. Upon reaching Cone #3, the team makes a turn to the right around Cone #3 and continue toward the beginning of the exercise (Cone #1). The handler will again make a turn to the right around Cone #1 and head toward Cone #2. Upon reaching Cone #2, the handler will make a turn to the right around Cone #2 back toward Cone #1. The team is to complete the final turn around Cone #1 and exit 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 they have taken the wrong path around the cones during the initial spiral before reaching Cone #3, the handler may reenter and repeat the entire exercise. There will be no repeat attempt allowed once the handler has passed Cone #3 on the first pass.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Failure of the team to take the correct path around the cones

Major Fault.

- Restart of the exercise after taking the wrong path

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Bumping a cone
- Failure of handler to maintain a constant pace
- Failure of dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position
- Heeling errors



Exercise 411. HALT - Side Step Right - HALT - 270° Right Turn & Forward.

Principle Part. Handler must halt and dog must sit. Handler and dog must take a significant sidestep to the right and then must halt, and the dog must sit. The team must then make a 270° turn to the right and continue heeling.

Instructions. The dog and handler shall be heeling forward prior to performing this exercise. The exercise will begin with the handler coming to a complete halt and the dog sitting. The handler will then take a distinct sidestep to the right and the dog should move to the right with the handler before the team comes to another halt with the dog sitting in heel position. From the stationary position, the team will execute a 270° turn to the right and then continue forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Handler does not complete the 270° turn
- Handler turns in the wrong direction

Major Faults.

- Dog stops in a standing position, but then sits
- Handler takes too short of a sidestep, requiring the handler to take an additional step
- Dog bumps the sign

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog does not turn in the correct direction,
- Dog does not complete the entire turn
- Turn too large
- Crooked sit



Exercise 412. HALT - Side Step Right - HALT - 270° Left Turn & Forward.

Principle Part. Handler must halt and dog must sit. Handler and dog must take a significant sidestep to the right and then must halt, and the dog must sit. The team must then make a 270° turn to the left and continue heeling.

Instructions. The dog and handler shall be heeling forward prior to performing this exercise. The exercise will begin with the handler coming to a complete halt and the dog sitting. The handler will then take a distinct sidestep to the right and the dog should move to the right with the handler before the team comes to another halt with the dog sitting in heel position. From the stationary position, the team will execute a 270° turn to the left and then continue forward toward the next exercise station.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Handler does not complete the 270° turn
- Handler turns in the wrong direction

Major Faults.

- Dog stops in a standing position, but then sits

- Handler takes too short of a sidestep, requiring the handler to take an additional step
- Dog bumps the sign

Major and/or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog does not turn in the correct direction,
- Dog does not complete the entire turn
- Turn too large
- Crooked sit



Exercise 413. Moving Stand, Walk to Cone, HALT - Call Dog to Heel.

Principle Part. The dog must stand while the handler, without stopping, continues to move forward and remain in a stand position. The dog must come when called to heel and sit.

Instructions. Without pausing or breaking heel position, the handler will command the dog to stand upon reaching the sign. Without stopping, the handler will continue to move forward to a cone approximately 10 feet away. When the handler reaches the cone, the handler will come to a complete halt before commanding the dog to the heel position. The handler may turn their head toward their dog to call but may not turn their body. The dog will automatically sit upon reaching heel position. The team will then continue to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler stops to commands the dog to stand
- Dog refuses to stand
- Dog refuses to stay
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before calling the dog to heel
- Dog breaks the stand before they are called to heel position
- Dog does not come on the second command and/or signal
- Dog does not sit upon the return to heel
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler

Major Faults.

- Handler gives two distinct commands to stand and stay not immediately following one another
- Dog moves slightly forward after the command to stand
- Dog does not come on the first command/and or signal

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to respond to handler’s command
- Dog stands out of heel position
- Dog sits out of heel position



Exercise 414. Moving Sit, Walk to Cone, HALT - Call Dog to Heel.

Principle Part. The dog must sit while the handler, without stopping, continues to move forward and remain in a sit position. The dog must come when called to heel and sit.

Instructions. Without pausing or breaking heel position, the handler will command the dog to sit upon reaching the sign. Without stopping, the handler will continue to move forward to a cone approximately 10 feet away. When the handler reaches the cone, the handler will come to a complete halt before commanding the dog to the heel position. The handler may turn their head toward their dog to call but may not turn their body. The dog will automatically sit upon reaching heel position. The team will then continue to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler stops to command the dog to sit
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog refuses to stay
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before calling the dog to heel
- Dog breaks the sit before they are called to heel position

- Dog does not come on the second command and/or signal
- Dog does not sit upon the return to heel
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler

Major Faults.

- Handler gives two distinct commands to sit and stay not immediately following one another
- Dog moves slightly forward after the command to sit
- Dog does not come on the first command/and or signal

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to respond to handler's command
- Dog stands out of heel position
- Dog sits out of heel position



Exercise 415. Moving Down, Walk to Cone, HALT - Call Dog to Heel.

Principle Part. The dog must down while the handler, without stopping, continues to move forward and remain in a down position. The dog must come when called to heel and sit.

Instructions. Without pausing or breaking heel position, the handler will command the dog to down upon reaching the sign. Without stopping, the handler will continue to move forward to a cone approximately 10 feet away. When the handler reaches the cone, the handler will come to a complete halt before commanding the dog to the heel position. The handler may turn their head toward their dog to call but may not turn their body. The dog will automatically sit upon reaching heel position. The team will then continue to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler stops to commands the dog to sit
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog refuses to stay
- Handler does not come to a complete halt before calling the dog to heel
- Dog breaks the stand before they are called to heel position
- Dog does not come on the second command and/or signal
- Dog does not sit upon the return to heel
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler

Major Faults.

- Handler gives two distinct commands to sit and stay not immediately following one another
- Dog moves slightly forward after the command to stand
- Dog does not come on the first command and/or signal

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to respond to handler's command
- Dog stands out of heel position
- Dog sits out of heel position



Exercise 416. Moving Stand – Handler Forward – Face Dog – Down – Sit - Finish Right.

Principle Part. The handler gives the stand command while the dog is moving. The dog must stop in a standing position and stay until commanded to down, then to sit, and finish to the right.

Instructions. This exercise will begin as the team is moving forward in heel position. As the dog and handler approach the left of the exercise sign, the handler commands the dog to stand. The handler may slow their pace but is not to come to a full halt prior to giving the stand command. The dog is not to pause or sit but should stop in the standing position. Once the dog is standing, the handler will continue forward approximately 3 or 4 steps and will turn and face the dog. Without bending over, the handler will command the dog to down. Once the dog is in the down position, the handler will command the dog to sit. Once the dog is sitting, the handler will command the dog to finish to the right. When the dog reaches heel position and sits, the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler comes to a complete halt prior to commanding the dog to stand

- Failure of dog to stand
- Failure of dog to down on command
- Failure of dog to sit on command
- Failure of dog to stay in the stand position until given the command to down
- Failure of dog to stay in the down position until given the command to sit
- Failure of the dog to come on the second command and/or signal
- Dog moves a significant distance for the down and/or sit commands
- Dog finishes in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to heel forward with the handler after the finish

Major Faults.

