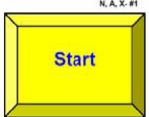



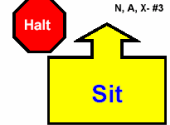
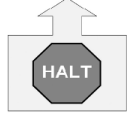


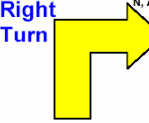




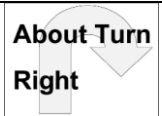
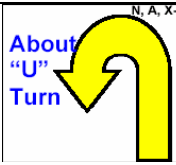
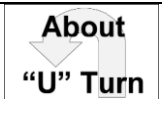


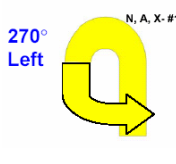












Comparison of AKC and UKC Rally Signs and Exercises








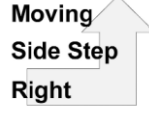
AKC #	AKC Sign Description	AKC -Sign	UKC- Sign	UKC #	UKC Sign Description
1	START - Indicates the beginning of the course. Dog does not have to be sitting at start			59	START
2	FINISH - Indicates the end of the course - timing stops.			60	FINISH
3 (N)	HALT - Sit - While heeling, <u>the handler halts and the dog sits</u> in heel position. The team then moves forward, with the dog in heel position. (Stationary exercise)			1 (1)	HALT 1. Instructions. This exercise is initiated with the dog moving into a sit as the handler halts in a stationary standing position. The handler may take a couple of steps to slow his/her pace before coming to a halt. When the halt has been completed, the handler is to automatically move the team forward in the original direction to the next exercise location. 2. Scoring. All general infractions are imposed in addition to the following: a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Dogs that refuse to sit and remain standing b. Major or Minor Faults. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following depending upon the extent of the deviation. 1) Dogs that stop in a standing position but then sit, 2) Dog that sits and then breaks the sit, 3) Dogs that sit out of heel position, 4) Dogs that delays or shows resistance to respond or anticipates to move forward.





<p>4 (N)</p>	<p>HALT - Down Dog - While heeling, the <u>handler halts and the dog sits</u>. The handler then commands and/or signals the <u>dog to down</u>, followed by the command to <u>heel forward from the down position</u>. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>3 (1)</p>	<p>HALT-Down 1. Instructions. This exercise is initiated with the dog moving into a sit as the handler halts in a stationary standing position. When the dog has completed the HALT, the handler must command the dog to move to the down position. The handler may remain in proper heel position and command the dog to down, or the handler may break heel position by turning toward the dog and commanding the dog to down with a verbal command and/or hand signal. When the dog has assumed the down position, the handler must return back to the proper heel position before commanding the dog to heel forward. (The Down segment of this exercise may serve as an example where the handler may ask the judge for a ruling of whether or not the dog has completed the exercise. Some dogs may go only part way down by not touching their elbows or chest to the surface. Because this may be difficult for the handler to determine and thus not know if he/she should attempt to repeat the down, the handler may ask the judge for a ruling.) 2. Scoring. All general infractions are imposed in addition to the following: a. Non-Qualifying Faults. The following infractions must be assessed a Non-Qualifying score: 1) Dog that refuses to sit, 2) Dog that refuses to down, b. Major and Minor Faults. Major and/or Minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following: 1) Dog sits or downs out of heel position, 2) Dog delays or is resistant to respond to handlers command, 3) Handler has a tight leash, 4) Dog breaks the sit before handler commands dog to down, c) Minor Fault. 1) Dog breaks the down by anticipating the command to move forward toward the next exercise location.</p>
<p>5* (N)</p>	<p>Right Turn - Performed as a <u>90° turn to the right</u>, as in traditional obedience</p>			<p>7, 60, & 61 (1)</p>	<p>Right Turn 1. Instructions. This exercise is initiated as the team is moving in heel position directly toward the exercise sign. The team makes a 90° turn to the right in front of the sign and continues, without halting or stopping, toward the next exercise location. Provided the handler turns in the correct direction and the dog turns and continues with the handler toward the next exercise location, the exercise must be evaluated as qualifying. 2. Scoring. All general infractions are imposed. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Handler turns in the wrong direction.</p>
<p>6* (N)</p>	<p>Left Turn - Performed as a <u>90° turn to the left</u>, as in traditional obedience.</p>			<p>8, 62 & 63 (1)</p>	<p>Left Turn 1. Instructions. The execution of this exercise is the same as outlined in Exercise 7 (Right Turn), except that the team makes a 90° turn to the left in front of the sign and continues without stopping toward the next exercise location. 2. Scoring. The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn).</p>






7* (N)	About Turn - Right - While heeling, the team makes a <u>180° about turn to the handler's right.</u>	 About Turn Right	 About Turn Right	9, & 54 (1)	About Turn-Right 1. Instructions. As the team is moving in heel position directly toward the exercise sign, the team makes a 180° about turn to the right in front of the sign and continues without stopping in the opposite direction toward the next exercise location. The about turn should be performed by the handler relatively in place with the dog staying in heel position and traveling the greater distance as it turns with the handler. 2. Scoring. The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn) with the following additions: a. Major and Minor Faults. Major and/or Minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following: 1) About Turn is too large. 2) Handler does not complete the full turn. 3) Dog not turning with the handler in the correct direction.
8* (N)	About "U" Turn - While heeling, the team makes a <u>180° turn to the handler's left.</u>	 About "U" Turn	 About "U" Turn	10 (1)	About "U" Turn 1. Instructions. As the team is moving in heel position directly toward the exercise sign, the team makes a 180° about turn to the left in front of the sign and continues without stopping in the opposite direction toward the next exercise location. The "U" turn should be performed by the handler relatively in place with the dog staying to the inside of the turn and traveling the lesser distance as it turns with the handler. 2. Scoring. The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn) and Exercise 9 (About Turn) except that the turn is to be performed to the left (counter-clockwise).
9 * (N)	270° Right Turn - While heeling, the team makes a <u>270° turn to the handler's right.</u> 270° turns are performed as a tight circle, but not around the exercise sign	 270° Right	 270° Right	11 & 55 (1)	270° Right Turn 1. Instructions. As the team is moving with dog in heel position directly toward the exercise sign, the team begins a 270° turn to the right that is completed with the team moving away at a 90° angle to the team's original direction of movement. The 270° turn should be performed by the handler relatively in place with the dog staying in heel position and traveling the greater distance as it turns with the handler. 2. Scoring. The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn) and Exercise 9 (About Turn) with the following additions. a. Major and Minor Faults. Major and/or Minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following: 1) Dog does not complete the entire turn with the handler
10* (N)	270° Left Turn - While heeling, the team makes a <u>270° turn to the handler's left.</u> 270° turns are performed as a tight circle, but not around the exercise sign.	 270° Left	 270° Left	12 & 56 (1)	270° Left Turn 1. Instructions. As the team is moving with dog in heel position directly toward the exercise sign, the team begins a 270° turn to the left that is completed with the team moving away at a 90° angle to the team's original direction of movement. The 270° turn should be performed by the handler relatively in place with the dog staying to the inside of the turn and traveling the lesser distance as it turns with the handler. 2. Scoring. The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn), Exercise 9 (About Turn) and Exercise 11 (270° Right Turn), except that the turns are to be performed to the left counter-clockwise).

