

TRIAL RULES

of the American Working Dog Federation

(AWDF)

Preamble: What follows is an acknowledgement of a continuation of the Schutzhund working dog movement that was started in Germany over eighty years ago. These rules are not meant as a replacement of the ideals created by those pioneers, but an expansion of these same precepts into what we believe will advance the working dog in America. These rules reflect that you cannot look forward effectively, unless you first look back.

General abbreviations:

AWD I = American Working Dog I
AWD II = American Working Dog II
AWD III = American Working Dog III

Note

On the whole, for simplification reasons, the male version of the abbreviation is used in the following, but is applicable to both men and women.

General Information

Validity

These rules were formulated by the American Working Dog Federation. These rules are effective February 4, 2008.

These trial rules are valid for all member organizations and members of AWDF. All trial and tournament events concerning the contesting and awarding of American Working Dog titles shall be held in compliance with these rules. In the event that any member organization shall hold an event in which titles other than American Working Dog titles shall be contested or awarded, then the rules applicable to those other titles shall apply.

General Information

Trials and tournaments should serve two purposes. The first purpose is to determine a dog's suitability for a particular use by obtaining a title. The other purpose is to help to maintain or increase the health and working ability, as far as working dog characteristics are concerned, from generation to generation within the breeding program. They also help to maintain and increase health and fitness. A working title can also be considered proof of a dog's suitability for breeding.

All trials and tournaments are subject to the principles of sportsmanship regarding the hosting of events and regarding the conduct of the participants. The regulations stated in these guidelines are binding for all parties involved. All participants must comply with the same performance requirements. The events are open to the public. The membership must be publicly informed of the location of the event and the time the event starts.

Trial Season

Trials can be held throughout the entire year if weather permits and the health and safety of people and animals are not put at risk. Otherwise, the event cannot be held. The trial judge makes this decision.

Trial Organization/Trial Chairperson

The trial chairperson is responsible for organizing the event. The trial chairperson handles or supervises all tasks necessary to prepare for and conduct a trial. The trial chairperson insures

that the trial is run in an orderly fashion and must be at the judge's disposal throughout the entire event.

The trial chairperson is not allowed to show a dog or take on other duties. The trial chairperson is responsible for:

- Obtaining all necessary authorizations for the event.
- Providing suitable (in accordance with trial regulations) tracking fields for all trial levels.
- Making arrangements with the owners of the tracking fields and persons who may have acquired hunting rights for this property.
- Getting experienced volunteers, for example helpers for the protection phase, tracklayers, people for the group, etc.
- Securing the trial date.
- Providing all necessary trial equipment and proper protective clothing for the helpers.
- Providing approved AWDF forms, such as judge's books and score sheets for all trial levels.
- Making available scorebooks, registration papers, proof of vaccination and if necessary, proof of liability insurance.

The trial chairperson must inform the judge three days prior to the event of the location of the trial, the time the trial starts, directions to the trial site, type of examinations and number of dogs. If the trial chairperson fails to provide the judge with this information, the judge has the right to withdraw from his/her commitment.

The event authorization form must be presented to the judge prior to the start of the trial.

Trial Judges

The officers of the hosting club are responsible for inviting a judge who is authorized to conduct AWDF trials, or is appointed according to the regulations of the member organization. The host club determines how many judges are requested. For purposes of complying with restrictions imposed by any member organization, concerning how many units a judge may judge on a given trial day, all AWD titles shall count for 3 units each.

For major events scheduled by AWDF member organizations, each can establish special regulations.

The judge is not permitted to evaluate dogs that are owned by him or that he has in his possession. The judge is not permitted to evaluate dogs that are owned or in the possession of a person living in the same household with him. The judge is not permitted to evaluate dogs that are shown by a person living in the same household.

The judge is not permitted to intentionally influence or distract a dog's performance through his behavior. The judge is responsible for observing and the correctly applying the valid trial rules. The judge is entitled to terminate a trial if it is not conducted in accordance with the trial regulations and instructions are ignored. In this case, the judge must submit a report to the appropriate organization.