- Dog sits but then assumes the stand position
- Dog has a distinct pause before assuming the down position
- Dog assumes the down, but then immediately sits or stands
- Failure of the dog to come on the first command and/or signal
- Dog moves a slight distance on the down and/or sit command

Major to Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler is not in heel position before leaving the dog
- Dog moves its feet after assuming the stand but before the down command
- Slow response to down, sit, or finish
- Crooked finish



Exercise 417. Moving Stand – Handler Forward – Face Dog – Down – Sit - Finish Left

Principle Part. The handler gives the stand command while the dog is moving. The dog must stop in a standing position and stay until commanded to down, then to sit, and finish to the left.

Instructions. This exercise will begin as the team is moving forward in heel position. As the dog and handler approach the left of the exercise sign, the handler commands the dog to stand. The handler may slow their pace but is not to come to a full halt prior to giving the stand command. The dog

is not to pause or sit but must stop in the standing position. Once the dog is standing, the handler will continue forward approximately 3 or 4 steps and will turn and face the dog. Without bending over, the handler will command the dog to down. Once the dog is in the down position, the handler will command the dog to sit. Once the dog is sitting, the handler will then command the dog to finish to the left. When the dog reaches heel position and sits, the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

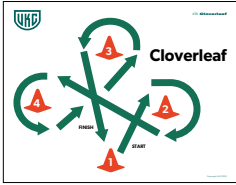
- Handler comes to a complete halt prior to commanding the dog to stand
- Failure of dog to stand
- Failure of dog to down on command
- Failure of dog to sit on command
- Failure of dog to stay in the stand position until given the command to down
- Failure of dog to stay in the down position until given the command to sit
- Failure of the dog to come on the second command and/or signal
- Dog moves a significant distance for the down and/or sit commands
- Dog finishes in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to heel forward with the handler after the finish

Major Faults.

- Dog sits but then assumes the stand position
- Dog has a distinct pause before assuming the down position
- Dog that assumes the down, but then immediately sits or stands
- Failure of the dog to come on the first command and/or signal
- Dog moves a slight distance on the down and/or sit commands

Major to Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler is not in heel position before leaving the dog
- Dog moves its feet after assuming the stand but before the down command
- Slow response to down, sit, or finish
- Crooked finish



Exercise 418. Cloverleaf.

Set up of exercise.

The cloverleaf exercise requires 4 cones set equidistant in a diamond pattern. Cone #1 will be considered the bottom with Cone #3 directly across from it. Cones #2 and #4 will be directly across from each other and midway between cones #1 and #3. Cones should be 8 feet apart.

Principle Part. The team must complete a full circle around each cone and cross over in the correct direction to complete a cloverleaf pattern. Once the team has chosen their path, they must execute a full figure 8 around Cones #4 and #2 or Cones #2 and #4 before completing a full circle around Cone #3. A repeat attempt is not allowed once the team is in motion.

Instructions. The handler will begin this exercise with Cone #1 on their left side. The handler may choose to go right around Cone #2 first or left around Cone #4 first. The sequence of cones may be Cone #2, Cone #4, then Cone #3, or may be Cone #4, Cone #2, and then Cone #3. Once the direction has been chosen, the team must complete that path. The team must cross in front of each cone and must complete a full circle around each individual cone before moving on. Once the team has circled the first cone, they must cross over the center and circle the cone opposite before they complete the final circle around Cone #3 forming the cloverleaf. The center line must be crossed at least four times before exiting and heeling toward the next station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults. (Mandatory Non-Repeatable)

- Handler does not cross over and complete a full circle around each cone
- Handler misses a cone

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog is slow to respond
- Dog forging or lagging while moving around the circles
- Handler bumps cone



Exercise 419. HALT – Send Dog Forward Around Cone, Return to Front, Handler Returns Right.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit until sent forward. The dog must then go around the cone and return to the front of the handler. The handler will return to heel by going counterclockwise around the dog.

Instructions. A cone or pylon will be placed approximately 6 feet forward from the exercise sign. The dog and handler will approach the sign, come to a halt, and the dog will sit. The handler will send the dog forward and clockwise around the cone. The dog will go around the cone and return to the handler without pausing and sit in front. The handler may command the dog to front after the dog has made the turn around the cone. The handler may command the dog to stay and the handler will return to heel position by going counterclockwise to the right and around behind the dog to heel position. There must be a distinct pause before the team moves forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog does not leave handler when directed
- Dog does not go around cone
- Failure of dog to sit before pivoting
- Failure of the handler to return to heel position by going to the right
- Failure of the dog to stay before handler returns to heel position
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler

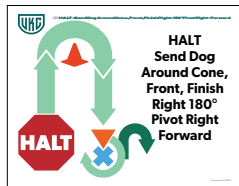
Major Faults.

- Dog goes counterclockwise around the cone

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog delays or resists responding to handler's command

- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog breaks the sit after the handler has returned to heel position
- Dog sits out of heel position



Exercise 420. HALT – Send Dog Forward Around Cone, Front, Finish right, 180° Pivot Right, Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit until sent forward. The dog must go around the cone, return to the handler in front, and finish right around behind the handler. The handler will make a 180° pivot right and continue forward with the dog in heel toward the next exercise station.

Instructions. A cone or pylon will be placed approximately 6 feet forward from the exercise sign. The dog and handler will approach the sign, come to a halt, and the dog will sit. The handler will send the dog forward and clockwise around the cone. The dog will go around the cone and return to the handler without pausing and sit in front. The handler may command the dog to front after the dog has made the turn around the cone. The handler commands the dog to finish to the right around and behind the handler to return to heel position and the dog should sit. The handler will then make a 180° pivot to the right. The dog should turn with the handler, and the team should then continue forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog does not leave handler when directed
- Dog does not go around cone
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the right and behind the handler
- Handler pivots in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to turn with handler
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler

Major Faults.

- Dog goes counterclockwise around the cone

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 180 pivot
- Failure of dog to sit before the pivot
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler’s command
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before heeling



Exercise 421. HALT – Send Dog Forward Around Cone, Front, Finish Left, 180° Degree Pivot Right, Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit until sent forward. The dog must go around the cone, return to the handler in front, and then finish left. The handler will make a 180° pivot right and continue forward with the dog in heel position toward the next exercise station.

