



Info Sheet

IGBH 2019 - BH Changes:

Please see IGBH Guidelines.

Heeling off leash is now only down field 40 to 50 paces - about turn -normal - fast - normal - ends with a stop in basic position. (No right turns or second about turn.)

Motion exercises may be completed 2 ways only - stopped or done in motion. If stopped and the sit or down command is given, wait 3 seconds pause then leave the dog.

Motivational methods of training (e.g., food, toys, etc.) may be used during the trial until reporting into the Judge or entering the trial. All use of motivational objects must be stopped, and they must be discarded before entering the trial field. The judge may ask the handler to remove any item that may be a signal or influence the performance of the dog. (i.e.; help for the dogs like gloves, hats, vests, etc.)

All trial fields must be large enough to properly complete the required exercises for the IGP examinations. The minimum size for a working dog trial field is 30 metres by 60 metres.

The field must also be properly marked. In obedience the long down, the start position.

The layout and direction of the work may be determined by the host club, but at any time at the judge's discretion based on concerns for safety, sportsmanship, etc., the judge may request the field layout and / or direction of the work to be changed.

Only dogs that appear healthy and can be identified by a tattoo or microchip can be exhibited in a trial. Before being permitted to participate in a trial, each dog must pass a test of impartiality and sureness. The evaluation of self-confidence and impartiality will also take place throughout the entire trial. A dog is to be dismissed from the trial if it demonstrates faulty temperament during the trial, even if the initial test for impartiality was positive.

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

No waiting period exists from IGBH to IGP 1. However, they must be completed on separate days (i.e.; IGBH on Saturday and IGP 1 on Sunday.)

DISQUALIFICATION - Should the judge notice temperament faults in the dog, unsportsmanlike conduct by the handler (e.g., alcohol consumption, carrying of motivational objects, food or training devices), offenses against the trial regulations or local animal protection laws, offences against the moral code, the team will be disqualified from the remainder of the trial (handler is unsportsmanlike it may include all entries by the same handler.)

Disqualification will occur for any out-of-control situation. (Commonly but not all examples are if the dog leaves the handler and does not return with three (3) commands or less, more than the allowed number of commands used, the use of "down" or "no" or similar commands to gain control. The dog

leaves the obedience field as “determined by the judge.” If the dogs’ temperament is faulty or dangerous as “determined by the judge” the team will be disqualified.

At no time during the obedience phase are verbal (e.g.; "no" or "pfui") or physical corrections allowed and will result in deductions and / or disqualification (DQ).

Training vests or similar attire to a training vest are not allowed at any level. The judge may ask the handler to remove any item that may be a signal or influence the performance of the dog. (i.e.; help for the dogs like gloves, hats, vests, etc.)

All handlers must stay until the end of the event when all scorebooks and awards have been presented at the close of the trial. Leaving early is considered to be unsportsmanlike conduct and may be noted in the scorebook and trial paperwork if the handler leaves prematurely without presenting a reason to either the Trial Secretary or Judge and receiving approval to leave.

BITCHES IN SEASON - Bitches may participate provided they are kept apart from the rest of the participants. They are shown as the last competitors at the end of the trial. If there are several in-season bitches entered, they are to draw for positions starting at the end of the trial. Females that are obviously pregnant or nursing females are excluded from the trial. Sick and contagious animals are excluded from all events.

PHYSICAL DISABILITIES - Handlers that possess physical handicaps that hinder movement of the dog on the left side of the handler can show dogs on the right side. In such cases, the dog and handler will be judged without prejudice as long as the performance is analogous to a left-heeling dog.

MANDATORY COLLAR / CARRYING OF THE LEAD / LEASH - For liability reasons, the handler must carry a lead throughout the entire course of the trial. The dog must wear a commercially available wide-linked collar ("Fur Saver") throughout the entire trial, which must be in accordance with local animal protection laws. The Judge may inspect and determine if the collar meets trial requirements. During off-lead exercises, the lead must be carried out of sight, or hung around the body in such a way that the catch is on the side of the body opposite the dog. (i.e., the leash may be carried around the waist or over the shoulder in a left to right fashion across the body.) During the trial, the dog must be exhibited with a chain collar in the neutral position with the lead attached only to the dead ring. Only single-row medium or wide linked chain collars are permitted. The collar may not have spikes, sharp points, prongs or other hooks. The collar must fit loosely around the dog's neck. "Flea / tick" collars and tags are to be removed. A chain collar, a leather collar, or a harness is permitted for the IGBH examination.

