



The BH Rule Book



Version - 1.2

The content of this Document is lifted from the 2019 International Utility Dog Trial Regulations of the Federation Cynologique Internationale (FCI) as commissioned and executed by the FCI - Utility Dogs Committee.

All international trial events in terms of training and competitions are subject to these regulations.

The Rules are effective from January 1st, 2019.

The full version is available on request. Please contact info@wgsdca.org.au

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PREAMBLE

For more than 35.000 years, the dog has been the companion of mankind. Through the domestication of the dog, a close social relationship was formed with mankind and in some respects the dog is dependent on him. With this comes a certain responsibility on the part of man to ensure the well-being of the dog.

It is imperative then that the dog be handled in a fair, orderly and humane way. This also should include adequate care of the dog through proper nutrition and water as well as maintaining his health which needs to include regular vaccinations and veterinary examinations. In addition to this there is an additional duty to the dog to properly socialize him and to ensure exercise to meets his needs. When it comes to training the physical as well as the psychological health of the dog is top priority.

During the course of history, the dog has had various jobs to help man. In the modern day world, many of these duties have been relegated to technology. For this reason, the dog owner has the responsibility to ensure that the dog has other activities due to the loss of past jobs as well as adequate exercise and activities that offer close contact to people. The dog should be occupied according to his abilities and capabilities. He should have allocated activities that take into consideration his learning ability, his exercise requirements as well as his other abilities. The various forms of the dog sport provide these excellent venues. Dogs that do not have enough activities stand out and this can lead to public complaints.

A person who trains or does sport with his dog, has to undertake a method of careful training with the goal in mind to achieve the best possible harmony between himself and the dog. The goal of all training is to convey to the dog what it is we want him to do in such a way that he can understand. The harmonious relationship between man and his dog, regardless of the dog sport one does, is the basis for all activities. To achieve harmony, it is important to honestly look at your dog and understand his abilities.

It remains the ethical responsibility of man to raise and adequately train the dog. The applied methods must meet the standards of behavioral sciences, especially with regards to the breed. In order to achieve the upbringing, training or training effect, it is important not to utilize force and to use positive methods for the dog. Furthermore, it is imperative to decline the use of techniques that do not utilize the proper training, raising and training aides.

Using a dog for dog sport has to be oriented to his capabilities, his competitive spirit and his willingness. Influencing the dogs training capabilities through the use of medication or animal cruelty must be avoided. One must carefully acknowledge the capabilities of his dog. To demand work of a dog that does not have the capability to do so, contradicts every ethical level of consciousness. Only someone who takes the responsibility to be a true friend to his dog will take a healthy and capable dog to trials, competitions and training.

GENERAL TRIAL INFORMATION

1. Purpose

- After passing a test, the individual dog should receive recognition for its' particular purpose.
- Contribute to the overall health, fitness and work ethic of the dog.

The National Organization is encouraged to promote the International Utility Dogs Regulations (IGP). Especially international competitions should be conducted under the International Utility Dogs Regulations concept. All trials and competitions are subject to proper sportsmanship with regard to the conduct of the participants. These regulations are binding. All participants have to meet the same work performance requirements. The trials are to be made public by advising the place and start time to the members.

Trial events and competitions must correspond with complete trial levels or individual complete phases of the respective trial levels.

Only a completed trial level passed in an event will count as a title.

The titles must be accepted by all FCI member countries.

2. Trial Season

Trials may be conducted year round if weather conditions are conducive and the well-being of both handler and dog are not at risk. Otherwise, the event cannot be held. This is the sole decision made by the trial judge (LR). The individual national organization can impose restrictions regarding the trial season for their area.

3. Trial Days

Trial days are generally on the weekend as well as legal Holidays. BH tests can only be done on official trial days.

4. Trial Organization / Trial Secretary (PL)

The Trial Secretary (PL) is responsible to organize the event. He/she finalizes and supervises all required levels of work to prepare and conduct a trial. He/she must guarantee the orderly execution of the event and must be at the judge's disposal for the duration of the event. The Trial Secretary (PL) may not show a dog or accept other duties. He/she is responsible for:

- Obtaining the necessary event documents
- Locating suitable venue according to the rules
- Having experienced volunteers available for group, temperament testing etc.
- Obtaining the event authorization
- Make available the required equipment
- Make available the written forms such as judges trial sheets, trial lists for all levels.
- Have available the scorebooks, pedigrees, vaccination certificates and if necessary proof of insurance.
- To guarantee order and the safety in the entire trial area.