Instructions. A cone or pylon will be placed approximately 6 feet forward from the exercise sign. The dog and handler will approach the sign, come to a halt, and the dog will sit. The handler will send the dog forward and clockwise around the cone. The dog will go around the cone and return to the handler without pausing and sit in front. The handler may give a command to front after the dog has made the turn around the cone. The handler commands the dog to finish to the left and return to heel position and the dog should sit. The handler will make a 180° pivot to the right. The dog should turn with the handler, and the team should then continue forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog does not leave handler when directed

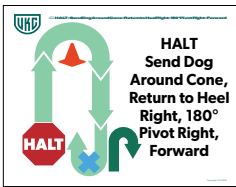
- Dog does not go around cone
- Failure of dog to return to heel position by going to the left
- Handler pivots in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to turn with handler
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler

Major Faults.

- Dog goes counterclockwise around the cone

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 180 pivot
- Failure of dog to sit before the pivot
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of handler
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler’s command
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before heeling with handler



Exercise 422. HALT – Send Dog Forward Around Cone, Return to Heel Right, 180° Pivot Right, Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit until sent forward. The dog must go around the cone, return directly to heel position by going clockwise around the handler to the right, and sit. The handler must make a 180° pivot right and continue forward with the dog in heel position toward the next exercise station.

Instructions. A cone or pylon will be placed approximately 6 feet forward from the exercise sign. The dog and handler will approach the sign, come to a halt, and the dog will sit. The handler will send the dog forward and clockwise around the cone. The dog will go around the cone and upon returning to the handler will, without pausing, go directly to heel position by going clockwise around and behind the handler, and should sit. The handler may give the dog a command to finish after the dog has completed the turn around the cone. Once the dog is back in heel position, the handler will make a 180° pivot to the right and the dog should turn with the handler. The team should then continue forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

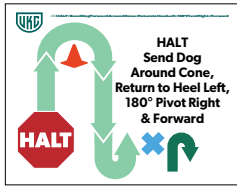
- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog does not leave handler when directed
- Dog does not go around cone
- Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the right and behind the handler
- Handler pivots in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to turn with handler
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler

Major Faults.

- Dog goes counterclockwise around the cone

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 180° pivot
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler’s command
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before heeling
- Failure of dog to sit before pivoting



Exercise 423. HALT – Send Dog Forward Around Cone, Return to Heel Left, 180° Pivot Right, Forward.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit until sent forward. The dog must go around the cone, return directly to heel position by going counterclockwise on the handler’s left, and sit. The handler must make a 180° pivot right and continue forward with the dog in heel toward the next exercise station.

Instructions A cone or pylon will be placed approximately 6 feet forward from the exercise sign. The dog and handler will approach the sign, come to a halt, and the dog will sit. The handler will send the dog forward and clockwise around the cone. The dog will go around the cone and upon returning to the handler will, without pausing, go directly to heel position to the left, and should sit. The handler may give the dog a command to finish after the dog has completed the turn around the cone. Once the dog is back in heel position, the handler will make a 180° pivot to the right and the dog should turn with the handler. The team should then continue forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults.

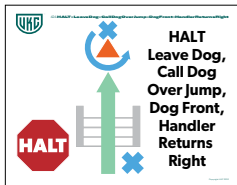
- Handler does not come to a complete halt
- Dog refuses to sit
- Dog does not leave handler when directed
- Dog does not go around cone
- Failure of dog to return to heel position by going to the left
- Handler pivots in the wrong direction
- Failure of dog to turn with handler
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler

Major Faults.

- Dog goes counterclockwise around the cone

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Handler does not complete the 180 pivot
- Failure of dog to sit before pivoting
- Dog does not pivot in the correct direction
- Dog ends up on the wrong side of the handler
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler’s command
- Dog hesitates before pivoting
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Dog hesitates before heeling



Exercise 424. HALT – Leave Dog, Call Dog Over Jump, Dog Front, Handler Returns to Heel Right.

Exercise Set up. The high jump will be used for this exercise. The sign for this exercise will be placed approximately 8 feet to the left of the high jump so it does not interfere with the handler or dog. A clear path for the handler must be made on the right side of the jump. If setting the jump next to a ring barrier, the left side of the jump stanchion must be at least 2 feet from 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 for the safety of the team.

Principle Part. The handler must come to a complete halt and the dog must sit. The dog must stay until the command to jump is given by the handler. The dog must jump on the first command and/or signal, must clear the high jump, sit in front, and stay until the handler returns counterclockwise and behind the dog. The team must be stationary with the dog sitting prior to heeling toward the next exercise station. A repeat attempt is not allowed once the dog is in motion to jump.

Instructions. As the team approaches the sign, the dog should be centered with the jump. The team must stop with the dog in a sit position approximately 8 feet away. Once the dog is sitting, the handler commands the dog to stay and will walk to the right side of the jump. The handler must be at least 8 feet beyond the jump before turning to face the dog. Once the handler has turned and come to a complete halt, the handler will call the dog over the jump. The dog must come directly over the jump to the handler and sit in front. The handler may take several steps backward to aid the dog in making a proper approach to the front position before the sit. The handler may command the dog to stay and the handler will return to heel position by going counterclockwise and around behind the dog. There must be a distinct pause before the team moves forward to the next exercise station.

Scoring.

Non-Qualifying Faults. (Mandatory Non-Repeatable)

- Handler does not come to a complete stop before giving the stay signal or command
- Failure of dog to sit after the halt

- Failure of dog to stay until called
- Failure of the dog to come when called on the second command and/or signal
- Failure of the dog to jump
- Dog hits the jump with its body
- Handler moves to block the dog from coming around the jump
- Failure of the dog to come in close enough on the front for the handler to touch without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot
- Failure of the handler to go in the correct direction to finish
- Dog does not remain in sit position until handler returns to heel
- Failure of dog to move forward with handler toward the next exercise station

Major Faults.

- Dog ticks the jump with front or rear toes
- Dog moves slightly forward from the sit before being called but remains in a sit position
- Failure of dog to sit when called to front
- Dog moves after handler has returned to heel position
- Failure of dog to come when called on the first command and/or signal

Major and Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation:

- Dog displays hesitation or reluctance to jump
- Dog delays or resists responding to handler’s command
- Dog stops in a standing position but then sits
- Dog sits and then breaks the sit but stays in position
- Dog sits out of heel position
- Crooked front

Section 5. Duplicate Signs Instructions for the performance, judging, and scoring of the following exercises are described in the original exercises outlined above. The only exception is that of the Shift, Start, and Finish signs which have no instructions.



150. Right Turn



151. Right Turn



152. Left Turn



153. Left Turn



154. About Turn Right



155. About "U" Turn



156. 270° Right Turn



157. 270° Left Turn



158. Normal Pace

Directional signs – Signs used as direction only. They are not to be scored or included as a required sign. The Shift sign may be used as needed throughout the course to help guide exhibitors to the next exercise station when not directly in the path of travel.



Shift Right

Instructions. While the dog and handler team are heeling, the team will move diagonally to the right without pausing and continue forward to the next exercise sign.



Shift Left

Instructions. While the dog and handler team are heeling, the team will move diagonally to the left without pausing and continue forward to the next exercise sign.