The judge is authorized to dismiss a dog from the trial that is injured or that exhibits diminished ability to perform, even against the judgement of the handler. If the handler pulls the dog, the entry made in the scorebook is to be "Unsatisfactory as a result of quitting." If the handler pulls the dog because of an obvious injury or presents a veterinarian's certification to that effect, the entry into the scorebook is "Terminated because of Illness" or "Terminated because of Injury". The judge is authorized to disqualify a handler for unsportsmanlike conduct, carrying any type of motivational article (i.e., food or toy), during a trial performance, violation of the trial rules,

violation of animal protection laws and against good manners. In any case, premature termination of the trial is to be substantiated by a note in the scorebook. If the handler is disqualified, no points earned are entered in the scorebook.

A judge's decision is final and incontestable. Any form of criticism regarding the evaluation can lead to dismissal from the trial field and may eventually result in disciplinary action. In legitimate cases, regarding a violation of the trial rules by the judge and not a judge's decision, a complaint can be filed with the appropriate authority of AWDF or responsible AWDF member club within eight days of the event. The complaint is to be submitted in writing, signed by the complainant and at least one additional witness through the host club trial chairperson. No complaint or action taken by the reviewing authority shall result in a changing of the judge's decision at the time of the trial.

Trial Participants

The participant must meet the entry deadline for the trial. Once the entry form has been submitted, the participant is obligated to pay the entry fee. In the event that the participant cannot participate in the trial for whatever reason he/she must immediately contact the trial chairperson. The trial participant must comply with any local veterinary and animal protection regulations

At the beginning of the trial, each participant in turn, with the dog either on lead or off lead in the basic position, reports to the judge in a sportsmanlike manner, stating his name and the name of the dog. The participant must follow the instructions of the judge as well as those of the trial chairperson. The handler must show the dog in a sporting and impeccable manner. A handler must show his dog in all parts of the trial, regardless of the outcome in any one part. The trial ends with the announcement of the final scores and return of the scorebooks.

The handler must carry a leash throughout the entire competition for that title. The dog must wear a simple, single-row, loose-fitting chain collar on the dead ring at all times. Any additional collars (such as leather or tick-collars, etc.) are not permitted during the trial. The leash can be carried so it is invisible for the dog, or the handler can put the leash over his/her shoulder from top left to bottom right.

The dog may not wear a harness during the trial exercises, except during the tracking phase of an AWD title competition. The harness must be approved by the trial judge before the commencement of tracking.

Verbal commands are to be brief, given in a normal voice, consisting of one single word. The commands can be given in any language, but the same command must be used for the same function at all times.

A handler may participate with no more than two dogs in a single trial. No handler can participate in more than one member organization's trial per day.

Physically Disabled Handlers

A handler who is physically disabled and, as a result, cannot heel the dog on the left side may heel the dog on the right side. The rules for a dog heeling on the right side are the same as on the left. Any physically disabled person shall be allowed to use any prosthetic or ambulatory device to perform the exercises provided that such use shall not endanger the dog, handler, participants or spectators. The appropriateness and safety of any such device shall be determined by the trial judge.

Trial Requirements

On the day of the trial the dog must have reached the required age. No exceptions are allowed.

AWD 1	18 Months
AWD 2	19 Months

All dogs, regardless of their size, breed or proof of pedigree are allowed to participate. The dog must be able to meet the requirements of the AWD titles.

A minimum number of 4 participants is required to hold a trial.

Each degree can be repeated as many times as desired. The trial levels are to be completed in sequence (levels 1-2-3). A dog may only be shown at the next higher level upon passing the previous level. A dog must always be shown in the highest degree it has earned. Dogs over 6 years old can be shown in the aged class for an AWD I title. After receiving reclassification to the aged class, dogs may only participate at the AWD I level.

Bitches in season may participate in all events; however, they must be kept apart from the rest of the participants during the trial. They will be shown according to draw order in part A of the trial. In B and C phases they will be placed at the end of the starting order and can only be shown after all other dogs have completed the B and C phases. Pregnant and nursing females are excluded from the trial. Sick and contagious animals are excluded from all events.