A minimum of three days in advance, the Trial Secretary (PL) must inform the judge (LR) the location, start times, directions, type of trial and number of dogs entered. Failure to provide this information can result in the judge (LR) declining to officiate.

The event authorization is to be provided to the judge (LR) prior to the start of the trial.

5. Trial Supervision

National Organizations (LAO) of the FCI is entitled to supervise. The National Organization (LAO) of the FCI can assign a knowledgeable person to oversee an event to ensure that the event is conducted in accordance with the regulations as stated in the 2019 FCI IGP Regulations.

6. Trial Judges (LR)

Judges (LR), who are authorized to judge an International Utility Dogs trial/ event, can be invited by the hosting club or as determined by the National Organization (LAO). The number of judges (LR) invited for a trial is up to the hosting club.

Trial judges (LR) are not permitted to judge dogs that are owned by him or are in his possession, or dogs whose owners reside with him, or dogs that are owned by another person of the same household.

A trial judge is not permitted to handle a dog in a trial in which he is officiating as a judge.

The trial judge (LR) is not permitted to disturb or influence the work of the dog through his behavior.

The trial judge (LR) is responsible for the compliance and correct adherence to the governing rules. He is authorized to terminate the trial for failure of compliance of the rules and/or his instructions. In such cases, the judge must provide a written report to the appropriate office of the National Organization.

The trial judge (LR) is authorized to disqualify a handler in the event of unsportsmanlike behavior, carrying of motivational articles, non-compliance with the rules, non-compliance with animal rights guidelines, and anything against the local laws.

A premature termination of a trial must be documented in the scorebook. In the event of a disqualification all acquired points will not be recognized.

The judge's decision is final and incontestable. Any form of criticism concerning the decision, can lead to dismissal from the site and eventually lead to disciplinary measures. In justified cases, not based on factual decisions, rather violations of the rules by the judge (LR), a complaint may be submitted within 8 days of the occurrence.

This complaint must be made in writing, whereby the plaintiff and at least one witness signs it and submits it

via the trial secretary of the hosting club or the national organization (LAO). Filing a complaint does not automatically lead to a dismissal of the judge (LR)'s decision.

The decision concerning a complaint affects the National Committee, who can submit the claim to the FCI Utility Dogs Commission and makes the final determination regarding the complaint.



7. Permission to enter a trial

The required age limit for BH is to be set by the national organization, but the dog can never younger than 12 months of age. No exceptions are permitted.

Dogs regardless of size, breed or heritage may participate at a trial. The dog must be in physical condition to complete the requirements of the BH.

Females in heat may participate at all trial events, however, must be shown separately from the other handlers' dogs and they will be shown at the end after all other dogs have completed the trial.

Females, who are visibly pregnant or who are nursing or who have puppies with them, may not be trialed.

Sick and dogs suspected of contagious disease are excluded from all trial events. In case of doubt, the veterinarian will make the final decision.

8. Anti-doping and vaccination regulations

A dog registered by his owner for participation in a competition and placed by him or the dog handler in

the test ground must be clear of all drugs in his tissues, his body fluids and his excretions on the day of the event to include all substances which are listed on the banned substance list of the FCI.

The list of substances, the procedure for the testing for banned substances, and the possible penalties for infringements are published in a corresponding set of rules of FCI. National organizations can extend these provisions by their own responsibility. The dog must have a rabies vaccination proven by a vaccination certificate.

9. Social compatibility

A dog who, at any time during the competition (before, during or after his own performance) bites a person or another dog, tries to bite, attack or attempt to attack, is disqualified from the competition.

All points are withdrawn, and the dog is disqualified (DQ). The disqualification shall be entered by the performance judge in all the performance records / score books, pedigree known to him and signed by him.

Entry: "Disqualification due to dog aggression, dog must be presented again in a BH-VT with behavioral test."

10. Phases per day per Trial level

A Judge can only judge up to a maximum of 36 individual phases per day (not valid for championships).

Begleithundeprüfung (BH-VT) Companion examination equivalent to 2 phases. For major events scheduled by the National Organization (LAO), special regulations can be established.

The national organization (LAO) submits a proposal to the FCI Utility Dogs Commission, who makes the final determination.

11. Trial Participants

The trial participant must meet the entry deadline for the event. The participant also agrees to pay the entry fee upon submission of the entry form. If the



participant cannot participate for whatever reason, he/she must advise the Trial Secretary (PL) immediately.