START



FINISH



ENTER



EXIT

CHAPTER 13 - RALLY TITLES OF EXCELLENCE

Section 1. UKC Rally Obedience Titles. UKC Rally titles may be earned only in licensed UKC Rally events. Rally titles must be earned successively. Equivalent titles from other venues must not be substituted for UKC Rally titles.

Section 2. United Rally 1 (URO1). This title must be earned from the A or B divisions of the Rally 1 class or any combination of the two. To earn this title, a dog must:

- Earn three qualifying scores at three different UKC licensed Rally trials
- A qualifying score requires the successful completion of all obstacles and a score of 70 points or more
- There is no restriction on the number of qualifying scores that may be earned under the same judge

Section 3. United Rally 2 (URO2). A dog must earn the United Rally 1 title (URO1) before it is eligible to earn legs toward the United Rally 2 title. This title must be earned from the A or B division of the Rally 2 class, or a combination of the two. To earn this title, a dog must:

- Earn three qualifying scores at three different UKC licensed Rally trials
- A qualifying score requires the successful completion of all obstacles and a score of 70 points or more
- There is no restriction on the number of qualifying scores that may be earned under the same judge

Section 4. United Rally 3 (URO3). A dog must earn the United Rally 2 title (URO2) before it is eligible to earn legs toward the United Rally 3 title. This title must be earned from the A or B sections of the Rally Level 3 class, or a combination of the two. To earn this title, a dog must:

- Earn three qualifying scores at three different UKC licensed Rally trials
- A qualifying score requires the successful completion of all obstacles and a score of 70 points or more
- There is no restriction on the number of qualifying scores that may be earned under the same judge

Section 5. United Rally Master (ROM). A dog must earn the United Rally 3 title (URO3) before it is eligible to earn legs toward the United Rally Master title. This title must be earned from the A or B sections of the Rally Master class, or a combination of the two. To earn this title, a dog must:

- Earn three qualifying scores at three different UKC licensed Rally trials
- A qualifying score requires the successful completion of all obstacles and a score of 70 points or more
- There is no restriction on the number of qualifying scores that may be earned under the same judge

Section 6. Advanced Titles of Excellence. The following Advanced titles build upon the previous titles. The Advance Titles of Excellence are as follows:

Section 7. United Rally Excellent (URX). A dog must earn the United Rally 3 title (URO3) before it is eligible to earn legs toward the United Rally Excellent titles. There is no limit to the number of Rally Excellent title levels a dog can achieve. This title must be earned from B division of the Rally 2 and Rally 3 classes. To earn the Excellent titles, a dog must:

- **Combined wins.** At 10 different UKC Licensed Rally trials, earn a qualifying score in both the Rally 2-B and Rally 3-B classes in the same trial
- A qualifying score requires a minimum score of 70 points earned from each class (RO2-B and RO3-B) and the successful completion of all obstacles

For every consecutive set of 10 combined wins the dog achieves, a numerical designation will be added to the dogs URX title on record. For example, URX1, URX2, etc.

Section 8. Rally Master Excellent (RMX). A dog must earn the United Rally Master title (ROM) before it is eligible to earn legs toward the Rally Master Excellent titles. There is no limit to the number of Rally Master Excellent title levels a dog can achieve. These titles must be earned from the B division of the Rally 2, Rally 3, and Rally Master classes. To earn the Rally Master Excellent titles, a dog must:

- **Combined wins.** At 10 different UKC Licensed Rally trials, earn a qualifying score in each of the Rally 2-B, Rally 3-B, and Rally Master B classes in the same trial

- A qualifying score requires a minimum score of 70 points earned from each class (RO2-B, RO3-B, and ROM-B) and the successful completion of all obstacles

For every consecutive set of 10 combined wins the dog achieves, a numerical designation will be added to the dog’s Rally Master Excellent title on record. For example, RMX1, RMX2, etc.

Section 9. United Rally Obedience Champion title. (UROC).

Eligibility. Accumulation of points toward the title of United Rally Champion (UROC) title begins at the next trial following the completion of the requirements of URO3 title. Scores obtained in the Rally 2 class at the same trial at which a dog obtained its third qualifying score towards the URO3 title must not be used toward the accumulation of UROC points.

Requirements. Rally Championship points are earned in the URO2-B and URO3-B classes by successfully completing all obstacles and obtaining a minimum qualifying score of 91 points or more in either or both. To earn this title a dog must:

- Accumulate 100 Rally Championship points
- At least 40 points must be earned in the URO2-B class
- At least 20 points must be earned in the URO3-B class
- The remaining points may be earned from either class

There is no restriction on the number of scores or Rally Championship points that may be earned under the same judge. The number of Rally Championship points increases as the qualifying score increases in accordance with the following table:

QUALIFYING SCORE	CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS EARNED
91	1
92	2
93	3
94	4
95	5
96	6
97	7
98	8
99	9
100	10

Section 10. United Rally Obedience Grand Champion. (UROG). A dog must earn the United Rally Champion title (UROC) before it is eligible to earn legs toward the United Rally Grand Champion title. This title must be earned from B division of the Rally 2 and Rally 3 classes. To earn the Rally Grand Champion title, a dog must:

- **Combined wins.** At 15 different UKC Licensed Rally trials, earn a qualifying score in both the Rally 2-B and Rally 3-B classes in the same trial with combined scores of 192 or above
- There is no restriction on the number of qualifying scores that may be earned under the same judge

Section 11. United Rally Master Champion (RMC).

Eligibility. Accumulation of points toward the Rally Master Champion (RMC) title begins at the next trial following the completion of the requirements for the Rally Master title. Scores obtained in the Rally 2, Rally 3, and/or Rally Master class at the same trial in which a dog obtained its third qualifying score towards the ROM title must not be used toward the accumulation of RMC points.

Requirements. Rally Master Championship points are earned from the URO2-B, URO3-B, and ROM-B classes by successfully completing all obstacles and obtaining a minimum qualifying score of 91 points or more in each individual class. To earn this title, a dog must:

- Accumulate 100 Rally Master Championship points
- At least 30 points must be earned in the URO2-B class
- At least 20 points must be earned in the URO3-B class
- At least 20 points must be earned in the ROM-B class
- The remaining points may be earned from any of the three class

There is no restriction on the number of scores or Rally Master Championship points that may be earned under the same judge. The number of Rally Master Championship points increases as the qualifying score increases in accordance with the following table:

QUALIFYING SCORE	CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS EARNED
91	1
92	2
93	3
94	4
95	5
96	6
97	7
98	8
99	9
100	10

Section 12. United Rally Master Grand Champion. (RMG). A dog must earn the United Rally Master Champion title (RMC) before it is eligible to earn legs toward the United Rally Master Grand Champion title. This title must be earned from B division of the Rally 2, Rally 3, and Rally Master classes. To earn the Rally Master Grand Champion title, a dog must:

- **Combined wins.** At 15 different UKC Licensed Rally trials, earn a qualifying score in each of the Rally 2-B, Rally 3-B, and Rally Master-B classes in the same trial by completing all obstacles and obtaining a minimum qualifying score of 96 points in each class
- There is no restriction on the number of qualifying scores that may be earned under the same judge

Section 13. UKC Rally Title Certificates and Official Notification. Once the requirements for a Rally title have been met and recorded, UKC will automatically mail a Certificate of Honor indicating the award to the dog's owner on record. The owner shall be deemed notified as of the mailing date of the title certificate.