The composition of the metal collar, especially in regard to weight, should not deviate from the customary design. If the judge suspects manipulation by the handler, he / she can demand a change of collars. However, this must take place before the beginning of the trial phase. If the judge detects intent to deceive (concealed prongs for instance) the judge must disqualify the participant from the rest of the trial.

COMMANDS -Voice commands in all phases are to be given clearly and audibly. Handlers may use their choice of language, but all commands must be consistent for the same exercise. Commands in most cases should be a single word command – Handlers may use "down" and "fuss" (two languages) as long as it is the same for same action.

IGBH REQUIREMENT – Presentation of scorebook for entry into all IGBH tests. There is no written exam required in the WMA variances for IGBH tests.

THE TEMPERAMENT (IMPARTIALITY) TEST

Before dogs are allowed to begin an IGBH examination, they must undergo a temperament test that will be conducted on lead. The temperament evaluation occurs not only at the beginning of the trial, but continues throughout the entire trial. The temperament of the dog is to be observed during the entire course of the trial. If the judge observes unsatisfactory character, he must test the dog carefully according to the trial rules. Repetitions to this purpose are permitted. A dog that has passed the pre-trial portion of the temperament test may still be eliminated from the trial if that dog shows faulty temperament during the course of the trial. If a dog fails because of unsatisfactory temperament, even though preceding trial phases were passed positively, the dog is to be disqualified and points are not given, even if some were already announced.

PRINCIPLES OF THE TEMPERAMENT (IMPARTIALITY) TEST

The temperament test must take place before the beginning of the trial (except at national events). The location of the test must not be on the performance field. Dogs are to be brought on a slack heeling lead (not tracking line and harness) attached to a "dead ring" of the collar. No commands are to be given.

The dog must be able to be touched by the judge, or by an approved designee of the judge, at the decision of the judge.

The following standards are to be observed in the test:

A systematic test of the temperament is to be avoided.

It is the judge's choice how the sequence of events is organized.

The inspection and verification of the tattoo number / microchip number is an essential part of the temperament test.

CONDUCTING THE TATTOO or MICROCHIP CHECK - The judge has to verify in the trial documents that the tattoo or microchip check was conducted. If the tattoo mark is not clearly discernible, in all cases the identifiable marks are to be recorded. The tattoo number must agree with the pedigree / scorebook submitted by the handler. In the case of difficulties in the appearance of the tattoo (i.e., illegibility of the numbers), the trial paperwork is to include an appropriate remark. Owners of dogs that are microchipped are responsible for providing the necessary equipment for the identity check.

RESULTS OF THE TEMPERAMENT (IMPARTIALITY) TEST

Positive representation = PASSED

The following are some examples, but not all inclusive:

Dog is self-confident;

Dog is quiet, secure and attentive;

Dog is animated and attentive;

Dog is impartial and good-natured;

Dog is friendly and outgoing.

Borderline = TO BE FURTHER OBSERVED

The following are some examples, but not all inclusive:

Dog is unsteady, but not aggressive; however, unaffected throughout the course of the trial;

Dog is slightly overexcited; however, became calmer during the course of the trial.

Failed = CANNOT BE PERMITTED INTO THE TRIAL

Dog is insecure and nervous: avoids people;

Dog is nervous and aggressive: warns a person;

Aggressive, biting dogs.

Dogs that fail the temperament test are excluded from further participation in the trial. When a dog is excluded for faulty temperament, the following entry must be made in its scorebook: "FAILED TEMPERAMENT TEST."

SUSPENSION - If a dog fails because of unsatisfactory character, he is consequently dismissed from the trial.