The participant is required to provide the vaccination certificate and uphold the animal rights guidelines.

The participant must adhere to the instructions of the judge (LR) as well as the Trial Secretary (LR).

The handler must present his/her dog in a sportsmanlike manner regardless of the results in any given phase, he is obliged to continue for the remaining phases of the event.

The trial ends with the results (awards ceremony) and the return of the scorebook.

The examination (trial) must have a minimum of 4 participants per trial day. The minimum number of participants per day may only be less if for BH examinations these dogs pass and try for a further examination (IGP-1, IFH 1) at the same event.

A dog handler may only take part in an examination with the same dog. (A two-day test is considered as an examination event.)

A dog handler may enter a maximum of two dogs for an examination at an event.

A dog may only acquire one title within an event. Exception: BH / VT in conjunction with another level 1 title.

Prerequisite for entering a trial is that owner and dog handler belong to a club of the national organization which is recognized by the FCI. Exceptions to this can be determined by the national organization only for BH / VT examinations.

12. Physically challenged handler

If a dog handler cannot carry out part of an exercise correctly due to a physical handicap, he must inform the performance judge (LR) before the start of the trial.

If due to a physical handicap the dog handler can not present the dog on the left side of the dog handler, the dog may be presented in the same way on the right side. The national organizations may also allow further restrictions.

13. Collar requirement / Carrying a leash

Due to insurance liability reasons the handler is to carry a leash with him for the duration of the trial it can be worn around the handler (clasp side away from the dog) or out of sight, the dog must also wear a collar at all times during the trial. The judge, therefore, must visually check all dogs for a properly fitting collar at all times during the trial.

The BH allows the use of the following collars: leather collar, fabric collar, chest harness or a single row, loose fitting large link collar that shall not have spikes, claws or other hooks. It must be worn loose.

So-called flea/tick collars must be removed prior to the trial. If suspicion also arises as to fraud in view of a spiked collar or the like, the judge will disqualify the handler from further testing.

14. Muzzle obligation

The requirements for having a dog in public are mandated by the laws of the individual countries laws. Handlers (HF), who are bound by these laws, may show their dogs in the BH/VT test with a muzzled dog.

15. Liability

The owner of the dog is liable for any personal injury or material damage caused by his/her dog. Therefore, he/she must have adequate coverage for such cases. In the event of an accident during the trial, the handler (HF) is liable for himself/herself and his/her dog.

The handler (HF) is to concur with the instructions of the judge (LR) and the organizing club and thereby executes of his/her own free will the instructions at his/her own risk.

16. Vaccinations

Proof of vaccinations as performed by a certified authority (vaccination certificate) must be presented to the judge (LR) or the Trial Secretary (PL).

17. Awards Ceremony / trophies

Generally, all participants are to be present at the awards ceremony. The trial ends officially with the award ceremony and handing out of the scorebooks.

18. Scorebook

A scorebook is mandatory for every participating dog. Issuance of the scorebook is done according to the instructions of the handler's corresponding National Organization. Important to note, only one scorebook may be issued per dog. This is the responsibility of the issuing organization.

The trial results must be recorded in the scorebook under all circumstances by the judge (LR) as well as the Trial Secretary (PL), who is to double check the entry and sign the book.

It is required to make the following entries:

- Members number
- Name and breed of the dog
- Identification of the dog (tattoo nr. / Chip Nr.)
- Name and address of the owner of the dog
- Pass/Fail
- Name of the judge and his signature.

19. Commands

The Commands in the examination regulations are considered suggestions. Commands are given as normal spoken words and must always be the same for the same task. When recalling the dog, the name of the dog can be used instead of the command to recall.

The name of the dog in conjunction with any command is considered a double command.

The national organization may make provision for the use of only the national language commands, which are provided by the national organization and published in their rulebook. It is, however, permissible in any case that the commands may be given in the mother tongue of the dog handler.

20. Disciplinary rights

The judge (LR) is authorized to terminate the trial if the order and safety is compromised in any way.

Violations by the handler against the prevailing rules, against the trial rules, against the animal rights laws and against the cultural customs will lead to a termination of the trial.