Temperament Test

Before any trial starts, prior to the first examination phase, the dogs must undergo a temperament test. Part of the temperament test is the verification of the dog's identify by the examination and verification of the tattoo-number or micro-chip. Dogs that do not pass the temperament test cannot participate in the trial and must be disqualified. Owners of dogs that are micro chipped are responsible for providing the necessary equipment for the identity check.

The judge will continue to evaluate the temperament throughout the entire trial. The judge is obligated to immediately disqualify a dog if that dog shows a defective temperament. A notation must be made in the scorebook, explaining the temperament fault.

Conduct of the Temperament Test

1. The temperament test must be performed under normal environmental conditions in a neutral location for the dog.
2. Each dog will be presented to the judge separately.
3. The dog is presented to the judge on a regular leash. The leash must hang loosely.
4. The judge must avoid any type of provocation. The judge is not allowed to intentionally touch the dog.

Evaluation:

- a.) Positive response of the dog: The dog shows itself, for example, to be neutral, self-confident, secure, attentive, full of spirit, impartial
- b.) Still acceptable borderline cases: For example, the dog is somewhat unstable, slightly nervous, and slightly insecure. Such dogs can still pass the temperament test, but must be kept under close observation throughout the entire trial.
- c.) Negative response of the dog or defective temperament: For example, the dog is shy, insecure, nervous, gun-shy, out of control, bites, is aggressive (disqualification).

Scoring System:

A performance is evaluated in points and ratings (qualifications). The ratings (qualifications) and corresponding points must reflect the quality of the performance. The scoring and ratings for phases A and B are as follows:

In the case of Phase C, the point system shall also apply except that a dog must earn 80 points or more to pass. Any dog achieving less than 80 points in Phase C shall be deemed insufficient. Ratings in Phase C shall be as follows:

Only whole points shall be given in the overall rating of each complete phase. Partial points may be given for individual exercises. At the end of trial phase, if the points do not total a whole number, the total can be rounded up or down by the judge, depending on the overall impression.

In case of a tie, the winner is determined by the higher score in Part C. Should there still be a tie, the higher score in Part B determines the winner. If both Parts C and B are tied, the highest score in Part A determines the winner. Scoring results that coincide in all three phases shall be considered as placing the same.

Disqualification

A handler/dog team is disqualified from further participation in a trial if a judge decides the dog has a faulty temperament; unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of the handler (for example, alcohol use, carrying a motivational article and/or food), violations of the trial rules, violations of the animal protection laws or actions contrary to accepted standards of behavior.

With this disqualification, all points awarded previously (including points earned in other phases) are disallowed. Neither rating (Qualification) nor points are to be entered in the trial paperwork.

If the dog does not remain in the control of the handler (for example, in the side or back transports; the dog leaves the handler or field during the trial and does not return after being called 3 times; the dog will not out; the dog bites the helper someplace other than the bite sleeve), the dog/handler team is disqualified from further participation in the trial. Incidental bites caused by the helper's movement or mistake or confusion by the dog will not disqualify a dog from continuing, but a point deduction may be taken.

With this disqualification, the points awarded previously in this particular part of the trial are disallowed. Neither rating (Qualification) nor points are to be entered for this trial part in the trial paperwork.

Evaluation

A degree can only be awarded if a dog achieves at least 70% of the total points in phases A and B of a trial and 80% of the total points in Phase C of a trial.

Courage and Hardness Rating

The Courage evaluation serves the purpose of describing two general aspects of a dog's character trait that are demonstrated throughout the Phase C exercises. The first, "courage", describes the dog's willingness to engage the helper during the exercises. The second, "hardness", describes the dog's strength in its defense against the helper's attacks and pressure. The purpose of this rating is to more carefully show a dog's breeding suitability and character traits. The rating is not intended to either influence the trial result or trial ranking.

The judge shall allocate points and award levels of performance as follows:

8 to 10 points	Pronounced
7 to 8 points	Present
1 to 7 points	Insufficient

A dog must complete at least one protection exercise to receive a courage and hardness rating.

The judge shall consider the following in determining the overall rating for a dog in Phase C.

“Pronounced” is given to a dog that shows a strong willingness to work, determination in its performance, self-confidence, attentiveness and copes with a severe amount of stress.