PART A - TRAFFIC / SAFETY TEST (done off the obedience field)

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The exercises listed below are not conducted on the training field but in a suitable public place. Due to time and distances in some trials, this portion may be conducted away from the training field in the parking area of the property. The judge and the trial chairperson decide where and how the traffic exercises (public streets, walkways, or squares) are conducted. Public traffic must not be disturbed.

Due to the uniqueness of the traffic test, it takes a significant amount of time to conduct this part of the examination. The performance requirements may not be lowered by superficially examining a large number of dogs.

No points are given for the individual exercises in Part B. In order to pass this part of the examination, the overall impression concerning the dog's behaviour in traffic and in public places is important.

The exercises described below are examples and may be modified by the judge depending on the location in which the test is conducted. The judge is entitled to make dogs repeat exercises or to modify exercises if he / she has any doubts regarding the evaluation of a dog.

ENCOUNTER WITH A GROUP OF PEOPLE

On the judge's request, the handler and the dog walk along a designated stretch of the sidewalk. The dog is on a leash. The judge follows the team at an appropriate distance. The dog must follow the handler willingly on a loose leash. The dog must be indifferent toward pedestrians and bicyclists.

A passing pedestrian (a person that was assigned this task) cuts off the handler. The dog must display neutral and unimpressed behaviour. Handler and dog continue to walk and approach a group of people. The persons in the group are not standing too closely together. The group must consist of at least six (6) people. One (1) of the people in the group starts talking to the handler and greets him with a handshake. The handler gives the dog a command to either lie down or sit next to him / her. The dog must remain calm during the short conversation.

ENCOUNTER WITH CYCLISTS

The handler walks along a road / path with the dog on leash and a cyclist passes him / her from behind. The cyclist rings his bell while passing. At a distance further on, the cyclist turns around and comes toward the handler and the dog going in the opposite direction. The cyclist rings the bell again. The cyclist has to pass the handler and the dog in such a manner that the dog is located between the passing cyclist and the handler. The leashed dog must display a steady / indifferent behaviour towards the cyclist.

ENCOUNTER WITH CARS

The handler and the dog walk past several cars, with the dog on leash. The engine of one (1) of the cars is started while the handler is walking by. The door of another car is slammed shut. As handler and dog walk on, a car stops next to them. The window is opened and the handler is asked for directions. The handler instructs the dog to either lie down or sit while this is going on. The dog must remain calm and display indifferent behaviour toward the cars and to any traffic noises.

ENCOUNTER WITH JOGGERS OR INLINE SKATERS

The handler and the dog walk along a quiet road. The dog is on leash. At least two (2) joggers (or skaters) pass from behind without reducing their speed. Once the joggers are gone, another jogger runs toward the handler and passes without slowing. It is not mandatory that the dog performs correct on-leash heeling. However, the dog may not bother the people that are passing or coming toward him. It is permitted for the handler to put the dog in a down or a sit during the encounter.

ENCOUNTER WITH OTHER DOGS

Another handler with a dog passes the dog and handler team, turns around and comes back. The dog must show a neutral behaviour toward the other dog. The handler may repeat the verbal command "fuss" / "heel" or may put the dog in a down or sit during the encounter.

BEHAVIOR OF THE LEASHED DOG TOWARD OTHER ANIMALS WHEN LEFT ALONE IN TRAFFIC FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME

On the judge's request, the handler walks with the dog along the sidewalk of a road without too much traffic. The dog is on leash. After walking a short distance and upon a signal from the judge, the handler ties the leash to a fence post or something similar. The handler moves out of the dog's sight (e.g.; inside a store or a house entrance).

The dog is permitted to stand, sit, or lie down.

With the handler out of sight, a pedestrian (designated person) who is walking a dog on leash, walks by at a distance of five (5) paces to the dog that is to be examined. The dog has to stay calm while the handler is gone. He must let the other dog pass by without showing aggressive behaviour, heavy pulling on the leash, continuous barking. At a signal from the judge, the handler picks up the dog.

Note: It is up to the judge's discretion whether he lets each individual dog perform each exercise in each location or if he lets all dogs that are to be evaluated perform a selection of the exercises and then moves on to the next location and continues there with the examination in the same manner.