Left:
Reg Worth
WGSDCA Judge
and certified SV
National
Working Judge,
Australia

Right:
SV Chief Judge
Wilfried Tautz

21. Disqualification

A dog will be disqualified (DQ) if the dog:

- leaves the handler (HF) or the field and does not return after three commands
- is not neutral during the impartiality check
- If a judge determines that the dog has faulty temperament, unsportsmanlike behavior on the part of the handler (e.g. alcohol, carrying

motivational objects and/or food), violations of the rules, violations against the animal rights laws or violations against the cultural customs, the team will be disqualified (DQ) from further testing

- If the Judge suspects attempt of fraudulent intent by use of prohibited training aids

All points awarded up to that point of disqualification (DQ) will be deleted. No points or ratings will be entered into the scorebook.

22. Termination

In the case of a termination, all points awarded up to then are awarded, also the points of the phases that have been completed so far. The points reached up to the point of termination are entered in the scorebook.

If a dog presented for a trial is sick, this is to be handled in the following manner: If the handler (HF) reports in after having completed a phase with a sick dog, he is to go to the vet and obtain a certificate. Entry in the trial documentation "Terminated due to illness". If the handler (HF) refuses to go to the vet, then the entry is to be shown as: "Insufficient due to termination". The certification may be sent retrospectively. If the handler (HF) does not submit this certificate within 4 days, the judge (LR)'s entry in the scorebook remains as "Insufficient due to termination". The scorebook will be returned to the handler (HF). If the handler (HF) refuses to leave the scorebook with the judge (LR), then the entry "Insufficient due to termination" will be immediately recorded. The handler (HF) is responsible for any costs in connection with the return of his scorebook.

Remark: It remains clear that the judge (LR) himself can decide to terminate if he determines that the dog is appearing sick or injured to him. The same applies to older dogs who due to animal rights laws may not be able to continue due to fitness. Entry in scorebook: "Termination due to injury".

23. The BH evaluation Record

The evaluation of the performance is noted as a Pass or Fail.

IN A NUTSHELL

The BH Test is like the Canine Good Citizen Test with the addition of an obedience routine

Contains the following (executed in listed order):

An Impartiality (Temperament) Assessment

An Obedience Routine (Part A). The dog needs to get a minimum of 70 points to pass the obedience routine, which is a prerequisite to be eligible to perform the next step

A Traffic Test (Part B) which assessed the dog's behavior towards normal life situations (other dogs, joggers, bicyclist, cars, strangers, etc.)

A first-time handler must pass a written examination prior to the actual test. The BH / VT test does not check the gun sureness of the dog.

THE COMPANION DOG TEST | THE BH TITLE

1. Eligibility Criteria

Dogs of all breeds and sizes are accepted.

The minimum age of the dog is determined by the National Organization LAO but may not be less than twelve months.

The dog must be identifiable by a tattoo or microchip.

The dog must have a scorebook.

2. Evaluation

Dogs that fail the temperament assessment are disqualified (DQ) and cannot proceed to Part A. Dogs which do not reach the required 70% of the points in Part A ("Obedience") are not taken for examination in Part B ("Traffic Portion").

The BH test is passed if 70% of the points to be reached in Part A and all exercises of part B were considered sufficient by the performance judge.

At the end of the trial no point score is given by the judge but rater only a rating of Passed or Failed.

It is up to the judge (LR), at the request of the hosting club, to place the participants at the awards' ceremony. The result "Passed/Failed" must be entered in the official trial paperwork and the scorebook irrespective of the outcome of the examination.

TITLE DESCRIPTION

Companion Dog test with traffic safety part BH.
A BH test may be repeated at any time.

3. Impartiality (Temperament) Assessment

Before the trial starts, prior to the first phase, the judge (LR) has to conduct an impartiality test on the dog. This is to include the identity inspection (e.g.: checking the tattoo or the chip, etc.). Furthermore, dogs that do not pass this part of the test may not participate in the trial and will be disqualified (DQ).

Owners whose dogs are microchipped are responsible for having a chip reader available. In addition to this, the judge (LR) observes the temperament of the dog during the course of the entire trial. The judge (LR) is required to disqualify (DQ) any dog who displays faulty temperament. This must be recorded in the scorebook.

Dogs that are disqualified (DQ) due to faulty temperament must be reported to the National Organization in written report.

The temperament test is to be conducted throughout the duration of the trial including the awards ceremony. If a dog stands out with a temperament problem, then he cannot pass for this reason even though results up to that point were positive. If a dog fails the temperament test, the dog is disqualified (DQ). This is to be noted in the records.

The temperament test is to be conducted in a neutral place. In the selection of the place, there should be no close connection to the trial or tracking fields.

Every dog is to be evaluated independently.