“Present” is given to a dog that has limitations concerning its willingness to work, self-confidence, attentiveness and ability to cope with stress.

“Insufficient” is given to a dog with insufficient willingness to work, lack of self-confidence and an insufficient ability to cope with stress.

Scorebooks

Each participating dog must have a scorebook issued or recognized by the AWDF member organization. The scorebook is issued according to the regulations of the handler’s appropriate organization. In any case, the judge enters the trial results in the scorebook, and, if there is a provision made in the scorebook, the trial chairperson must check the entry and verify it with his/her signature.

Liability

The owner of a dog is liable for any personal injury or material damage caused by the dog. Therefore, the owner must have adequate insurance. By entering any trial, the handler and owner assume the liability of any accident or damage resulting from the handler’s or dog’s activities during the trial and will indemnify the host club, trial participants, trial judge and trial chairman for any loss or damages associated therewith. Further, the handler and owner, understanding that any competition is a sporting event with associated risks of bodily injury and property damage, assumes the risk of any injury or damage to the handler or the handler or owner’s dog so competing.

Vaccinations

Prior to the beginning of the trial, at the request of the judge or the trial secretary, the handler must provide proof of proper vaccinations (vaccination certificate).

Trial Supervision

The AWDF member organization is entitled to supervise the conducting of the trial. Such member organization can assign a knowledgeable person to oversee an event to make certain it is conducted in accordance with the regulations stated in the guidelines.

Rules of Discipline

The event organizer or chairman is responsible for guaranteeing order and safety within the entire trial or event grounds.

The judge is authorized, in the case of failure to observe the rules or for safety reasons, to suspend or terminate the trial.

Gross violations by the handler of these regulations, the trial rules, the animal protection laws, respect for the participants and the sport may result in expulsion from the trial.

In this case, the judge must deliver a report to the appropriate association/organization. Following this, a statement will be requested from the parties concerned, which can then lead to a decision about the disciplinary action.

Expulsion must be determined in the disciplinary committees of the associations/organizations. A report shall be made to the appropriate disciplinary authority of AWDF.

Special Regulations

The AWDF member organization is entitled to modify general regulations where the general regulations conflict with laws for the geographic areas in which trial or competitions are held. For example, rules concerning permits, veterinary requirements, animal protection laws or sanitary regulations can be adjusted to conform to the requirements of local laws.

Helper Regulations:

A) Requirements for the trial helper in Phase “C”

1. The guidelines and regulations of the trial rules regarding helper work must be followed.
2. The helper in Phase “C” is the assistant to the judge on the day of the trial.
3. For his personal safety, as well as for insurance liability reasons, the helper must wear protective clothing (protection pants, jacket and sleeve) when doing helper work during training, trials and competitions.
4. The helper's shoes must be suitable for different weather/ground conditions and must provide the helper secure footing and good traction.
5. Before Phase “C” starts, the helper will receive instructions from the judge. The helper must perform the helper work in accordance with the judge's instructions where such instructions otherwise comply with these rules.
6. The helper must follow the handler's instructions during the disarming/search of the helper phase in accordance to the trial regulations. The helper must give the handler the opportunity to put the dog in a basic position before beginning the side and back transports.
7. Except for AWD II, Part C, club trials can be worked with a single helper. If there are more than 7 dogs entered in a trial, two helpers should be used. In

competitions, qualifications and championship trials above the regional level, generally a minimum of two helpers are to be assigned. In all these events, a helper who lives in the same household as one of the handlers or owners will not be disqualified.

8. By becoming a trial helper and participating in any sanctioned event, the helper, understanding that any competition held under these rules is a sporting event with associated risk of bodily injury and property damage, assumes the risk of any injury or damage to the helper.

B) Regulations concerning the conduct of trial helpers:

1. In general:

Within the structure of the trial, the training level and the quality of the trialing dogs (for example, drive, ability to withstand stress, self assurance and responsiveness to the handler) should be evaluated by the judge. In the process, the judge can objectively evaluate only that which he hears and sees in the course of the trial. This aspect above all, but also in order to preserve the sporting character of the trial (i.e., possibility for equal conditions for all participants), demands that the helper work must provide the judge with a picture as clear-cut as possible.