Dogs must be able to be touched. At any time at the discretion of the judge the dog may be approached and / or touched.

OBEDIENCE PART B

Heeling On Leash - 15
Heeling Off Leash -15
Sit In Motion - 10
Down In Motion -10
Long Down -10
TOTAL - 60

BEGINNING OF THE OBEDIENCE EXERCISES

The judge will give the order to begin every exercise. The handler should look to the judge prior to starting each exercise. If a handler mixes up the order of individual obedience exercises (performs one out of order), the judge is obligated to interrupt the "false exercise" with an instruction to the handler to show the correct exercise next. No point deduction will be made for this error.

REPORTING IN - At the beginning of each trial section, handlers must report- in to the trial judge in a sportsmanlike manner. The carrying of play articles, toys, or food is not permitted. All use of motivational objects must be stopped, and they must be discarded before entering the trial field. The judge may ask the handler to remove any item that may be a signal or influence the performance of the dog. (i.e., help for the dogs like gloves, hats, vests, etc.)

The handler that is getting ready to work first in motion (heeling) must be at the start position with the dog in the basic position at the same time as the other handler has their dog in the basic position ready for the long down.

The handlers enter the field with their dogs on lead and report-in in the basic position. Throughout the obedience routine, the dogs must wear a collar and the handlers must carry the lead with them at all times. The lead may be fastened around the handler's body with the clasp to the opposite side of the dog or may be placed in the handler's pocket.

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

If a handler cannot correctly demonstrate part of an exercise because of a physical handicap, he / she must inform the judge of this prior to the beginning of the trial. If the handler's handicap does not allow the dog to heel on the handler's left side, the dog may heel on the right side. As long as the changes do not affect the fundamentals of the exercise, no point deductions will be made.

BASIC POSITION AND START OF EXERCISES

All exercises begin and end in the "basic position". The "basic position" is the handler standing in an upright / straight, attentive, sporting posture with feet squarely under the hips and both hands in a normal position resting down at the sides of the body. NB: a splay-legged or legs widely apart stance is not permitted in any exercise. The handlers' hands must be at their side in a natural position, either between the handler and dog or over (on the outside) of the dog if it's required due to the size or position of the dog. The handler's hand placement must not influence or affect the dog's behaviour (attention / position). The dog's position is sitting on the handler's left side with its right shoulder in line with the handler's knee and its body parallel to the handler (the dog should be as close as possible without leaning on or impeding the handler). The dog should be calm, focused and attentive to the handler in the basic position. The handler may look (make eye contact) at his dog in basic position and during all exercises (excluding the "Long Down under Distraction") with no fault occurring (point deduction), as long as "looking at the dog" does not or is not used to influence or effect behaviour (i.e.; "help" by turning to look back at the dog or look when giving a command.)

Assuming the basic position is allowed only once at the start of each exercise, or the handler can take up basic position once after praising the dog at the end of the last exercise.

The basic position at the end of the previous exercise can be used as the starting position for the following exercise. It is also permissible for the handler to assume a new basic position.

On small trial fields, the judge may require the handler to start all exercises from the same starting point. The handler should wait for the judge's signal before beginning the new exercise.

When picking up a dog from the down position, the handler must put the dog into basic position

with a "sit" command. The command "fuss" / "heel" is faulty.

A vocal dog (whining or barking) in basic position or during the exercise is faulty and will be evaluated for deduction in each individual exercise not the overall phase.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXERCISES

The build-up or development of all obedience exercises occurs forward out of the basic position. On the judge's signal, the handler must show a minimum of ten (10) paces to a maximum fifteen (15) paces as the development for the following exercises before the command may be given:

Sit out of Motion

Down out of Motion

Errors in the basic position and development of the exercise must be considered in judging the individual exercises.

THREE-SECOND PAUSE

Before every finish after a front sit (as in a recall), as well as after returning to the dog (as in the sit or walking), a distinct pause of about three (3) seconds is to be observed (or upon the judge's signal). A similar three (3) second pause is to be made during the long down exercise, prior to downing the dog from the basic position and also when returning to the dog and giving the "sit" command on the pick-up.