The time-frame should be such that the dog is not immediately to go on the trial field. The dogs are to be on leash (short leash – without tracking harness, etc.). The leash is to be held loose. The dog must be led under control.

Following rules are to be adhered to during the Temperament evaluation:

A systematic evaluation is not permitted, it is up to the judge to determine the way it is to be conducted, there are not to be extreme variations in the evaluation unless a judge (LR) tries to make a point, the smoother and safer the test will run.

The evaluation is to be done in a normal everyday setting, the dog is not to be challenged, as otherwise it would invoke a natural reaction, unnatural stimuli are to be avoided.



The identity control is a mandatory part of the temperament test.

The temperament test does not only take place at the beginning of the trial, but also during the entire event. If the judge determines a temperament weakness, he has to test it exactly. Repetitions are permitted to make a determination. The BH / VT test does not have the gun shots test.

The temperament test must be performed under normal environmental conditions in a neutral location for the dog. All participants must present their dogs separately to the judge (LR). The dog is to be presented with a regular leash attached to a dead ring (not able to choke). The leash must be held loosely during the test. The judge (LR) must avoid any provocation.

4. Temperament Test - Judging Criteria

Positive behavior of the dog: The dog conducts himself in neutral, self-confident, sure, attentive, energetic, impartial manner.

Still acceptable borderline cases: The dog is slightly unstable or slightly nervous, slightly insecure. These dogs are still permitted to trial, but are to be closely monitored for the duration of the trial.

Negative behavior of the dog or faulty temperament: the dog that is shy, insecure, scared, out of control, that bites or that is aggressive will be disqualified (DQ).

Results of the temperament test:

Positive presentation = Passed
 Dog is self-confident
 Dog is calm, secure and attentive
 Dog is lively and attentive
 Dog is impartial and good-natured

Borderline = Requires special attention
 Dog is unsteady but not aggressive and is balanced throughout the trial
 Slightly agitated, but gets calmer throughout the trial

Dogs that may not participate in the trial:
 Insecure and frightened, move away from a person
 Nervous, aggressive, dogs sounding an alarm, fear biters.
 Aggressive, biting dogs

5. Conducting the identity check

The identity control is a mandatory part of the test.

This can be done by either checking the tattoo number or using a chip reader for a microchipped dog. Dogs that do not have a pedigree or a tattoo number, must be microchipped. The judges must note in their records that the identity check was carried out. If tattoo numbers are not easily recognizable, those numbers that are, need to be recorded. The tattoo number must coincide with the one entered on the pedigree. If difficulty arise (e.g. unable to read a number), then a remark must be made accordingly. If chip numbers are not identified through the chip reader, then a remark must be recorded.

The dog may compete if it is possible to determine that the dog was correctly chipped in that country (e.g. a corresponding remark is noted in the Registration, Passport or health certificate). Handlers that had their dogs microchipped in a foreign country, or who have purchased a dog from another country, are responsible that the appropriate microchip reader is made available. Dogs that cannot be definitively identified may not participate in a trial / event. If the microchip is not found by the judge, the judge instructs the dog handler to carry out the chip control himself. A subsequent check by the judge is then to be carried out again. It is mandatory that the performance judge check the dog with the chip reader.

PART A – THE OBEDIENCE ROUTINE | Total Points: 60

1. General Information

Handler help is not permitted and if used, results in point deductions.

Carrying something to motivate the dog, such as a toy, is not permitted.

If a handler cannot perform an exercise correctly because of a physical disability, the judge must be informed of this prior to the beginning of the trial. If a handler's disability doesn't allow the dog to heel on the left side, the dog may heel in a comparable position on the handler's right side.

The judge gives a signal to begin each exercise.

Everything else, such as the turns, halts, changes of pace, etc., is carried out without direction from the judge. However, it is permitted for the handler to request these directions from the judge.

Praising the dog is permitted at the end of each exercise.

Afterwards, the handler may take a new basic position. Between praising the dog and new start there should be a distinct pause (about 3 seconds). The dog must remain at heel between exercises.

A pause of about 3 seconds must be shown between each exercise.

If the dog handler misses an exercise, the handler is asked by the judge to restart and show the missing exercise. There is no point deduction. Omission of or partial exercises result in deductions.

The BH Obedience is performed together with a second dog.

2. Individual Exercise Description

1. Heeling on leash 15 Points
2. Heeling off leash 15 Points
3. Sit Exercise 10 Points
4. Down with recall 10 Points
5. Down under Distraction 10 Points

Reporting in

The two handlers walk into the field with their dog on leash heeling at handler's left side and stop in front of Judge to report in by stating name of handler and dog.