The option of how protection work will be structured must not be left up to the helper, but rather the helper has to observe the formal procedures and rules.

During the trial, the judge has to check the most important evaluation criteria concerning the individual elements of the exercises during Phase “C”. These elements are, for example, the ability to cope with stress, self-confidence, instinctive behavior [drive] and responsiveness to the handler. Furthermore, he must evaluate the quality of the bite of the dogs being shown. Therefore, in order for the judge to evaluate the quality of the bite, the helper must give the dog a chance to get a "good grip" on the sleeve. Or, in order to evaluate the dog's ability to cope with stress, it is necessary that the helper put pressure on the dog through corresponding action. It is therefore desirable that helpers perform the helper work in the most uniform manner possible, so that these elements can be evaluated fairly.

2. “Hold and bark” (Title levels 1-3)

The helper stands motionless in the assigned blind in a non-threatening body posture, out of sight of the dog and handler, with a slightly angled sleeve. The sleeve serves as body protection. The helper is to watch the dog during the hold and bark. Additional stimulation, as well as help of any kind is not permitted. The helper is to hold the soft stick on his side, pointing down.

3. “Prevention of an attempted escape of the helper” (Title levels 2 and 3)

After the exercise “Hold and Bark”, at the direction of the handler, the helper comes out of the blind at a normal pace and takes a position at a place designated

by the judge. The position of the helper must make it possible for the handler to down his dog about 5 steps away to the side of the helper, on the side of the protection sleeve. The direction of the escape must be apparent to the handler.

At the judge's direction, the helper attempts to escape straight ahead with quick, energetic running steps, without extreme speed. Additionally, the protection sleeve should be solid and stationary so the dog has the optimum opportunity to bite. On no account may the helper turn to the dog during the Escape, although he can have the dog in his angle of sight. Pulling away the protection sleeve is prohibited. As soon as the dog has bitten, the protection arm is to be pulled tight and close to the body by the helper while running straight ahead.

The judge determines the length of the maximum Escape distance to be covered by the helper. On the judge's command, the helper stops the escape. If the helper carries out the escape properly, the judge has the best opportunity for evaluation. Any type of help offered by the helper is prohibited. For example exaggerated "feeding" of the sleeve before the bite, verbal agitation or hitting the soft stick against the pant leg before or during the escape, holding the sleeve without the necessary tension after the bite or slowing down as well as stopping the escape prematurely.

4. **“Defense of an Attack out of the Guarding Phase” [Reattack] (Title level 3)**
The Reattack is undertaken at the judge's instruction, during which the padded stick is employed with threatening gestures above the protection sleeve without hitting the dog. At the same time, without moving the sleeve, the dog is attacked head on by going straight at the dog. During this attack, the protection sleeve is held close to the body. If the dog bites, the helper positions it to the side and begins a drive (pressure phase) in a straight line. The helper should attempt to drive all dogs in the same direction. Consequently, the judge must be in a position to clearly evaluate the dog's behavior during the attack, during the drive, the bite, the out and the guarding. The helper must not drive the dog toward the handler.

The hits with the soft stick are to be placed on the dog's shoulders and in the area of the withers. The intensity of the stick hits has to be the same for all dogs. The first hit is applied after 4-5 paces, the second hit after 4-5 more paces during the drive. After the second stick hit, an additional drive without stick hits is to be shown.

The judge determines the duration of the drive. At the judge's signal, the helper stops the drive. If the helper performs the attack with the appropriate intensity, the judge has the best opportunity for evaluation. Any type of help offered by the helper is prohibited, for example "feeding" the sleeve before the dog bites, verbal agitation or hitting the soft stick against the pant leg before the attack starts, holding the sleeve without the required tension after the dog bites, during the drive, inconsistent intensity during the drive and of

the stick hits, stopping the attack prematurely if the dog shows an inability to cope with pressure, etc.

5. “Back Transport” (Trial level 2 and 3)

At the direction of the handler and at a normal pace, the helper carries out a back transport over a distance of about 30 paces. The judge determines the course of the transport. During the transport, the helper shall not make any abrupt movements. The stick and protection sleeve are to be carried in such a way that they create no added stimulation for the dog. In particular, the stick is to be hidden. The helper is to walk at the same pace for all dogs.