<p>11 (N)</p>	<p>360° Right Turn - While heeling, the team makes a <u>360° turn to the handler's right.</u> 360° turns are performed as a tight circle, but not around the exercise sign.</p>			<p>13 (1)</p>	<p>360° Right Turn 1. Instructions. As the team is moving forward with dog in heel position to the left of the exercise sign, the handler and dog begin a 360° turn to the right to form a complete circle that at the end of the turn results in the team moving forward in the same (original) direction. Because the team will continue moving in the original direction after performing the 360° turn, the exercise is performed to the left of the exercise sign. In performing the circle, the handler need not turn in-place but instead may turn in a small circular path. 2. Scoring. The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn), Exercise 9 (About Turn) and Exercise 11 (270° Right Turn).</p>
<p>12 (N)</p>	<p>360° Left Turn - While heeling, the team makes a <u>360° turn to the handler's left.</u> 360° turns are performed as a tight circle, but not around the exercise sign</p>			<p>14 (1)</p>	<p>360° Left Turn 1. Instructions. As the team is moving forward with dog in heel position to the left of the exercise sign, the handler and dog begin a 360° turn to the left to form a complete circle that at the end of the turn results in the team moving forward in the same (original) direction. Because the team will continue moving in the original direction after performing the 360° turn, the exercise is performed to the left of the exercise sign. In performing the circle, the handler need not turn in-place but instead may turn in a small circular path. 2. Scoring. The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn), Exercise 9 (About Turn) and Exercise 11 (270° Right Turn), except that the turns are to be performed to the left counter-clockwise).</p>
<p>13 (N)</p>	<p>Call Dog Front - Finish Right - Forward - While heeling, the handler stops forward motion and calls the dog to the front position (<u>dog sits in front</u> and faces the handler). The handler may take several steps backward as the dog turns and moves to sit in the front position. Second part of the exercise directs the handler to command and/or signal the <u>dog to change from the front position by moving to the handler's right, around behind the handler,</u> toward heel position. As the dog clears the handler's path, the handler moves forward before the dog has completely returned to the heel position. The <u>dog does not sit before moving forward</u> in heel position with the handler. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>17 (1)</p>	<p>Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward 1. Instructions. As the team approaches the exercise sign, the handler gives a command for the dog to front. Once the dog is sitting in the front, the handler commands the dog to move to the right to heel position and at the same time, the handler steps forward moving toward the next exercise location. The handler does not wait until the dog reaches heel position before starting to move forward. When reaching heel position, the dog does not sit but continues to move forward with the handler. The handler may use a command and/or signal to direct the dog around to the right and behind the handler and up to heel position. 2. Scoring. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Failure of the dog to come in close enough for the handler to touch, without excessive bending, stretching or moving either foot. 2) Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish as indicated by the exercise. 3) Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the right of the handler. b. Major and/or Minor Faults. Is to be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation from ideal. 1) For dogs that come close enough but fail to sit in front. 2) Slow response, 3) Crooked front.</p>




<p>14 (N)</p>	<p>Call Dog Front - Finish Left - Forward - While heeling, the handler stops forward motion and calls the dog to the front position (<u>dog sits in front</u> and faces the handler). The handler may take several steps backward as the dog turns and moves to sit in the front position. Second part of the exercise directs the handler to command and/or signal the <u>dog to change from the front position by moving to the handler's left</u> toward heel position. As the dog clears the handler's path, the handler moves forward before the dog has completely returned to the heel position. The <u>dog does not sit before moving forward</u> in heel position with the handler. (Stationary exercise)</p>		<p>Call Dog Front Dog Left & Forward</p>	<p>18 (1)</p>	<p>Call Dog Front-Dog Left & Forward 1. Instructions. The execution and scoring of this exercise is as described in Exercise 17 (Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward) except that the dog is to move to the left (counterclockwise) upon the handlers command and forward motion. The handler may use a signal to direct the dog around to the left and behind the handler and up to heel position. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 17 (Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward).</p>
<p>15 (N)</p>	<p>Call Dog Front - Finish Right - HALT - While heeling, the handler stops forward motion and calls the dog to the front position (<u>dog sits in front</u> and faces the handler). The handler may take several steps backward as the dog turns and moves to sit in the front position. Second part is the <u>finish to the right</u>, where the dog must return to heel position by moving around the right side of the handler. <u>Dog must sit</u> in heel position before moving forward with the handler. (Stationary exercise)</p>		<p>Call Dog Front Finish Right HALT</p>	<p>19 (1)</p>	<p>Call Dog Front-Finish Right-HALT 1. Instructions. The call-to-front segment in this exercise is the same as outlined in Exercise 17. (Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward). In the finish segment, the handler commands the dog to move to the heel position (to the right and around the handler), while the handler remains standing stationary. When the dog reaches heel position and sits, the handler command the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise location. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 17 (Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward). Except that the dog that does not sit after the finish is to be scored with a major-minor deduction.</p>
<p>16 (N)</p>	<p>Call Dog Front - Finish Left - HALT - While heeling, the handler stops forward motion and calls the dog to the front position (<u>dog sits in front</u> and faces the handler). The handler may take several steps backward as the dog turns and moves to a sit in the front position. Second part is the <u>finish to the left</u>, where the dog must return to heel position by moving around the left side of the handler and sit in heel position. <u>Dog must sit</u> in heel position before moving forward in heel position with the handler. (Stationary exercise)</p>		<p>Call Dog Front Finish Left HALT</p>	<p>20 (1)</p>	<p>Call Dog Front-Finish Left- HALT 1. Instructions. The execution and scoring of this call-to-front segment of this exercise is as described in Exercise 17 and the finish segment as described in Exercise 18 except that the dog is to finish to the left upon the handlers command. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 17 (Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward). Except that the dog that does not sit after the finish is to be scored with a major-minor deduction.</p>



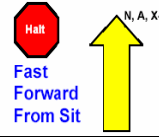

17* (N)	Slow Pace - <u>Dog and handler must slow down noticeably.</u> This must be followed by a normal pace unless it is the last station on the course.	 <small>N, A, X-#17</small>		21 (1)	Slow Pace 1. Instructions. As the team approaches the change of pace sign, the handler is to noticeably reduce his speed as directed by the exercise sign. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored as in traditional Obedience. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Handler misses sign all together and does no change of pace. b. Major Faults. 1) Failure of the handler to change pace as directed by the exercise sign. 2) Failure of the dog to stay in heel position.
18* (N)	Fast Pace - <u>Dog and handler must speed up noticeably.</u> This must be followed by a normal pace.	 <small>N, A, X-#18</small>		22 (1)	Fast Pace 1. Instruction. As the team approaches the change of pace sign, the handler is to noticeably increase his speed as directed by the exercise sign. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 21 (Slow Place).
19 (N)	Normal Pace - <u>Dog and handler</u> must move forward, <u>walking briskly and naturally.</u> This station can only be used after a change of pace.	 <small>N, A, X-#19</small>		23 & 57 (1)	Normal Pace 1. Instruction. As the team approaches the change of pace sign, the handler is to return to his normal brisk pace. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 21 (Slow Place).
20 (N)	. Moving Sidestep Right - <u>While heeling, the handler takes one step to the right, leading with the right foot,</u> and continues moving forward along the newly established line. The <u>dog moves with the handler.</u> The exercise shall be performed just before the exercise sign. (This exercise shall be considered a change of direction and the sign shall be placed directly in line with the handler's path requiring the handler and dog to sidestep to the right to pass the sign.)	 <small>N, A, X-</small>		24 (1)	Moving Side Step Right 1. 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 his/her right foot to the right and then continuing forward. The step must be a distinct movement that may be directly to the right or at an angle forward and to the right approximately 12-15 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 that the dog should also move to the right, to stay in heel position. 2. Scoring. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) The handler failing to move sufficiently to the right so that the dog does move the sign out of place. 2) Failure of handler to make any movement to the right.