One dog/handler will begin the Part A with the Down Under Distraction (exercise 5) - the other dog/handler team will begin Part A with the Heeling on Lead (exercise 1).

After the reporting in, the teams walk to the marked designated positions of these respective exercises and present the Basic Position.

The Basic Position

Each individual exercise begins and ends with

the basic position: The dog sits parallel and directly next to its handler on the left side with its right shoulder at the handler's knee. Assuming the basic position is allowed only once at the beginning of each exercise. The handler is to stand in the basic position in a sportsmanlike manner. In the basic position, the dog handler must not have a splayed leg stance and both arms must be loosely hanging at the side of the body. The dog must be attentive to the handler.



On Lead Heeling | 15 Points

Command: "heel", "Fuss"

From the Basic Position at the command "heel", the on-lead dog, follows the handler gladly with its left shoulder directly parallel with the handlers left leg.

The Lead: If the dog is carrying a loose fitting large link collar, the lead must not be hooked to the live ring of the collar. The lead is to be held in the left hand and hang loose. The dog must walk attentively, confidently with purpose, without stress and concentrated on the handler.

The handler walks **50 paces straight ahead** without stopping, perform an **about turn (180°)** and after 10-15 paces show a transition to 10-15 fast paces followed by 10-15 slow paces and then 15 normal paces followed by a right turn, 15 normal paces, another right turn, 15 normal paces, an about turn and 7 normal paces and a halt. The dog should sit quickly without help from the handler. After 3 seconds the handler continues heeling another 7-8 normal paces where after a left turn is shown. The dog/handler continues in normal heeling pace to a **group of four people in which the handler must circle a person to the right and another person to the left** (i.e. figure eight pattern) where after the dog handler stops near a person. The dog has to sit quickly without help. At the signal of the judge the dog handler/dog heels back to the marked start position **and take the leash off** (hang it across left shoulder clipped on right side or put the leash out of sight).

The dog must stay with its shoulder at handler's left knee. It must follow the handler without stress, confident, with purpose, straight and fast. It must neither forge, lag or go sideways. A single command "heel" is permitted at the changes of pace. The dog must sit quickly and straight when stopping without a sit command.

Off Lead Heeling | 15 Points

Command: "heel", "Fuss"

From the Basic Position at the command "heel", the off-lead dog, follows the handler gladly with its left shoulder directly parallel with the handlers left leg.

The handler walks **50 paces straight ahead** without stopping, perform an **about turn (180°)** and after 10-15 paces show a transition to 10-15 fast paces followed by 10-15 slow paces which subsequently is followed by another 15 normal paces. The exercise ends with a final basic position.

Evaluation: Forging, heeling wide, lagging, slow or hesitant sits, additional commands, handler help, errors in initiation position, inattentiveness, lack of motivation, stress and pressured behavior of the dog, are faulty and lead to a corresponding deduction.

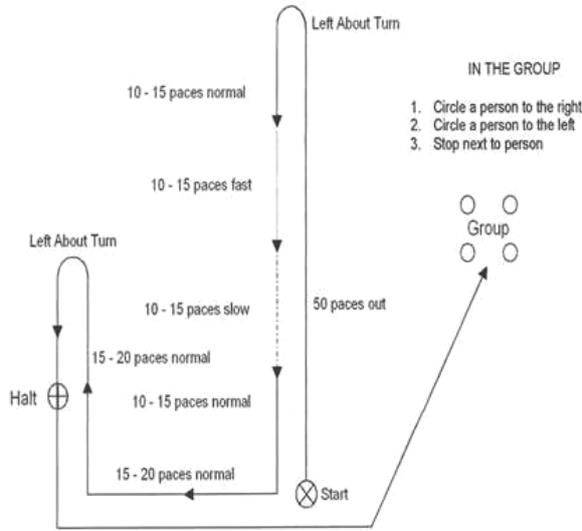


HEELING



GROUP

THE HEELING PATTERN



Sit out of Motion | 10 Points

Command: "heel", "Sit"

Point Distribution

"1st Part" – 5 points: basic position, 10-15 normal paces, execution of Sit

"2nd Part" – 5 points: leaving the dog, attention, approaching the dog handler, final position

From the Basic Position at the command "heel", the off-lead dog, follows the handler gladly with its left shoulder directly parallel with the handlers left leg. **After 10-15 paces, dog must sit quickly at the command "sit".** The handler may stop and give the command "sit" before walking away from the dog.