HANDLER'S DISTANCE FROM THE DOG

Handlers must go a minimum of thirty (30) paces in "Down out Motion" exercise where the handler must leave the dog and then recall the dog. The "Sit out of Motion" exercise where the handler returns to the dog a minimum of fifteen (15) paces. The judge may stop a handler from distancing himself / herself too far from the dog.

PRAISE

Praising the dog is allowed after every completed exercise, but only in the basic position (the praise should be calm and only one (1) time). After that, the handler may take a new basic position, or, between praising and starting a new exercise, a distinct pause of three (3) seconds is to be observed (or upon the judge's signal).

Between exercises, value is to be placed on the dog remaining constantly at heel. Releasing the dog and playing is not permitted.

BODY HELP / HANDLER HELP

Help from the handler is not permitted and, if used, will result in a deduction. (e.g.; looking back, hand movement, body movement.) Strong handler help to make the dog perform the exercise will be faulty and a deduction of up to loss of all points may occur if the dog would not have performed the exercise without the help.

VOICE COMMANDS

When recalling the dog, the dog's name may be used instead of the command "hier" / "come". However, use of the dog's name in combination with the command will be counted as a double command and penalized by a deduction. All commands should be one (1) word. Once a command is given that command must remain the same throughout the trial for that exercise or action.

If a dog fails to perform an exercise after three (3) commands are given, the exercise is terminated and no points are given for it. If the dog does not recall after three (3) commands the handler is instructed to go and pick up his / her dog and assume basic position. The recall exercise is marked as zero (0), but the team is allowed to continue.

Penalties for additional commands:

1st extra command: that part of the exercise rated "satisfactory".

2nd extra command: that part of the exercise rated "insufficient".

ABOUT TURNS

About turns are to be performed as left about turns (i.e.: German turn), however, the dog may either circle around behind the handler or back up in place (FCI international or military flip turn). In the flip turn, the dog must stay in heel position as the handler makes the turn. In any instance, the handler and dog must execute the same about turn throughout the obedience phase.

FRONTS AND FINISHES

The dog must sit quickly in front, close, and straight. Upon command, after the required three (3) second pause or on the judge's signal, the dog must take up the ending basic position (go from "front" to "finish") quickly and close. The dog may perform the "finish" by going around (behind) the handler or by executing a military flip finish from in front of the handler.

RETURNING TO THE DOG - The handler may return from the front side or by going around (behind) the dog.

DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES HEELING ON LEASH

Commands: "Fuss" / "Heel"

The Heeling on Leash exercise begins in the "Basic Position".

There are two (2) right turns, two (2) about turns, and one (1) left turn before entering the group. If the field allows room 15 paces minimum should be shown after each turn.

The "Heeling on Leash" taking up the "Basic Position" the handler and his dog move out forty (40) to fifty (50) paces without stopping. After demonstrating the about turn and an additional ten (10) to fifteen (15) paces normal, the handler shows the fast and slow paces (at least ten (10) to fifteen (15) paces each fast and slow pace). Then, at a normal pace, two (2) right turns, one (1) about turn and a stop are to be demonstrated. At all times, the dog must remain on the left side of the handler with the dog's shoulder blade level with the handler's knee. The dog may not forge, lag or heel wide. The handler must demonstrate the about turn as a left about turn. While heeling on leash, the leash is held in the left hand and must be slack during the exercise.

The "Heeling on Leash" Exercise ends after leaving the group and sitting with the dog in "Basic Position" facing the group; the leash is removed outside the group in the basic position after the on-leash portion. The dog may be praised in the basic position before the lead is removed and the start of the off-leash heeling. The handler and dog should be facing the group during this procedure. This is the completion of the Heeling on leash exercise.

The "Heeling Off Leash" starts from the basic position with the dog "off lead"; at the command "fuss" / "heel", the dog must always go with the handler willingly, attentively and close, not impeding the handlers normal stride / gait. The dog must remain straight (parallel) to the handler with his shoulder blade even with the handler's knee through all changes of pace, turns, and in the group. Whenever the handler stops, the dog must automatically sit quickly and straight beside the

handler and must remain calm and attentive. The dog must move in a natural, powerful and purposeful gait maintaining a normal top-line. Excessive hopping or squatting is faulty.