<p>21 (N)</p>	<p>Spiral Right - Dog Outside - This exercise requires three pylons or posts placed in a straight line with spaces between them of approximately 6 - 8 feet. Spiral Right indicates the <u>handler must turn to the right when moving around each pylon or post.</u> This places the <u>dog on the outside of the turns</u> (See 1A and 1B). The exercise sign is placed near or on the first pylon or post where the spiral is started.</p>	 <p>N, A, X- 21 Spiral Right Dog Outside</p>	 <p>Spiral Right Dog Outside</p>	<p>25 (1)</p>	<p>Spiral Right-Dog Outside 1. Instructions. The Spiral exercises require the use of three (3) cones (pylons) placed in a straight line approximately six (6) feet apart. The team begins this exercise by entering at the #1 cone. The handler begins this exercise by heeling past the exercise sign and with the cones to the handlers' right that allows the team to make right turns around the cones as indicated by the sign. Once the team passes cone #1, they continue forward passing cone #2. Upon reaching cone #3, the team makes a turn to the right around cone #3 and continues heading back towards the beginning of the exercise (cone #1). The handler will again make a turn to the right and around cone #1 heading back 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 this exercise by completing the final turn around cone #1 and exits the exercise between cones #1 and #2. The handler must maintain a constant pace, while the dog must change pace to keep in heel position as the handler moves around the series of cones. If the handler becomes aware that he/she has taken the wrong path around the cones before reaching cone #3, the handler may reenter and repeat the entire exercise. 2. Scoring. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Failure of the handler/dog team to take the correct path around the cones. b. Major and/or Minor Faults. Depending upon the extent of the deviation, Major or minor deductions may be assessed; 1) For bumping a cone. 2) For failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace. 3) For failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position. 4) For any heeling errors.</p>
<p>22 (N)</p>	<p>Spiral Left - Dog Inside - This exercise requires three pylons or posts placed in a straight line with spaces between them of approximately 6 - 8 feet. Spiral Left indicates that the <u>handler must turn to the left when moving around each pylon or post.</u> This places the <u>dog on the inside of the turns</u> (See 2). The exercise sign is placed near or on the first pylon or post where the spiral is started.</p>	 <p>N, A, X- Spiral Left Dog Inside</p>	 <p>Spiral Left Dog Inside</p>	<p>26 (1)</p>	<p>Spiral Left-Dog Inside 1. Instructions. The execution of this exercise is the same as described in Exercise 25 (Spiral Right Dog-Outside), except that the handler begins this exercise by heeling past the exercise sign and with the cones to the handlers' left that allows the team to make left turns around the cones as indicated by the sign 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 25 (Spiral Right Dog-Outside).</p>





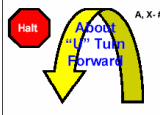

23 (N)	<p>Straight Figure 8 Weave Twice - This exercise requires four pylons or posts placed in a straight line with spaces between them of approximately 6 - 8 feet. The exercise sign is placed near or on the first pylon or post where the exercise is started. <u>Entry into the weaving pattern is with the first pylon or post at the dog/handler's left side. The dog and handler must complete the entire exercise by passing the last pylon or post.</u></p>	<p>N, A, X- #23</p> 	<p>Straight Figure 8</p> 	27 (1)	<p>Straight Figure 8</p> <p>1. Instructions. 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 fourth (last) cone, the team makes a turn around that cone heading back towards cone #1. The team completes this exercise by exiting between cones #1 and #2. The handler must maintain a constant pace, while the dog must change pace to keep in heel position as the handler moves around the series of cones.</p> <p>2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 25 Spiral Right Dog- Outside).</p>
24 (N)	<p>Serpentine Weave Once - This exercise requires pylons or posts placed in a straight line with spaces between them of approximately 6 - 8 feet. The exercise sign is placed near or on the first pylon or post where the exercise starts. <u>Entry into the weaving pattern is with the first pylon or post at the dog/handler's left side. The dog and handler must complete the entire exercise by passing the last pylon or post.</u> It should be noted that in this exercise, the team does not weave back through the obstacles as they do in the Straight Figure 8.</p>	<p>N, A, X- #24</p> 	<p>Serpentine 4 cones</p> 	28 (1)	<p>Serpentine-4 cones</p> <p>1. Instructions. 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 around the series of cones.</p> <p>2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 25 (Spiral Right Dog- Outside).</p>
			<p>Serpentine 5 cones</p> 	28a (1)	<p>Serpentine-5 cones</p> <p>1. Instructions. The execution of this exercise is the same as described in Exercise 28a, except there are 5 cones instead of 4 cones.</p> <p>2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 25 (Spiral Right Dog- Outside).</p>



<p>25 (N)</p>	<p>HALT - 1, 2 and 3 Steps Forward - The <u>handler halts and the dog sits</u> in heel position to begin the exercise. The <u>handler takes one step forward and halts</u> with the dog maintaining heel position. <u>The dog sits when the handler halts. This is followed by two steps forward - halt</u>, and <u>three steps forward - halt, with the dog heeling each time the handler moves forward and sitting each time the handler halts.</u> (Stationary exercise)</p>	<p>1 Step Halt 2 Steps Halt 3 Steps Halt</p>	<p>HALT 1, 2 & 3 Steps Forward</p>	<p>30 (2)</p>	<p>HALT-1, 2 & 3 Steps Forward 1. Instructions. This exercise is initiated with the team coming to a halt to the left of the exercise sign and with the dog sitting at heel. The number 1 on the sign indicates that the handler is to take one (1) step forward with either foot and then bring the other foot forward along side the foot used to take the first step, thereby coming to a stationary standing position. As the handler starts to take that first step, he/she commands the dog to heel. The dog moves with the handler and sits in heel position as the handler halts. Although both feet are moved, the team advances only one step forward. This same procedure is then automatically repeated with the handler taking two steps. The same procedure is repeated a third time with the handler taking three steps. With the completion of the three-step sequence, the team automatically moves forward toward the next exercise location. 2. Scoring. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Any handler that performs two or more series incorrectly by taking too many steps. 2) Failure of the dog to move forward with the handler within each step series. 3) Failure of the dog to sit more than twice. b. Major Faults. 1) Any handler that performs one series incorrectly by taking too many steps. 2) For the dog not sitting each time the handler comes to a halt. c. Major and/or Minor Faults. Depending upon the extent of the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed 1) For handler adjusting foot position (shuffling steps) just before coming to a halt. 2) For any heeling errors.</p>
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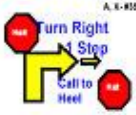
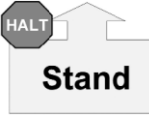
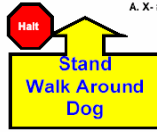