The dog must remain calm and attentive as the handler walks away 15 paces in a straight line where after he turns around and face the dog. At signal of the judge, handler returns to his dog and resumes basic position which ends the exercise.

Basic Position.....X("Sit").....Handler
 10-15 normal paces 15 normal paces – about turn, halt, return to dog

Evaluation: Slow sitting, restless and inattentive sitting is devalued in addition to other misconduct. If the dog stands or downs, the exercise is rated 'insufficient' mandatory -5 points.



SIT OUT OF MOTION

Down with Recall | 10 Points

Command: "heel", "Down/Drop", "here/come/name"

Point Distribution

"1st Part" – 5 points: basic position, 10-15 normal paces, execution of down

"2nd Part" – 5 points: leaving the dog, attention, recall of dog, front position, final position

From the basic position at the command "heel", the off-lead dog, follows the handler gladly with its left shoulder directly parallel with the handlers left leg. After 10-15 paces, dog must drop to the ground quickly at the command "down". The handler may stop and give the command "down" before walking away from the dog. The dog must remain calm and attentive as the handler walks away 30 paces in a straight line where after he turns around and face the dog. At signal of the judge, handler recalls his dog with a recall command/dog's name. The dog must be fast, without stress, purposeful and come directly, sit close and straight in front of the handler. The dog has to go directly to the basic position upon command where after the exercise is finished.

Basic Position.....X("Down").....Handler
 10-15 normal paces 30 normal paces – about turn, halt, Recall, return to heel

Evaluation: Slow drop, restless or inattentive, slow non-purposeful recall, handler help such as splayed legs is devalued in addition to other misconduct. If the dog sits or stands, the exercise is rated 'insufficient' mandatory -5 points. The dog must sit tightly and straight in front of handler. The dog has to go directly to the final position upon the command for the basic position. This can be done by the dog pivoting into

basic position or by the dog going around behind the handler into basic position.

For a dog that does not come on the second extra command, the exercise is to be evaluated insufficient 0 point.

Down under Distraction | 10 Points

Command: "heel", "Down/Drop", "heel"

Exercise is performed during the obedience performance of another dog.

The position of the down under distraction is marked. The dog handler walks with dog on lead (heeling) to the marked position, take basic position and take the leash off the dog.

At signal by judge, the handler gives a down command and walk at least 30 paces away and stop with handler's back turned towards the dog.

The dog must lie quiet and calm without the influence of the handler while the other dog is working.

At signal of judge, handler walks back to dog and stand on its right sit. At signal of judge, the handler commands the dog to sit and come up in basic position. Lead is put back onto the dog.

Evaluation: Mistakes in the basic set up, restless behavior, stress, handler help, premature standing and/or sitting, leaving the designated areal all lead to point deductions. When leaving the down position by more than three meters, the following rules apply to allow a partial evaluation of minus 5 points, plus deductions for any other mistakes. If the dog goes to the handler when approaching for pickup, up to 3 points are deducted.

Reporting Out

When both handlers have completed the obedience exercises, they walk with their dog on leash heeling at handler's left side and stop in front of Judge to report out. Handlers will move to a dedicated spot for subsequent judge critique. Part A is P ASSED if obtaining at least 70% of the 60 max points (e.g. 42 points).



Additional information

- If a dog does not perform an exercise after the third given command, the exercise must be terminated without evaluation, 0 pts.
- When recalling, the name of the dog can be used instead of a recall command.
- The name of the dog in connection with any command is considered as a double command.
- The reaction of the dog to the command: The dog should perform the exercise quickly and without stress on the handler's command. Any behavior of anxiety or stress deprecates the exercise.
- Additional Commands: If the dog does not execute an exercise after the second additional command, the exercise will be rated with 0 points. If the dog executes an exercise with two additional command, the exercise is rated max high Insufficient. 1st Additional Command: "Satisfactory" for that part of the exercise 2nd Additional Command: "Insufficient" for that part of the exercise
- 5 Points for partial exercise: 1st Additional Command: "Satisfactory" rating from that portion of the exercise = -1.5 points 2nd Additional Command: "Insufficient" rating from that portion of exercise = -2.5 points If the dog executes an exercise without a command, the partial exercise is to be rated "Insufficient".
- Distribution and Point values of the exercises in the individual levels

PART B – THE TRAFFIC TEST

1. General Information

The exercises listed below are conducted in a suitable public area outside of the training field.