Section 14. Receiving the Official Notification of a Title From UKC. Once an owner has been notified that their dog has earned a Rally title, the dog must thereafter be shown in the class appropriate to its title.

- Once a dog has earned the URO1 title, it may continue to compete in Rally 1 indefinitely, but only in the C class.
- Once a dog has earned the URO2 title, it may continue to compete in Rally 2 indefinitely, but only in the B class.
- Once a dog has earned the URO3 title, it is no longer eligible for the Rally 3-A class but must move to the Rally Obedience 3-B class.
- Once a dog has earned the ROM title, it is no longer eligible for the Rally Master-A class but must move to the Rally Master-B class.

CHAPTER 14- PLACEMENTS, AWARDS, TROPHIES, AND RIBBONS

Section 1. Class Placements - Determining class section placements. The judge shall give up to four placements, where possible, in the A and B section of each class based on the dogs' qualifying score.

- First place must be awarded to the dog with the highest qualifying score
- Second place to the dog with the next highest qualifying score
- Third place to the dog with the next highest qualifying score
- Fourth place to the dog with the next highest score

Section 2. Ties. Each performance will be timed. If two or more dogs earn the same score in the same section of a class, the winner shall be the dog with the fastest running time (least amount of elapsed time). If the dogs remain tied the tie shall stand for the class placements. In this case, the tied exhibitors will receive the same placement ribbon and the remaining placements are to be adjusted to the next lower placement. For example, if the exhibitors were tied for 2nd place, there would be no 3rd place ribbon awarded and the next exhibitor would receive the 4th place ribbon.

Section 3. High in Trial. The High in Trial award will be given to the dog that earns the highest qualifying score between all classes except for the URO1-C class. When two dogs competing in the trial have the same score, regardless of the class or section in which

the score was earned, the winner of the High in Trial award will be the dog with the fastest time (least amount of elapsed time). If the dogs remain tied, the tie shall stand.

Section 4. High Scoring Junior. All clubs hosting a UKC Rally trial must offer a High Scoring Junior award. Any junior handler (a UKC Junior Member or a handler that is 18 years of age or younger on the day of the trial) that earns a qualifying score will be eligible to compete for High Scoring Junior. The junior handler whose dog earned the highest score shall win High Scoring Junior. The Junior Member that earns the highest score from any licensed class will win the High Scoring Junior award. Ties will be broken in accordance with UKC Rally High In Trial rules. Junior handlers are required to follow the standard UKC Rally Obedience rules.

Section 5. Cash prizes. UKC clubs may offer cash prizes at performance events without prior written authorization from UKC. Cash prizes include but are not limited to cash awards, gift cards, and gift certificates.

Section 6. Awards, Trophies, Ribbons, and Placements. All awards and prizes must be made available prior to the event and must be offered to be won outright. Clubs may offer such awards and trophies as they choose. However, awards and trophies given by a club must be given consistently to all winners at the same level. Clubs may accept trophies donated by individuals or other organizations and these trophies may be designated for specific breeds or specific accomplishments.

Section 7. Awards - Ribbons and Rosettes. All ribbons and rosettes must include the UKC logo. The following ribbon colors and combinations are mandatory. Ribbons awarded for all other wins may be any other colors or combination of colors.

Licensed Rally Classes:

1st place –blue

2nd place – red

3rd place – green

4th place – yellow

Qualifying score – light blue

High in Trial – purple, gold & white

High Scoring Junior – gold & purple

Total Dog Qualifier – red black & white

Match Ribbons:

1st place – rose

2nd place – brown

3rd place – light green

4th place – gray

High In Match – any other color not listed above.

Qualifying score - any other color not listed above

Section 8. Points Check. Owners may check Rally points and titles using the UKC Online Points Check available at www.ukcdogs.com. Questions or errors may be addressed by contacting the All-Breed Sports Department by email at performance@ukcdogs.com or by phoning the All-Breed Sports Department at UKC.

CHAPTER 15 - TOTAL DOG AWARD

Section 1. Total Dog Award. A club offering conformation and at least one performance event may apply to offer the Total Dog Award when submitting the Event Application.

Section 2. Total Dog/Total Junior. Clubs offering a conformation show and at least one performance event on the same day may apply to offer Total Dog and Total Junior as a non-licensed event. Clubs offering Total Dog must offer Total Junior. Participants for Total Dog and Total Junior must meet eligibility requirements.

Section 3. Combined Club events. A club (or with written approval by UKC, clubs holding events in conjunction with each other) offering conformation and at least one eligible performance event may apply to offer the Total Dog Award when submitting the Event Application. Clubs hosting more than one conformation and performance event on the day Total Dog awards are offered may consider all events eligible for Total Dog qualifiers.

- **Eligible dogs.** Dogs that are permanently registered with UKC as of the day of the show and dogs that have a valid Temporary Listing (TL) number as of the day of the show are eligible to compete for the Total Dog Award.
- **Requirements for Total Dog Award.** Dogs must be entered in conformation (regular or altered) and a performance event on the same day. A dog must win an award over another dog in Conformation and qualify in the performance event in order to earn the award.
- **Competition Win.** A dog must win one of the following awards over another dog in order to qualify for the Total Dog award:
 - o Best Male/Female of Variety

- o Reserve Best Male/Female of Variety
- o Best Male/Female
- o Reserve Best Male/Female
- o Best of Winners
- o Champion
- o Reserve Champion
- o Grand Champion
- o Reserve Grand Champion
- o Best of Breed
- o Group 1 through 4 (Note: Group 4 win only counts if there are five or more breeds in the Group class.)
- o Best in Show
- o Reserve Best in Show
- **Eligible Performance Wins.** Earn a qualifying score in a licensed class in one of the following UKC performance events:
 - o Agility
 - o Dock Jumping
 - o Drag Racing (Excluding Aptitude Tests)
 - o Lure Coursing (Regular Stakes Only)
 - o Nosework
 - o Obedience
 - o Rally
 - o Weight Pull
 - o UKC licensed Hunt events

CHAPTER 16 - RALLY ALL STARS RANKING SYSTEM

Section 1. Eligibility. All UKC permanently registered dogs and all dogs with either a Performance Listing (PL), or Limited Privilege (LP) listings (including mixed bred dogs) are eligible to earn All Stars ranking points. Dogs that have Temporary Listing (TL) numbers may earn All Stars ranking points but no points will be recorded or published until the dog is permanently registered.