<p>26 (N)</p>	<p>Call Front - 1, 2 and 3 Steps Backward - While heeling, the handler stops forward motion and calls the dog to the front position (<u>dog sits in front</u> and faces the handler). The handler may take several steps backward as the dog turns and moves to a sit in the front position. With the dog in the front position, the <u>handler takes one step backward and halts. The dog moves with the handler and sits</u> in the front position as the handler halts. This is followed by the <u>handler taking two steps backward and a halt</u>, and <u>three steps backward and a halt. Each time, the dog moves with the handler to the front position and sits as the handler halts.</u> The handler then commands and/or signals the dog to resume heel position. When returning to the heel position, the dog does not sit before the handler moves forward. (Stationary exercise)</p>	 <p>Call Front N, A, X: #2 1 Step Back 2 Steps Back 3 Steps Back</p>	 <p>Call Dog Front 1, 2 & 3 Steps Backward Dog Right & Forward</p>	<p>31 (2)</p>	<p>Call Dog Front-1, 2 & 3 Steps Backward-Dog Right & Forward 1. Instructions. a. Call dog Front. As the team approaches the exercise sign, the handler calls the dog to front, which is done by the dog making an about turn to its right and moving to face the handler. As the handler commands the dog to front, the handler must also stop his/her forward motion. Although not required to do so, the handler may immediately take several steps backward to aid the dog in making a proper approach to the handler and sitting in the front position. b. 1, 2 & 3 Steps Backward. With the dog in the front position, the handler takes one (1) step backward with either foot and then brings the other foot backward along side the foot used to take the first step and halts in a stationary standing position. At the same time the handler starts to step backward, he/she commands the dog to move forward staying in the front position. The dog must sit in the front position as the handler comes to halt. Although both feet are moved, the team advances only one step backward. This same procedure is repeated with the handler taking two steps backward with the dog moving forward at the same time and again sitting in the front position as the handler comes to a halt and then the procedure is repeated a third time with the handler taking three steps backwards, ending with the dog sitting in the front position. c. Dog Right & Forward. With the completion of the three-step sequence and with the dog sitting in the front position, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to execute a right side, return to heel. The handler does not wait until the dog reaches heel position before starting to move forward. When the dog reaches the heel position, it does not sit, but continues to move in heel position with the handler. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 17 (Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward) and Exercise 30 (HALT-1, 2 & 3 Steps Forward), with the following additions. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Failure of the dog to come in close enough to the handler on the front position when executing the step backward series. 2) Failure of the dog to do a right side, return to heel 3) If the dog fails to come in close enough to the handler on the initial front position</p>
			 <p>Call Dog Front 1, 2 & 3 Steps Backward Dog Left & Forward</p>	<p>32 (2)</p>	<p>Call Dog Front-1, 2 & 3 Steps Backward-Dog Left & Forward 1. Instructions. The execution of this exercise is exactly the same as outlined in Exercise 31 (Call Dog Front-1, 2 & 3 Steps Backward-Dog Right & Forward), except that after the last sequence of the step backwards has been completed, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to execute a left side, return to heel, as he/she continues to proceed to the next exercise. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 31 (Call Dog Front-1, 2 & 3 Steps Backward-Dog Right & Forward) with this addition. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. Failure of the dog to execute a left side, return to heel.</p>

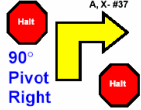
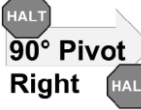

<p>27 (N)</p>	<p>Stop and Down—While moving with the dog in heel position, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to down as the handler comes to a stop next to the dog. Once the dog is completely down, the handler moves forward, commanding the dog to move forward from down position. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>42 (2)</p>	<p>Moving Down-Forward from Down 1. Instructions. This exercise is initiated as the team is moving forward in heel position. As the dog and handler approach the left of the exercise sign, the handler may break heel position by turning toward the dog and placing his/her (handler's) right foot partially in the path of the dog while giving a hand signal and/or verbal command for the dog to move directly into a down position. The handler is not to come to a full halt prior to giving the down command. The dog should not pause and must go down from a stand position. When the dog has reached a down position, the handler must move back to standing upright in heel position before commanding the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise sign. Handlers have the option of performing the exercise without breaking heel position. 2. Scoring. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) A dog that fails to assume the down position 2) A handler that comes to a complete halt prior to commanding the dog to down. b. Major Faults. 1) Dog has a distinct pause before assuming the down position. 2) Dog sits; pauses and then assumes the down position. c. Major to Minor Faults. Depending upon the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following: 1) A handler that does not stand upright in heel position after the dog has completed its down and before commanding the dog to heel. 2) A dog that breaks the down just before being commanded to heel is to receive a minor deduction.</p>
<p>28 (N)</p>	<p>HALT—Fast Forward from Sit—The handler halts and the dog sits in heel position. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to heel and immediately moves forward at a fast pace. This must be followed by a normal pace. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>43 (2)</p>	<p>HALT-Fast Forward from Sit 1. Instructions. This exercise is initiated with a HALT. The handler commands the dog to heel and at the same time begins to run forward at a fast pace. The dog must stay with the handler in approximate heel position. The team will continue to run until it comes to Normal Pace exercise sign or may be concluded by the team crossing the Finish Line at the fast pace. 2. Scoring. All normal heeling deviations are to be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Dogs that do not respond to the command to move forward at a fast pace. 2) Dog that does not sit at the halt. b. Major to Minor Faults. Depending upon the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following: 1) Dogs that hesitates or waits until the handler has moved before running to catch up to heel.</p>

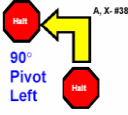
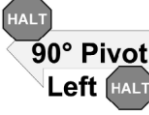
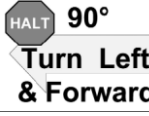
<p>29 (N)</p>	<p>Left About Turn—While moving with the dog in heel position, the handler makes an about turn to the left, while at the same time, the dog must move around the handler to the right and into heel position. The dog does not sit before moving forward in heel position with the handler.</p>		<p>Left About Turn</p> 	<p>44 (2)</p>	<p>Left About Turn 1. Instructions. While heeling forward with the dog in heel position and directly approaching the sign, the handler makes a tight about turn (“U” turn) to the left. At the same time, the dog makes an (normal) about turn to its right staying in an outside path around the handler until it reaches heel position and continues to heel with the handler in the opposite direction. The dog and handler do not come to a halt, but continue to heel toward the next exercise location. 2. Scoring. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Failure of the dog to make a right about turn around the outside of the handler. 2) A handler that fails to turn in the direction as outlined by the exercise sign. b. Major and Minor Faults. Depending upon the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following: 1) All normal heeling deviations. 2) A dog that fails to quickly move around the handler and back up to the heel position.</p>
<p>30 (N)</p>	<p>HALT and Walk Around Dog - Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to stay, then proceeds to walk around the dog to the left, returning to heel position. The handler must pause in heel position before moving forward to the next station. (Stationary exercise)</p>		<p>HALT Walk Around Dog</p> 	<p>5 (1)</p>	<p>HALT- Walk Around Dog 1. Instructions. This exercise is initiated with the dog moving into a sit as the handler halts in a stationary standing position. The Walk Around is performed with the dog in sitting position. When the dog has completed the HALT, the handler commands the dog to stay and then steps forward and to the left and continues to walk counterclockwise around the dog and return to the heel position. After returning to heel position, the handler must come to a distinct stationary halt position, indicated by a brief pause, before commanding the dog to heel forward to the next station. 2. Scoring. All general infractions are imposed. This exercise is scored as follows with the addition of the halt segment of this exercise being scored as described under Exercise 1 (Halt): a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Dog breaks the sit during the walk-around segment, b. Major Faults. 1) Handler does not come to a complete halt in heel position before commanding the dog to heel forward, c. Minor Faults 1) Handler stops after the walk around, but is not in heel position, 2) Dog breaks the sit after the handler has returned to the heel position. 20 UKC Rally Obedience</p>