"Heeling off Leash" Exercise begins at this point by entering the group and completing a right and a left turn (or a left and a right turn); a sit next to a member of the group and then taking up the "Basic Position" the handler and his dog move out forty (40) to fifty (50) paces without stopping. After demonstrating the about turn and an additional ten (10) to fifteen (15) paces normal, the handler shows the fast and slow paces (at least ten (10) to fifteen (15) paces each fast and slow pace). Then, at a normal pace ends with stop in Basic Position. At all times, the dog must remain on the left side of the handler with the dog's shoulder blade level with the handler's knee. The dog may not forge, lag or heel wide. The handler must demonstrate the about turn as a left about turn.

BEHAVIOUR DURING CHANGE OF PACE - The change of pace from fast to slow must take place without any "normal" transition steps in between. The handler must show distinct differences in speed.

Normal walking should be shown at a natural stride. The fast pace should be natural and not over-hurried running or sprinting. The slow pace should likewise be a natural pace.

The handler is permitted to use the verbal command "fuss" / "heel" only when starting from the basic position or when changing pace. When the handler stands still, the dog must sit immediately and without help from the handler. The handler may not move closer to the dog if the dog is sitting at a distance from the handler. On instruction from the judge, the handler moves forward and shows one (1) left turn on the way to the group for the next exercise.

It is faulty if the dog is lagging, forging or heeling wide. The dog must move in a natural, powerful and purposeful gait maintaining a normal top-line. Excessive hopping or squatting is faulty. Hesitant or slow turns on the handler's part are also faulty.

The handler and the dog walk through a moving group, consisting of at least four (4) people. In the group, the handler must heel the dog around two (2) people, once to the left and once to the right. The handler must come to a halt near a person in the group with the dog between the group person and the handler to complete the exercise. The judge may request the handler to repeat the exercise. The handler and the dog leave the group and assume a basic position.

MOVING EXERCISES (Sit + Down with Recall) The Motion exercises can be completed 2 ways only, stopped or in Motion. If stopped, the sit or down command is given and wait 3 seconds then leave the dog.

The dog is to perform the sit and down after a single command. The handler may give an additional command immediately after the first command, although this will be penalized and considered faulty.

If, at the command, the dog performs a different exercise (i.e.; the dog lies down on the moving sit exercise), a partial score will be given and the exercise will be rated insufficient.

If the dog does not respond to the first command but continues following the handler, two (2) additional commands for a total of three (3) may be given (within a few paces) before the exercise is terminated. Rating: see "Voice Commands."

DIVISION OF THE EXERCISES - Two-part exercise "down with recall" should be divided in order to obtain a differential judgment.

The division occurs in:

Implementation: Basic Position - Development (Build-Up) - Exercise Execution.

Recall: Recall - Sit in Front - Finish - Basic Position.

In judging each exercise the behaviour of the dog is to be attentively observed beginning with the basic position up until the end of the exercise. Partial points can only be given if an exercise is shown completely.

SCORING CRITERIA FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION

Behaviour in the Basic Position:

Sits straight / crooked at heel - Sits calmly / restlessly - Crowds at sit.

Behaviour in the Development:

Forges - Lags - Heels attentively - Crowds the handler at heel - Receives handler help - Development is too short.

Behaviour in the Exercise Execution:

Reacts promptly to command - Executes command quickly - Sits / lies / stands calmly / restlessly - Receives handler help - Performs command incorrectly.

Behaviour in the Exercise to the Handler:

The dog should remain calm / not restless, and attentive to Handler.

Behaviour at any time during the exercise by vocalizing:

Barking / whining.

SCORING CRITERIA FOR THE RECALL

Behaviour in the Recall:

Reacts quickly / hesitantly to command - Does not remain lying / standing - On command, comes quickly / slowly / hesitantly to the handler - Alters speed of gait in the recall - Comes directly or in a curve to the handler - Receives handler help or additional commands.