Section 2. Rally Obedience All Stars points. All Stars points are automatically awarded at all UKC licensed Rally events to each dog with a qualifying score of 91 or higher, in accordance with the following table. Rally All Stars points are calculated by UKC based on the official event report submitted by the Event Secretary.

QUALIFYING SCORE	ALL STAR POINTS EARNED
91	1
92	2
93	3
94	4
95	5
96	6
97	7
98	8
99	9
100	10

Section 3. Rally Obedience All Stars competition year. Rally All Stars points are calculated from January 1 to December 31 of each year.

Section 4. Publication of Rally All Stars standings. UKC will tally the All Stars points by class (Rally 1, Rally 2, Rally 3, and Rally Master) and publish the names of the top 50 from the Rally 1 All Stars, the top 50 from the Rally 2 All Stars, the top 30 from the Rally 3 All Stars, and the top 30 from the Rally Master All Stars on the UKC website. Standings are updated weekly.

Section 5. Corrections to Rally All Stars standings. Corrections to Rally All Stars points or standings for any competition year must be reported to UKC not later than January 31st of the year following the competition year. Errors reported to UKC after the above referenced date will not be considered nor will any corrections be made to a dog's record.

Section 6. Rally All-Star Invitational. The top ranked dogs in each class (the top 50 from the RO1 and RO2 class and the top 30 from the RO3 and ROM class) may be invited to participate in a Rally All Stars Invitational competition.

CHAPTER 17 - CLUB AND JUDGE RESPONSIBILITIES

For matters not addressed in this chapter, please refer to the Rules for All-Breed Events.

Section 1. Event Chairperson's (EC) Responsibility. The EC is responsible for the coordination of all aspects of an event, including the planning and conducting of the event in accordance with UKC rules. The Event Chairperson is ineligible to act as an officiating judge, backup judge, or apprentice judge. The Event Chairperson may appoint additional committee members to assist with such duties as they may delegate.

- **Securing Venue.** The Event Chairperson is responsible to secure and contract with the event site and is to make sure the floor plan meets the requirements for the activities that will be held during the event.
- **Judges.** The Event Chairperson is responsible for hiring and contracting with UKC licensed Rally judges.
 - o Judges must be hired sufficiently in advance of the event so their names and assignments can be included on the club's Event Application -
 - o Each judge's contract must be in writing and signed by the Event Chairperson and the judge. The Event Chairperson must keep the judges' contracts on file for at least one year after the event
 - o The Event Chairperson is to provide the judge with the layout of the building/trial ring dimensions at least 60 days prior to the event
- **Emergency Replacement Judges.** The Event Chairperson is responsible to appoint Emergency Replacement judges when applicable.
- **Equipment.** The Event Chairperson is responsible for procuring a suitable show site. This includes but is not limited to:
 - o Executing all contracts and acquiring all permits that may be required by local jurisdictions
 - o Ensuring the grounds and event equipment meet the requirements outlined in the UKC Rules. The judge is to report any substandard equipment directly to UKC.
- **Hearing Committee.** The Event Chairperson is responsible for fulfilling the position of Chairperson on the hearing committee*.
 - o **If the Chairperson is brought up on charges during the event, the Event Secretary or Club officer shall appoint a replacement for the Hearing Committee Chairperson.*
- **Securing a Trial Veterinarian.** The Event Chairperson is responsible to secure a veterinarian that is either in attendance or on call for each UKC event. Where local laws require that a veterinarian be in attendance, the Event Chairperson is responsible for ensuring that the club is compliant.
- **Securing Trial Photographer.** The Event Chairperson is responsible for contracting with an event photographer if one is used at the event. Clubs are encouraged to provide a photographer
- **Point of Contact.** The Event Chairperson may appoint a contact person for motels as a representative to the local motel managers and for notifying local motel managers how to contact this representative with complaints about exhibitors.
- **Public Relations.** The Event Chairperson is responsible for coordinating efforts to advertise the event to the public.
- **Timekeepers and Stewards.** The Event Chairperson is responsible for ensuring that the following categories of stewards and timekeepers are assigned to assist the judge. This may be handled by appointing a Chief Ring Steward to help oversee this matter.
 - o Any duties assigned in this rulebook to a timekeeper or steward may also be done by the judge at the judge's discretion.
 - o The steward may not change any figures on the judge's scoresheet but must notify the judge of any errors they discover.
 - o The judge is responsible for supervising the trial stewards.

- **Chief Ring Steward.** The Chief Ring Steward will assign an appropriate number and type of stewards to each ring and ensures that each ring is properly equipped. Equipment should include items such as wickets, calculators, paper, pens or pencils, stop watches, and a current rulebook. Where possible, each ring should include the stewards described below.
- **Table Steward.** The Table Steward is responsible for arranging the score sheets for each Rally Obedience class by class level, division, and running order of dogs and must provide the correct score sheet to the judge for the dogs in the ring.
 - Upon completion of a run, the judge is to record the total points deducted and the running time onto the scoresheet received from the timekeeper. The judge may also allow the table steward to write the running time and compile the total amount of deductions marked for performance faults, but the judge is responsible to verify the accuracy of all deductions and calculations.
 - The Table Steward is to check the judge's calculation from the original scoring marks on the scoresheet. If an error in calculations is found, the table steward is to bring the error to the attention of the judge for a correction.
 - When the performance faults been calculated and verified, the Table Steward may then complete the scoresheet and mark the final score.
 - The Recording or Table Steward should write the entry number of the dog and final score (but not the running time) on a display board for exhibitors and spectators. White boards with erasable pens serve well for this purpose.
- **Recording Steward.** The Table Steward and Recording Steward may be the same person. When all calculations have been completed, the Recording Steward is responsible for transferring the total score and running time from the score sheet onto official judges' book.
 - The judge is responsible for verifying the scores are accurate and for signing the judges' book before awards are given out.
 - All non-qualifying scores must be indicated by marking them as NQ on the judges' book.
- **Gate Steward.** The Gate Steward and Running Steward may be the same person. Duties of the Gate Steward include seeing that the next exhibitor is ready to enter the ring when it is their turn to run and leading the exhibitor to the start line as soon as the previous performance has been completed.
 - The Gate Steward should check with the runner to verify that the exhibitors' entry number on the scoresheet is correct for the dog entering the ring.
 - The Gate Steward should also take the dogs' lead (when required) from the handler at the start line and return the lead to the handler at the conclusion of their performance.
 - The Gate Steward must be aware of any omissions in the running order and attempt to inform handlers ahead of such situations.
 - The club may wish to post the running order of entries at ring side so exhibitors will be aware of their position in the sequence of entries.
- **Running Steward (Scoresheet Steward).** Immediately following the completion of each exhibitor's performance, the Running Steward is to take the next team's scoresheet to the judge on the course.
 - The Running Steward will wait for the judge to complete the scoresheet and return the partially completed scoresheet to the Table Steward.
- **Timing Steward.** A Timing Steward is responsible for starting the official running time using a digital stopwatch that records time to 1/100th of a second.
 - If the club uses an electronic timing system, a Timing Steward must be available as a backup timer and is to monitor the electronic timer.