<p>31 (N)</p>	<p>HALT and Walk Around Dog—Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to stay, then proceeds to walk around the dog to the left, returning to heel position. The handler must pause in heel position before moving forward to the next station. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>6 (1)</p>	<p>HALT-Down-Walk Around Dog 1. Instructions. This exercise is initiated with the dog moving into a sit as the handler halts in a stationary standing position. When the dog has completed the sit, the handler commands the dog to Down and then to Stay. The Walk Around in this exercise is performed with the dog in the down position. The handler then continues and completes this exercise as described in Exercise 5 (Halt- Walk Around Dog). 2. Scoring. All general infractions are imposed. This exercise is scored as outlined under exercise 3 (Halt-Down) and exercise 5 (Halt – Walk Around) with these additional infractions: a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Dog breaks the down and refuses to down again. b. Major Faults. 1) Dog that breaks the down and is placed in a down again during the walk around. c. Minor Faults. 1) Dog breaks the down after the handler has returned to heel position.</p>
<p>32 (A)</p>	<p>HALT - About Turn Right and Forward - Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, the team turns 180° to the right and immediately moves forward. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>39 (3)</p>	<p>HALT-About Turn Right & Forward 1. Instructions. The general description of the execution, performance and scoring of this exercise can be found listed under Exercise 9 (About Turn-Right 180°) and Exercise 16 (Halt 90° Turn Right and Forward) with the exception of the turning radius which is 180° vs. 90° and upon the completion of the right turn, the handler continues forward with the dog in heel position, onto the next exercise. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 9 (About Turn) and Exercise 16 (Halt 90° turn right).</p>
<p>33 (A)</p>	<p>HALT—About “U” Turn and Forward—Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, the team turns 180° to the left and immediately moves forward. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>40 (3)</p>	<p>HALT-About “U” Turn & Forward 1. Instructions. The general description of the execution, performance and scoring of this exercise can be found listed under Exercise 10 (About U Turn) and Exercise 16(Halt 90° Turn Right and Forward) with the exception of the turning radius which is 180° vs. 90°. After the team has come to a full halt, the team makes a 180° about turn in place, to the left and continues without stopping in the opposite direction toward the next exercise location. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 10 (About U Turn) and Exercise 16 (Halt 90 turn right).</p>







<p>34* (A)</p>	<p>Send Over Jump - Handler Passes By - <u>While moving</u> with the dog in heel position, the handler directs the <u>dog to take the jump</u> as the <u>handler passes by the jump without</u> any pause, hesitation or <u>stopping</u>. When the <u>dog has completed the jump in the proper direction</u>, it is called to heel position and the team continues to the next exercise.</p> <p>This exercise is mandatory in Advanced and Excellent In Advanced it shall be used once and in Excellent it shall be used twice.</p>			<p>41 (3)</p> <p>Send Over Jump-Handler Runs By.</p> <p>1. Exercise Set Up. The sign for the jump exercise is placed in proximity of the jump so that it does not interfere with the handler or dog. The right side of the jump stanchion (dog and handlers path) must be clear of all obstructions and should be at least 4-5 feet from the ring barrier to leave room for the handler to easily get by. If the left side of the jump stanchion is placed next to a ring barrier, there must be at least 2 ft. between the side of the jump stanchion. 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.</p> <p>2. Instructions. This exercise requires the handler to proceed towards the exercise location, send the dog over the jump, have the dog return to heel position and continue heeling with the handler, 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 his/her left side towards the jump. The handler may increase his/her speed when they reach the exercise sign so that the dog is at optimal speed when completing the jump. The handler may continue this pace, past the jump, but must continue to move straight along the original path as the dog approaches and completes the jump. When the dog has cleared the jump, the handler may command the dog to heel so that the dog comes back along side of the handler, as the team continues to move toward the next exercise location. The handler may repeat this exercise if a dog fails to leave the handler or refuses to jump.</p> <p>3. Scoring. The following deviations are scored as follows:</p> <p>a. Non-Qualifying Faults.</p> <p>1) Dog knocks bar off stanchions (in this case this exercise may not be repeated.) 2) Dog fails to complete the jump (refuses, goes under bar, goes around stanchions, stopping in front of jump.) 3) Dog hits jump with its body, 4) Dog uses jump as aid in going over, 5) Handler blocks the dog from attempting to go around the near end of the jump, 6) Dog does not return to the handler after completing the jump.</p> <p>c. Major to Minor Faults. All general heeling and performance infractions are scored minor to non-qualifying according to the extent of the deviation in addition to the following:</p> <p>1) Dog hesitates in leaving and/or returning to the handler when executing the jump 2) Dog ticking the jump 3) Dog that does not take a direct path to and from the jump and for other similar errors. 4) Dog does not respond immediately to the handlers command to heel.</p>
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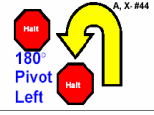
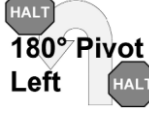
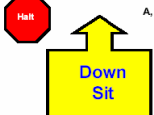

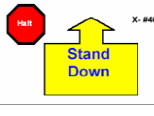
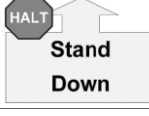
35 (A)	<p>HALT - Turn Right One Step - Call to Heel - Halt - <u>Handler halts and dog sits.</u> With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler commands and/or signals the <u>dog to stay.</u> The <u>handler then turns to the right,</u> while <u>taking one step in that direction, and halts.</u> The <u>dog</u> is directed to heel position and <u>must move and sit</u> in the new location before moving forward to the next station. (Stationary exercise)</p>				
				2 (1)	<p>HALT- stand 1. Instructions. This exercise is initiated with the dog moving into a sit as the handler halts in a stationary standing position. When the dog has completed the HALT, the handler may remain in heel position and command the dog to stand or may break heel position and physically stand the dog as what might be done in Stand For Exam in the Novice Class of traditional Obedience. Once the dog has been positioned in a stand, the handler must return to heel position and then will automatically command the dog to heel directly from the standing position 2. Scoring. All general infractions are imposed in addition to the following: a. Non-Qualifying Faults. The following infractions must be assessed a Non-Qualifying score: 1) Dog that refuses to sit, 2) Dog that refuses to stand, 3) Dog breaks the stand before handler returns to heel position, b. Major and Minor Faults. Major and/or Minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following: 1) Dog sits or stands out of heel position, 2) Dog delays or is resistant to respond to handlers command,</p>
36 (A)	<p>. HALT - Stand Dog - Walk Around - <u>Handler halts and dog sits.</u> With the dog sitting in heel position, the <u>handler stands the dog</u> commands and/or signals the <u>dog to stay as the handler walks around the dog to the left,</u> returning to heel position. The <u>handler must pause</u> in heel position before moving forward to the next station. In the Advanced Class, the handler may touch the dog, move forward to stand the dog, and may pose the dog as in the show ring. (Stationary exercise)</p>			47 (3)	<p>HALT-Stand-Walk Around Dog 1. Instructions. This exercise is performed as outlined in Exercise 2 (HALT – Stand) & 5 (HALT – Walk around dog) with the following addition. Once the dog is in the standing position and the handler is in heel position, the handler will command the dog to stay and walk counter-clockwise around the dog and return back to heel position. The handler must have a definite pause after returning to heel position and before commanding the dog to heel towards the next exercise. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 2 (HALT–Stand), Exercise 5 (HALT – Walk Around Dog) & Exercise 45 (HALT-Stand-Sit) with the following additions. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) A dog that break the stand and does not remain in place.</p>