Behaviour in the Front Sit:

Doesn't sit in front and goes immediately to the heel position or remains standing - Sits hesitantly in front and presses against the handler - Sits in front closely / far away / crooked or to the side - Runs past the handler - Receives handler help to sit in front.

Behaviour in the Finish Exercise (coming to heel):

Comes to heel tightly, quickly, in a wide arc or hesitantly - Does not perform the finish - Receives handler help or additional commands.

Behaviour in the Basic Position:

Sits straight / crooked at heel - Sits calmly / restlessly - Crowds at sit.

SIT OUT OF MOTION

The commands are - "Fuss" / "Heel" - "Sitz" / "Sit."

From the basic position, the handler goes straight ahead at a normal pace with his / her free heeling dog. At a minimum of ten (10) paces and not to exceed fifteen (15) paces, the "sitz" / "sit" command is given and the dog must sit fast and straight without the handler interrupting his pace or looking sideways or backwards at the dog. The dog must sit quietly (not restlessly) and be attentive to the handler. After walking at least fifteen (15) paces further, the handler stops and immediately turns around toward the dog. On the judge's signal, the handler returns to the dog and takes up the basic position on the dog's right side.

DOWN OUT OF MOTION WITH RECALL

The commands are: "Fuss" / "Heel", "Platz" / "Down" and "Hier" / "Come" OR dog's name, "Fuss" / "Heel."

DIVISION OF THE EXERCISES - The down with recall is divided into two (2) parts: implementation and recall. Each is worth five (5) points. From the basic position the handler goes straight ahead at a normal pace with his / her free heeling dog. At a minimum of ten (10) paces and not to exceed fifteen (15) paces, the command "platz" / "down" is given and the dog must lie down fast and straight without the handler interrupting his pace or looking backwards at the dog. The dog must down quietly (not restlessly) and be attentive to the handler. After walking at least thirty (30) further paces, the handler stops and immediately turns around to face the dog. The handler may not step right or left to line up with the dog. On the judge's signal, he / she recalls the dog, either with the command "hier" / "come" or the dog's name. The dog must come to the handler willingly, quickly, and directly and must sit close and straight in front of the handler. On the command "fuss" / "heel", the dog must rapidly go to the basic position. The handler is not permitted to change his / her position during this exercise.

If the dog remains standing or sits at the "platz" command, five (5) points will be deducted.

Basic position, 10-15 normal paces, "down" command, minimum of thirty (30) normal paces, "come" command, after three (3) seconds, "heel" command, end at basic position.

LONG DOWN UNDER DISTRACTION

The commands are: "Platz" / "Down", "Sitz" / "Sit."

The handler will heel with the dog on lead to the location designated by the judge. On the judge's signal, the handler gives the "platz" / "down" command from the basic position. The handler should unleash the dog and put the leash away before giving the "platz" / "down" command. No leash or other article is to be left with the dog. The handler moves away to a distance of thirty (30) paces and stands on the field with his / her back to the dog.

During the down, the dog must remain lying quietly. On the judge's signal, the handler returns to the dog's right side and after a three (3) second pause, or at the judge's signal, commands the dog "sitz" / "sit" into the basic position. The handler should put the leash back on the dog while in the basic position and before heeling to the location designated by the judge.

SCORING

If the dog sits or stands, lies restlessly or moves within three (3) meters from the "down" spot, a partial score will result.

If the dog leaves the "down" spot by more than three (3) meters before the performing dog completes the retrieve on flat exercise, no points will be given.

If the dog approaches the handler as he / she comes to pick the dog up, the exercise will be rated "satisfactory".

Whenever possible, bitches are to be placed on the "down" at a spot separate from where the males are placed.

If the dog leaves the down position by more than three (3) meters before the end of the 2nd exercise (Free Heeling) no partial score is possible. If the dog stays in the position to the start of Exercise 3 (Sit out of Motion) and then breaks it will be scored at best with a rating of insufficient or at least a 3.5 point deduction. If the dog comes toward the handler on the pickup, the exercise will be scored at best with a rating of "satisfactory" or at least a 3 point deduction and be subject to further deductions for other faults.