It is the responsibility of the club to provide the digital stopwatches and timers to be used by the Timekeepers.
- **Primary Timekeeper.** To ensure consistency the same steward should perform this duty for an entire class.
 - The Primary Timekeeper will time each dog's official running time using a digital stopwatch that records time to 1/100th of a second. A digital stopwatch with a stop and restart mode shall be used.
 - Timing is started immediately upon any part of the team crossing the starting line or a line that extends on either side of the starting line.
 - Timing is stopped when the last team member crosses the finish line or a line that extends on either side of the finish line.
 - The Primary Timekeeping will report the running time to the judge in the following manner: minutes, seconds, and hundredths of seconds.
- **Back-up Timekeeper.** The Back-Up Timekeeper will time each dog's running time using a digital stopwatch that records time to 1/100th of a second following the same procedure as the Primary Timekeeper. This time shall be used in case the primary timekeeper makes an error in recording the official time.
- **Participants.** The Event Chairperson will be responsible for all matters relating to the dogs entered.

Section 2. Event Secretary (ES)/Event Manager (EM) Responsibility. The ES/EM is responsible for organizing and preparing all event paperwork in its entirety, including but not limited to event publications, premium lists, or catalogues. The Event Secretary/Manager is ineligible to act as an officiating judge, backup judge, or apprentice judge. The Event Secretary or Event Manager is responsible for the following:

- **Ordering forms.** Judges' books and armbands must be ordered from www.ukcdogs.com or by contacting the All-Breed Sports Department.
- **Rulebook.** A current copy of the Official UKC Rally Obedience Rulebook and the UKC Rules for All-Breed Events and Misconduct and Discipline Guidelines must be available at the event.
- **Entry Taking.** Only completed and signed entry forms may be accepted.
 - The Event Secretary must assign an armband number to each dog, which will be written on the dog's entry form and the judges' book.
 - When applicable, the Event Secretary/Manager assigns jump height and distance to each dog based on the dog's height at the withers.
- **Preparing Judges' Book.** The Event Secretary is responsible for preparing all judges' books, either by hand or electronically. Several digital administrative products are available for Obedience and Rally trials. Please ask UKC or a local club for more information.
- **Preparing Scoresheets and Junior Participation Forms.** The Event Secretary is responsible for preparing all scoresheets and course maps and for completing the UKC Junior Participation form (available on www.ukcdogs.com), should Junior participants be present.
- **Running Order.** The Event Secretary is responsible to set the class running order. A chart or board listing the armband numbers in the sequence they are to exhibit, along with spaces for scores, should be prepared for use at the trial.
- **Receiving Completed Judges' Books.** Immediately following judging, each judge will return their signed judges' books to the Event Secretary/Manager.
 - The Event Secretary/Manager will review the judges' books for completeness and bring any errors to the attention of the judge.
 - Once the judges' books have been reviewed, the Event Secretary/Manager must give each judge one copy of their judges' books prior to leaving the event grounds on the last day of their assignment.

Section 3. Responsibilities of the Judge.

- **Preparation of course designs.** The judge is responsible for designing courses that conform to the specifications of each class. Several Rally course-designing programs are available for download online. Please ask UKC or a local club for more information.
- **Courses and Scoresheets.** Once the Rally courses have been designed, the judge is to provide the Event Secretary/Event Manager with a copy of the layout for each course and/or class and if applicable, a copy of each scoresheet for each level, not later than 14 days prior to the event.
 - The judge should provide the club with a master layout listing the exercise numbers and descriptions to be used in all course setup.
- **Setting up the Course Prior to Judging.** Prior to the trial, the exercise signs are to be selected and arranged in the correct numerical order for each class.
- **Supervision of Trial Stewards.** The judge is responsible for supervising and instructing all trial stewards. Prior to the start of the trial, the judge must inform all stewards of their responsibilities.
- **Supervision of Familiarization Period.** The judge must be accessible during the familiarization period to answer any questions and to oversee the handlers on the course.
- **Marking the Scoresheet.** At the completion of a performance and while the next team is entering the ring, the judge should add the deductions and record the total in the proper place on the scoresheet.
 - The judge should also record the running time taken from the timing steward.
 - The partially completed scoresheet should then be given to the Running Steward in exchange for the next team's scoresheet.
- **Judges' Book.** Each judge must sign the judges' book upon the completion of a class and return it to the Event Secretary. By signing the books, the judge acknowledges that the information it contains is accurate. The Event Secretary must provide the judge with one copy of the signed judges' book prior to the judge leaving the event grounds, on the day of their last assignment. The judge is required to keep all their judges' books for a period of one year after the judging assignment.
- **Scoresheets.** The judge is required to keep all scoresheets on file for a period of one year after the judging assignment.

Definitions

Age of Dog. A dog's age, for entry purposes, is determined by the date of the event. A dog born on January 1 shall turn six months old on July 1 of the same year. Dogs must be in the correct age group for the class being entered on or before the date of the event.

Altered. A dog made sterile by castration or spaying.

Blind. A dog is blind if it has no useful sight.

Breeder of Record. The owner of the dam on the date of breeding is the breeder of record of all dogs whelped in the resulting litter.

Corresponding Date. UKC does not schedule events by which weekend an event falls within a month, but rather by a corresponding numerical weekend date of the year. This is based upon a 52-week calendar. If a club offers an event on the 4th weekend of this year, that club's corresponding numerical date in all subsequent years is also the 4th weekend. Approximately every 5 years, the actual date of the event may be up to 5 days different.

Courtesy Dog. A dog that may or may not be entered into the trial which serves as the working dog and/or honoring dog for an entered dog in the class that requires an honoring exercise.

Day-of-Show Entry. Most UKC clubs allow entries to be taken on the day of a show or trial. The start and finish time for taking these entries is posted on the UKC website. Shows that do not offer day of show entries are designated as PE (Pre-Entry) ONLY.

Disqualified. Dog is deemed ineligible for competition. This can be the result of a condition prohibited in the rules, such as an alteration to the dog's natural state, an undesirable trait as listed in a breed standard, or a condition of or action by a dog that is prohibited under the rules of the United Kennel Club. A dog that has been disqualified from a conformation show or performance event pursuant to the Dog Temperament and Behavior found in the Official UKC Rules for All-Breed Events may not participate in any further events unless reinstated by UKC.

Dog. The word "dog" used in these regulations includes both sexes.

Entry Form. An official UKC document required for entry into all UKC licensed events. The entry form provides all necessary information regarding the entry of the dog into the event as well as the owner's information.