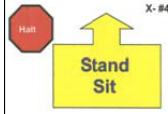
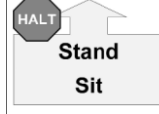


<p>37 (A)</p>	<p>HALT - 90° Pivot Right - HALT - <i>Handler halts and dog sits.</i> With the dog sitting in heel position, the <i>handler pivots 90° to the right and halts.</i> The <i>dog moves with the handler and sits</i> in heel position. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>15 (1)</p>	<p>HALT-90° Pivot Right-HALT</p> <p>1. Instructions. The pivot exercises are initiated from a stationary position with the dog sitting at the heel position. The change in direction is 90° to the right. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler/dog team will pivot 90° to the right. Upon completion of the pivot, the handler will again come to a halt. The pivots must be performed in place with the handler's body remaining over the same floor space during and after making the pivot and coming to a halt. The dog moves with the handler and sits at heel as the handler comes to a halt. After the team has come to a complete halt with a distinct pause facing the new direction, the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise location. The pivot exercise signs have a red HALT inset in the upper left corner and in the lower right corner.</p> <p>2. Scoring. The handler must pivot in the direction as indicated by the exercise sign and must complete the entire pivot. All general infractions are imposed in addition to the scoring assessment outlined above for this exercise and the following:</p> <p>a. Non-Qualifying Faults. The following infractions must be assessed a Non-Qualifying score.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A handler that turns in the wrong direction 2) Failure of the handler to pivot in place and come to a halt 3) The dog's failure to sit prior to the start and completion of the pivot exercises. <p>b. Major and Minor Faults. Major and/or Minor deductions must be assessed depending upon the extent of the deviation for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Poor sits. 2) Dogs slow response to moving or turning in circles, 3) A handler that does not complete the full rotation as required. 4) A Handler that that does not pivot in place.
				<p>16 (1)</p>	<p>HALT-90° Turn Right & Forward</p> <p>1. Instructions. The turn exercises are performed with the handler and dog turning together either in place as though performing a pivot, or turning in a small circular path, approximately 12-15 inches in diameter. The execution of the turns is performed in the same manner as outlined under the pivot exercises above, or in a small circular path. However, the team does not come to a halt following the turn as is done in the pivots, but continues moving forward in the new direction toward the next exercise location. The turn exercises do not have a HALT inset in the lower right corner of the exercise signs. In this exercise, the team turns 90° to the right.</p> <p>2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as Exercise 1 (Halt) and Exercise 7 (Right Turn) with the following additions:</p> <p>a. Non-Qualifying Fault. Failure of the handler to turn in a small circular path and continues forward as directed by the exercise.</p> <p>b. Major Fault. For handlers turning in excessively large circles or a dog that sits after the turn.</p>


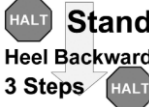


<p>38 (A)</p>	<p>HALT - 90° Pivot Left - HALT - <u>Handler halts and dog sits.</u> With the dog sitting in heel position, the <u>handler pivots 90° to the left and halts.</u> The <u>dog moves with the handler and sits</u> in heel position. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>35 (3)</p>	<p>HALT-90° Pivot Left-HALT 1. Instructions. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler will pivot 90° to the left, as indicated by the exercise sign and must complete the entire pivot. Upon completion of the pivot, the handler will again come to a halt. The pivots must be performed in place with the handler's body remaining over the same floor space during and after making the pivot and coming to a halt. The dog moves with the handler and sits at heel as the handler comes to a halt. After the team has come to a complete halt with a distinct pause facing the new direction, the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise location. Should the handler start to turn in the wrong direction, they may immediately correct themselves by repeating this exercise and turning in the correct direction. 2. Scoring. All general heeling and performance infractions are scored minor to non-qualifying according to the extent of the deviation with the following additions. This exercise is scored similar to Exercise 15 (Halt - 90° Pivot Right – Halt) except that the turn is to the left. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Handler fails to pivot to the left. 2) Dog fails to pivot. 3) Dog fails to sit after pivot. b. Major Fault. 1) The dog pivots after the handler comes to a halt. 2) Dog does not pivot in the same direction with the handler. c. Major and Minor Faults. A major or minor fault is to be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation. 1) The dog hesitates before it pivots.</p>
				<p>36 (3)</p>	<p>HALT-90° Turn Left & Forward 1. Instructions. The execution of the turns is performed in the same manner as outlined under Exercise 16 above. The team does not come to a halt following the turn as is done in the pivots, but continues moving forward in the new direction toward the next exercise location. In this exercise, the team turns 90° to the left. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 16 (Halt and 90° turn right and forward) except that the turn is to the left.</p>

<p>39 (A)</p>	<p>Offset Figure 8 - This exercise requires two pylons or posts placed about 8 - 10 feet apart, around which the <u>team will perform a complete Figure 8, crossing the center line three</u> times. Two distractions will be arranged to the sides of the Figure 8 about 5 - 6 feet apart. Entry may be between the pylons or posts and the distraction on either side (See 3A and 3B). The distractions will consist of two securely covered containers with tempting dog treats; however, dog toys may replace one or both containers, or may be placed next to the containers. The exercise sign may be placed on or near the cone where entry is made into the Offset Figure 8.</p>	 <p>A. X- #39 Off-Set Figure 8</p>	 <p>Offset Figure 8</p>	<p>29 (2)</p>	<p>OFFSET FIGURE 8</p> <p>1. Instructions. The bowls are arranged as illustrated in Figure 1a, with the two side bowls (#1 and #4) five (5) feet apart and the two end bowls (#2 and #3) ten (10) feet apart. The exercise sign is to be placed next to the #1 bowl and facing in the direction of the team's approach to the exercise (Figure 1a). The approach may be from any direction on the entry side of the exercise as indicated by the cluster of three arrows (Figure 1b). Entry to the exercise is always between the #1 and #2 bowls with the #1 bowl on the team's left side. After entering, either one of the correct patterns of executing the figure 8 illustrated in Figure 1b or Figure 1c must be performed. The pattern chosen by the handler may depend on the desired direction of the exit.</p> <p>2. Scoring.</p> <p>a. Non-Qualifying Faults. The following errors must be scored as non-qualifying and may not be repeated: Handler may have to gently assist dog away from the treat bowls.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A dog that breaks heel position and attempts to remove the treats from the treat bowls. 2) A dog that pushes or carries a bowl away from its original position. 3) Uncontrolled barking at the treat bowls. <p>b. Non-Qualifying Faults. The following errors must be scored as non-qualifying and may be repeated in an attempt to gain a qualifying score:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Entry at any location other than between the #1 and #2 bowls. 2) Any pattern of heeling within the exercise other than illustrated in Fig. 1b & 1c. <p>c. Major Faults. A major fault is to be assessed for dogs that break from the heel position and goes to a treat bowl but immediately returns to heel position when called.</p> <p>d. Major and/or Minor Faults. Depending upon the extent of the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) For failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace 2) For failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position. 3) For any heeling errors.
<p>40 (A)</p>	<p>HALT - Side-step Right - HALT - The <u>handler halts in front of the station sign and dog sits.</u> With the dog sitting in heel position, the <u>handler moves one step directly to the right and halts.</u> The <u>dog moves with the handler and sits</u> in heel position when the handler halts. The exercise shall be performed just before the exercise sign. This exercise shall be considered a change of direction and the sign shall be placed directly in line with the handler's path, requiring the handler and dog to sidestep to the right to pass the sign. (Stationary exercise)</p>	 <p>A. X- #40 Side Step Right</p>			