The judge and the trial secretary determine where and how the traffic exercises will be conducted (streets, walkways or squares). Public traffic may not be interfered with.

The implementation of this part of the examination requires a considerable amount of time because of its nature.

The performance requirements must not be impaired by the superficial acceptance of many dogs.

Points are not given for the individual exercises of part B. During Part B the overall impression about the dog moving in the traffic / public area is most important.

The exercises described below are suggestions and can be modified individually to the local conditions by the performance judge.

The performance judge is entitled to repeat or vary in case of doubt in the assessment of the dog exercises.

2. Encounter with group of persons

At the order of the judge, the dog handler, with his dog, walks on the sidewalk. The performance judge follows the team at a reasonable distance. The dog is to follow on the dog handler's left side on a loosely hanging leash - with the shoulder at the knee height of the dog handler. The dog has to be indifferent to the pedestrian and driving traffic. On his way, the dog handler is stopped by a passing stranger. The dog has shown itself neutral and unimpressed. The dog handler and the dog continue through a relaxed group of at least 6 persons, in which a person responds to the dog handler and greets them with a hand shake. The

dog has to sit or lie beside the dog handler and has to keep quiet during the short conversation.

3. Encounter with Bicyclists

The dog is walking along a path with his dog handler and is overtaken by a bicyclist from behind who rings a bell. After a good distance, the cyclist turns to meet dog handler and dog. There will be another bell ring. The passing has to be done in such a way that the dog is between the dog handler and the bicyclist passing by. The dog has to see the bicyclists.

4. Encounter with Cars

The dog handler walks past several cars with his dog. One of the vehicles is started. In another car, a door is shut. While the dog handler and the dog go on, a car stops next to them. The window is rolled down and the dog handler is asked for information. The dog has to sit or lie down by the dog handler's instructions. The dog has to be quiet and unimpressed with cars and all traffic noises.

5. Encounter with joggers or inline skaters

The dog handler walks along a quiet path with his dog. At least two joggers pass him without slowing down their speed. When the joggers have gone, joggers come back to the dog and dog handler and run past them without lowering their speed. The dog does not have to be in correct heel position, but he must not bother the passing joggers. It is permitted to have the handler place his dog in a sit or down position during the encounter. Instead of the joggers, one or two inline skaters can also pass and meet the dog instead.

6. Encounter with other dogs

In the case of passing or encountering another dog and his handler, the dog is to remain neutral.

The handler may give and repeat the command "Fuss/Heel" or place the dog in a sit or down position.



Behavior of the tethered dog, which is left alone in the short term and behavior towards animals.

At the order of the performance judge, the dog handler, with a dog, is walking along the sidewalk of a moderately busy street.

After a short distance, the dog handler stops at the order of the judge and attaches the leash to a fence, wall or something similar. The dog handler goes out of sight into a store or a house. The dog may be standing, sitting or lying.

During the absence of the dog handler, a passer-by (pedestrian) passes the dog with a dog at a lateral distance of about five paces away from the test dog.

The dog left alone has to be quiet and calm during the absence of the handler. The dog (no dog aggressive dogs are to be used) passing by has to pass without the

test dog showing aggression (strong pulling on the leash, continuous barking).

After the direction from the judge, the dog is picked up again.

NOTE 1: It is up to the judge (LR) to decide whether to carry out the individual exercises with each dog at the same location, or to have all the test dogs complete only a few exercises and then to go to another location and proceed there as well.

NOTE 2: It is up to the appointed judge if he/she carries out the individual exercises with each dog at the respective assigned locations or if he/she lets all candidates complete only some exercises and then find the next test site and proceed in the same way.



EVALUATION POINT TABLE

The evaluation of the obedience performance is noted with ratings (qualification) and points. The rating (qualification) and the corresponding points must reflect the quality of the respective exercises.

Point Table

| Highest points | Excellent | Very Good | Good | Satisfactory | Insufficient |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 10 | 10.0 | 9.5-9.0 | 8.5-8.0 | 7.5-7.0 | 6.5-0 |
| 15 | 15.0-14.0 | 14.0-13.5 | 13.0-12.0 | 11.5-10.5 | 10.0-0 |
| 60 | 60.0-58.0 | 57.5-54.0 | 53.5-48.0 | 47.5-42.0 | 41.5-0 |

WORKING GERMAN SHEPHERD & DOGSPORT CLUBS OF AUSTRALASIA

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