Excused. A dog that has been excused by a judge in any event may not participate in any other events of the same type in the same show or trial, except that in Obedience, Rally Obedience, Drag Racing, Lure Coursing, and Agility, an excused dog may compete in another class at the same trial. A dog excused from a conformation class in Show 1 may be shown again on the same day in Show 2 and it is also eligible for any performance events on the same day.

Finish. The return of the dog to the heel position during a Rally exercise and/or performance.

Front. A position where the dog is seated within arm's reach of the handler and directly in front of and facing the handler.

Guideline. An indication or outline of recommended policy or conduct.

Honoring Dog. In an Obedience or Rally event, the dog performing the static (sit/down) exercise during the performance of the working dog.

Immediate Family. The spouse, parent, stepparent, child, stepchild, brother or sister, grandchild, or in-law of a person is considered an immediate family member.

Intact. Dogs (males/females) that have full reproductive organs present, including for males, two normal descended testicles.

Lame. Impaired locomotion causing a dog to limp or move with difficulty.

Leg. A qualifying score toward an Agility, Nosework, Obedience or Rally title, a qualifying pull in a Weight Pull, or a qualifying win toward a Grand Champion conformation title.

Licensed Classes. Classes that are required to be offered at a UKC conformation show or performance event from which dogs can earn points and/or awards.

Minimum Height. Minimum height in a performance event is a lower jump height a dog would be required to jump based on the dog's height at the withers.

Nested Courses. The course changes between each level are minimal and the trial can move along quickly.

Non-Qualifying Score. Also referred to as an NQ or a zero score. A non-qualifying score is given for the most serious deviations from the ideal. One non-qualifying score in any exercise means that the dog may not continue to compete in the class where the deviation occurred but, upon the judge's approval, may complete the course. A dog that has received a non-qualifying score in one class may compete in a different class in the same trial.

Obedience Trial. An all-breed event hosted by a UKC licensed club at which judges evaluate the ability of teams of handlers and dogs to perform a series of exercises in accordance with the governing rules.

Optional Titling Class. Non-required class from which titles may be earned. These titling classes do not require a pre-requisite to enter.

Performance Event. An event where a dog is judged on the basis of their performance rather than their conformation. Agility, Nosework, Obedience, Rally, Drag Racing, Lure Coursing, and Weight Pull are typical performance events.

Performance Listing (PL). A listing number that allows a dog to participate in UKC Junior Showmanship and performance events. Dogs may be mixed-breed, purebred dogs of unknown pedigree, have disqualifying faults as described in the UKC Breed Standard, or breeds not recognized by UKC. PL listed dogs are not eligible for Altered Conformation.

Pre-Entry and Pre-Entry Only. Some UKC clubs offer pre-entry in addition to day-of-trial entry. Pre-entries must be submitted by a specified closing date, and are normally lower in price than day-of-trial entries. Trials that do not accept day-of-trial entries are designated as Pre-Entry Only.

Rally Trial. An all-breed event hosted by a UKC licensed club at which judges evaluate the ability of teams of handlers and dogs to perform a series of exercises in accordance with the governing rules.

Running Time. The accumulated time on the stopwatch or electric timer from the time when the dog/handler team crossed the starting line to when the dog/handler team crossed the finish line is referred to as the running time which is then recorded on the official judges' book.

Sportsmanship. Conduct that demonstrates proper consideration for fairness, ethics, respect, and a sense of fellowship with one's competitors while exhibiting; responsibility, self-control, and respect for both authority and opponents.

Standard Height. Standard height in a performance event is the regular height a dog would be required to jump based on the dog's height at the withers.

Temporary Listing (TL) number. A Temporary Listing is a number issued to an eligible dog that is not permanently registered with UKC, prior to the start of any licensed events. A TL number allows that dog to be entered and shown as a valid entry, receive wins, and have those wins converted onto its record once permanently registered.

Third Party Entry Service. Any individual, group, or association that allows an exhibitor to submit an entry for a UKC licensed event and does not have direct connection with UKC, a UKC licensed host club, or designated UKC Event Manager.

Veteran. A veteran dog is a male or female dog 7 years or older on the date of the event. The dog's age shall be determined by the dog's actual date of birth.

Wait List. A sequential list of all entries that are received after the numerical limit of allowable entries per judge has been met is called a wait list.

Wicket. A measuring device that is used to accurately determine a dog's height. Height is determined by drawing a straight line from the top of the withers perpendicular to the ground.

Withers. The high part of the back of a dog, located between the shoulder blades.

Working Dog. In an Obedience or Rally event, the dog performing the moving exercises in the presence of an honoring dog.

INHERENT RIGHTS and POWERS OF UKC

*(Revised December 18, 2009)

United Kennel Club holds and has reserved to itself certain inherent rights and powers in connection with conducting its business, registering litters, transferring registrations of dogs, licensing events, and awarding titles. These inherent rights and powers include but are not limited to the following:

United Kennel Club has the right to inspect all reports, scorecards and documents related to UKC events. Some, but not all, of the items subject to inspection are:

- a) scores;
- b) disqualifications of dogs for fighting or other reasons;
- c) errors by the recording person; and
- d) documentation excluded for any reason.

UKC reserves the right to correct any mistakes found during such inspection whether or not the document has the signature of a Judge or Club Officer. UKC reserves the right to itself and in its sole judgement and discretion, to take such actions and impose such sanctions as would:

- a) Bar an individual from entering or participating in any way in any UKC licensed event.
- b) Bar an individual from transferring or registering any pups or dogs in that person's name (joint or full registration) or to any member of that person's family.
- c) Bar an individual from receiving Championship points for any dog registered in that person's name (joint or full registration)

By way of illustration, the following constitute some, but not all, of the situations calling for the above sanctions:

- a) Falsification or alteration of a UKC Registration Certificate, Pedigree, UKC Easy Entry™ Card or any other UKC document.
- b) Falsification or alteration of any reports of wins issued to UKC
- c) Falsification or alteration of receipts issued by UKC Judges.
- d) Switching, wrongfully using or attempting to use a UKC Registration Certificate, Pedigree, UKC Easy Entry™ Card or any other UKC document.
- e) Selling or attempting to sell a dog with false or incorrect UKC Registration Certificate or Pedigree.
- f) Intimidating, threatening, or injuring a Judge, Club/Association member or official, event participant or spectator, or UKC representative.

The six illustrations given above are only by way of example and UKC reserves to itself its inherent right and power to impose such sanctions in any other circumstances deemed appropriate by UKC.

Any individual who is found guilty by a court of law of a crime involving dogs will be barred from United Kennel Club for an indefinite period. A person shall be considered guilty in a criminal proceeding if they are convicted by a judge, jury, or if they enter a plea bargain or other arrangement to plea to a lesser offense, or if their case is disposed of by any form of deferred adjudication; a person shall be considered guilty in a civil proceeding if they are held responsible or liable by a judge, jury, or if a compromised settlement is reached between the parties.

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