<p>41 (A)</p>	<p>HALT - Call Dog Front - Finish Right - <u>Handler halts and dog sits.</u> With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler calls the <u>dog to front</u> and the <u>dog sits</u> in the front position, facing the handler. On command and/or signal, the <u>dog then moves</u> from the front position <u>around the right of the handler and sits</u> in heel position. <u>Handler must not step forward or backward</u> to aid the dog during the exercise. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>33 (2)</p>	<p>HALT-Leave-Call Dog Front While Running-Finish Right-HALT 1. Instructions. This exercise is initiated with the team coming to a halt to the left of the exercise sign. The handler commands the dog to stay (wait) in the sit-stay position. After giving the stay, the handler immediately starts running toward the next exercise sign. After taking 2 or 3 running steps, the handler calls the dog to come. The dog must leave the sit and runs to catch up to the handler. When the dog reaches the handler, the handler calls the dog to the front position but does not turn around to meet the dog, as he/she comes to a halt. As the dog stops its forward progress and starts to turn toward the handler, the handler may take several steps backward to aid the dog in making a proper approach to the front position. Once the dog is in the front position, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to finish to the right. After the dog returns to heel position, there must be a brief pause, before commanding the dog to heel forward to the next station. 2. Scoring This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercises 1 (Halt)) and Exercise 17 (Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward) with the following additions: a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Failure of the dog to come when called by the handler. 2) A dog that is not close enough to the handler that he/she may touch the dog without moving either foot. 3) Failure of the to execute a right side, return to heel b. Major Faults. 1) For a dog that fails to sit on the completion of the finish. 2) For a dog that anticipates the handlers command to come Major and /or Minor Faults. A major or minor fault is to be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation. 1) Failure of the dog to return to the proximity of heel position. 2) Crooked finish</p>
<p>42 (A)</p>	<p>HALT - Call Dog Front - Finish Left - <u>Handler halts and dog sits.</u> With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler calls the <u>dog to front</u> and the <u>dog sits</u> in the front position facing the handler. On command and/or signal, the <u>dog then moves to the handler's left and sits</u> in heel position. <u>Handler must not step forward or backward</u> to aid dog during exercise. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>34 (2)</p>	<p>HALT-Leave-Call Dog Front While Running-Finish Left-HALT 1. Instructions. The execution of this exercise is exactly the same as outlined in Exercise 33 (HALT Leave-Call Dog Front While Running-Finish Right-HALT), except that the handler will command and or signal the dog to execute a left side, return to heel, after the dog has completed the come to front portion of this exercise before completing the exercise sequence. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 33 (HALT-Leave-Call Dog Front While Running-Finish Right-HALT).</p>
<p>43 (A)</p>	<p>HALT - 180° Pivot Right - HALT - <u>Handler halts and dog sits.</u> With the dog sitting in heel position, the <u>handler pivots 180° to the right and halts.</u> The <u>dog moves with the handler and sits</u> in heel position. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>37 (3)</p>	<p>HALT-180° Pivot Right-HALT 1. Instructions. The general description of the execution, performance and scoring of this exercise can be found listed under Exercise 15 (Halt - 90° Pivot Right – Halt) with the exception of the turning radius which is 180° vs. 90°. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 15 (Halt 90° turn right).</p>

<p>44 (A)</p>	<p>HALT - 180° Pivot Left - HALT - <u>Handler halts and dog sits.</u> With the dog sitting in heel position, the <u>handler pivots 180° to the left and halts.</u> The <u>dog moves with the handler and sits</u> in heel position. (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>38 (3)</p>	<p>HALT-180° Pivot Left-HALT 1. Instructions. The general description of the execution, performance of this exercise can be found listed under Exercise 15 (Halt - 90° Pivot Right –Halt) with the exception of the turning radius which is 180° vs. 90°, and the direction of the pivot. (Pivot left instead of right). 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 15 (Halt 90° turn right) except that the turn is to the left.</p>
<p>45 (A)</p>	<p>HALT - Down - Sit - <u>Handler halts and dog sits.</u> With dog sitting in heel position, the handler commands and/or signals the <u>dog to down, then to sit.</u> (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>4 (1)</p>	<p>HALT Stand Down 1. Instructions. This Exercise is performed exactly the same as Exercise 3 (Halt Down) with the following additions. When the dog has assumed the down position, the handler must return back to the proper heel position before commanding the dog to sit. The dog is to move from the down position and into a sitting position. 2. Scoring. All general infractions are imposed. This exercise is scored exactly the same as Exercise 3 (Halt Down) with the following additions. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) Dog does not sit from the down the exercise. b. Major Faults. 1) Dog stands before it sits after the down exercise c. Minor Faults. 1) A dog that breaks the sit by anticipating the command to move forward toward the next exercise location.</p>
<p>46 (E)</p>	<p>HALT - Stand - Down - <u>Handler halts and dog sits.</u> With dog sitting in heel position, the <u>handler will stand the dog (without physical handling or moving forward),</u> then command and/or signal the <u>dog to down.</u> The handler then commands and/or signals the <u>dog to heel forward from the down position.</u> (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>46 (3)</p>	<p>HALT Stand Down 1. Instructions. This exercise is performed as outlined in Exercise 45 (Halt-Stand-Sit) with the following change. Once the dog is in the standing position and the handler is in heel position, the handler will command the dog to down. The handler must have a definite pause after the dog downs and before commanding the dog to heel towards the next exercise. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 45 (Halt-Stand-Sit) with the following addition. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) A dog that fails to down after the stand</p>

<p>47 (E)</p>	<p>HALT - Stand - Sit - <u>Handler halts and dog sits.</u> With dog sitting in heel position, the <u>handler will stand the dog (without physical handling or moving forward)</u>, then command and/or signal the <u>dog to sit.</u> The handler then commands and/or signals the <u>dog to heel forward from the sitting position.</u> (Stationary exercise)</p>			<p>45 (3)</p>	<p>HALT-Stand-Sit 1. Instructions. This exercise is performed as outlined in Exercise 2 (HALT – Stand) with the following addition. Once the dog is in the standing position and the handler is in heel position, the handler will command the dog to sit. The handler must have a definite pause after the dog sits and before commanding the dog to heel towards the next exercise. 2. Scoring. This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 2 (HALT – Stand) with the following additions. a. Non-Qualifying Faults. 1) A dog that fails to sit after the halt, 2) A dog that fails to stand, 3) A dog that fails to sit after the stand, 4) A dog that moves more than a body length away on the stand, b. Major Faults. 1) A dog that resists being placed in a stand position, 2) A dog that moves a short distance before the handler returns to heel c. Major and Minor Faults. Major or Minor faults may be assessed depending upon the deviation from ideal. 1) A dog that moves its feet after the stand and before the sit command.</p>
<p>48 (E)</p>	<p>Moving stand - Walk around dog - <u>While heeling and without pausing,</u> the <u>handler will stand the dog and walk around the dog to the left,</u> returning to heel position. The <u>handler must pause</u> in heel position after returning to the dog. <u>Dog must move forward from the standing position.</u></p>				
<p>48a (E)</p>	<p>Moving down - Walk around dog - <u>While heeling and without pausing,</u> the <u>handler will down the dog and walk around the dog to the left,</u> returning to heel position. The <u>handler must pause</u> in heel position after returning to the dog. The <u>dog must move forward from the down position.</u></p>				

<p>49 (E)</p>	<p>Backup 3 steps - <i>While heeling, the handler reverses direction walking backward at least 3 step, without first stopping</i>, then continues heeling forward. The <i>dog moves backward with the handler</i> and maintains heel position throughout the exercise <i>without sitting</i>.</p>	<p>X- #49</p> 		<p>48 (3)</p>	<p>HALT Stand Heel Backward 3 Steps- HALT</p> <p>1. Instructions. This exercise is initiated with the dog sitting in the heel position. The handler then commands the dog to stand and then takes three (3) short steps backward in a straight line and halts. The dog must take several steps backward with the handler and then <i>sit in heel position upon the completion of the exercise</i>. The dog is to remain in heel position. <i>The handler may break heel position and use physical contact to stand the dog. The handler then returns to the heel position before commanding the dog to begin moving backward.</i></p> <p>2. Scoring. The performance and scoring of this exercise is in the same manner as described in Exercise 2 (Halt-Stand) and normal heeling deviations, with these following additions.</p> <p>a. Non-Qualifying Faults.</p> <p>1) A dog that does not attempt to move backwards.</p> <p>b. Major to Minor Faults. Depending upon the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following:</p> <p>1) A handler that does not return to heel position after commanding the dog to stand.</p> <p>2) A handler that does not step backwards in a straight line.</p> <p>3) Dog that fails to sit after the backup.</p> <p>c. Minor Fault.</p> <p>1) A dog that does not move in a straight line while going backward.</p>
<p>50 (E)</p>	<p>Honor- This exercise shall be <i>performed on a 6 foot leash</i>. Upon arriving at the Honor exercise station, the handler will command and/or signal his dog to sit or down as directed. When the judge commands and/or signals the next handler to begin the course with the order "Forward," the Honor <i>handler will command and/or signal the dog to stay and leave the dog, moving forward to the end of a 6 foot leash, turn and stand facing the dog. The handler will remain in that location until the Honor steward advises they can return to the dog. The dog performing the Honor exercise must remain in the designated sit or down position without moving from that location</i>. The command "Exercise Finished" from the steward will be given when the dog and handler running the course cross the finish line. At that time, the exercise is finished and the handler will return to the dog. The Honor exercise must not be in the path of the dog and handler team that follows.</p>	<p>X- #50</p> 		<p>49 (3)</p>	<p>Honor Exercise</p> <p>1. Instructions. This exercise is performed with the honor dog and its handler remaining stationary at a location within the ring specified by the judge, while the performance of another team (working dog) is being judged on the course. The judge will select either the honor sit or honor down exercise to be performed by all dogs, prior to the start of the class. The location of the honor dog must be so that the working dog team never passes behind the honor dog. (Arrangements must be made for the working dog team to enter the ring at a different location than where the honor dog team exits.) A steward must be assigned to monitor the behavior of the honor dog.</p> <p>a. The working dog should not leave the heeling pattern nor interfere with the honor dog.</p> <p>b. The honor dog is kept on lead and in approximate heel position on the left side of the handler, while performing the required exercise throughout the performance of the working dog team.</p> <p>c. A courtesy dog may serve as the honor dog for the first working dog team in the class. When the first working dog team has completed its judged performance, that team will move directly to the honor dog location and then serve as the honor dog for the second working dog team. The alternating sequence of teams continues until the last team in the class has completed its judged performance on the course. Since every dog in the class must serve as an honor dog, the courtesy dog will have to exhibit on the course while the last team in the class performs as the honor dog. The courtesy dog team is not judged.</p> <p>2. Scoring The Honor Dog. If the actions of the honor dog have clearly caused the working dog to err in its performance, the judge</p>

	<p>The HONOR EXERCISE is <u>mandatory</u> in the Excellent Class</p> <p>To facilitate the honor for the first and last dogs in the class or section of the class, judges may use volunteer dogs or if the class or section is small enough, they may use dogs from the class to honor the first and last dogs. A judge may use the last dog in a selected section of dogs or a small class to honor the first dog running the course. All dogs in the class or section of a class will be required to perform the Honor exercise.</p> <p>The dog must remain in either a sit or a down position (as directed by the judge), to honor the next dog and handler's entire course. This exercise must be performed on leash. For the Honor exercise, the Ring steward will monitor each team. At the end of the exercise, the steward will report the performance of the Honor dog and handler team to the judge. The judge will indicate the score to be entered into the judge's book for the Honor team to the Table steward. The Table Steward will then enter the score into the judge's book.</p> <p>There will be no retry for the Honor exercise.</p> <p>The Honor is not a Stationary exercise.</p>				<p>must excuse the honor dog. The Judge may then allow the working dog to begin the course again from the Start. Should the honor dog not remain in the position as outlined by the Judge, the exercise may not be repeated.</p> <p>a. Non-Qualifying faults.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Failure of the honor dog to remain in its original position. 2) Actions by honor dog that interfering with the performance of the working dog. 3) Any show of aggression towards the working dog. <p>b. Major or Minor Faults. Depending upon the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Excessive whining and/or barking. <p>3. 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. The Judge may then allow the honor dog to begin the exercise again from the Start with a different working dog.</p> <p>a. Non-Qualifying faults.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Failure of the working dog to stay on course. 2) Actions by working dog that interfering with the performance of the honor dog. 3) Excessive attention shown by the working dog towards the honoring dog. 4) Any show of aggression towards the honoring dog. <p>b. Major or Minor Faults. All normal deviations shall be scored as major or minor depending upon the extent of the deviation.</p>
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AKC #

- The number of the sign as recognized by AKC
- (N) indicates that the sign may be used for all levels (Novice, Advanced & Excellent) of competition
- (A) indicates that the sign may be used for Advanced and Excellent levels of competition
- (E) indicates that the sign may be used for the Excellent level of competition
- * indicates that the sign may be used more than once on a course

AKC Sign Description

This is the official AKC listing of how the sign is to be preformed. Section of the description that are underlined must be preformed or the exercise is considered **Incorrectly Preformed** and the team will receive a deduction of 10 points. Other errors will be scored as in traditional obedience.

AKC Sign

Image of signs typically used in AKC

UKC Sign

Image of signs to be used in UKC the UKC logo and sign number must be on the sign

UKC #

The number of the exercises as used by UKC. Some signs have multiple numbers- so that they may be used more than once on a course.

- (1) indicates that the sign may be used in Rally Obedience Class 1 (as well as also in Class 2 and 3)
- (2) indicates that the sign may be used in Rally Obedience Class 2 (as well as in Class 3)
- (3) indicates that the sign may be used in Rally Obedience Class 3

UKC Sign Description

This includes the Instructions as to how the exercise is to be preformed and how the exercise is to be scored.