6. “Attack on the Dog From the Back-Transport” (Trial level 2)

At the judge's command, the attack out of the back transport is performed out of motion by a second helper hidden in a blind. Upon the judge's command to attack, the second helper emerges from the blind and attacks the dog by running energetically towards the dog. The soft stick is also used with threatening motions above the sleeve. The sleeve is to be carried in front of the helper, close to the body. Any additional movement of the sleeve is to be avoided. Once the dog has bitten, while moving, the helper positions the dog to the side and begins the drive in a straight line. The helper should attempt to drive all dogs in the same direction. Consequently, the judge must be in a position to properly evaluate the dog's behavior during the attack, during the drive, the bite, the out and the guarding. The helper must not drive the dog toward the handler. The judge determines the duration of the drive. On a signal from the judge, the helper stops the drive. If the helper performs the attack with the appropriate intensity, the judge has the best

opportunity for evaluation. Any type of help offered by the helper is prohibited, such as the helper swerving extremely to one side before the dog bites, "feeding" the sleeve before the dog bites, hitting the stick against the pant leg before the attack starts, holding the sleeve without the required tension after the dog bites or during the drive, inconsistent intensity during the drive, stopping the attack prematurely if the dog shows an inability to cope with pressure.

7. “Attack on the Dog From the Back-Transport” (Trial level 3)

At the judge's command, the attack out of the back transport is performed out of motion. The helper performs the attack by making a dynamic left or right turn and running energetically towards the dog. The soft stick is used with threatening motions above the sleeve. The sleeve is to be carried in front of the helper, close to the body. Any additional movement of the sleeve is to be avoided. Once the dog has bitten, while moving, the helper positions the dog to the side and begins the drive in a straight line. The helper should attempt to drive all dogs in the same direction. Consequently, the judge must be in a position to properly evaluate the dog's behavior during the attack, during the drive, the bite, the out and the guarding. The helper must not drive the dog toward the handler. The judge determines the duration of the drive.

On a signal from the judge, the helper stops the drive. If the helper performs the attack with the appropriate intensity, the judge has the best opportunity for evaluation. Any type of help offered by the helper is prohibited, such as the helper swerving extremely to one side before the dog bites, "feeding" the sleeve before the dog bites, verbal agitation or hitting the stick against the pant leg before the attack starts, holding the sleeve without the required tension after the dog bites or during the drive, inconsistent intensity during the drive or stopping the attack prematurely if the dog shows an inability to cope with pressure.

8. "Attack on the Dog out of Motion" (Trial levels 1 - 3)

On a signal from the judge, the helper leaves the designated blind and moves to the centerline of the field at a normal pace (AMD 1) or at a running pace (AWD 2 and 3) and

- * from a walking pace goes directly into a running pace and attacks the handler and the dog head on while yelling and making threatening gestures with the soft stick (AMD 1).
- * without interrupting the running pace, the helper attacks the handler and the dog head on while yelling and making threatening gestures with the soft stick (AWD 2 & 3).

The helper must catch the dog with a flexible sleeve position without coming to a halt. A rotation by the helper when catching the dog must be carried out as far as it is necessary in order to absorb the momentum of the dog. Under no circumstances may the helper run around the dog. Once the dog has bitten, while moving, the helper positions the dog sideways and begins the drive in a straight line. In every case, the helper must avoid running over the dog. The helper should attempt to drive all dogs in the same direction. Consequently, the judge must be in a position to properly evaluate the dog's behavior during the attack, during the drive, the bite, the out and the guarding. The helper must not drive the dog toward the handler

The judge determines the duration of the drive. On a signal from the judge, the helper stops the drive. If the helper performs the attack with the appropriate intensity, the judge has the best opportunity for evaluation. Any type of help offered by the helper is prohibited, such as the helper slowing down on the attack, catching the dog while standing still, swerving extremely to one side before the dog bites, running around the dog, "feeding" the sleeve before the dog bites, holding the sleeve without the required tension after the dog bites, during the drive, inconsistent intensity during the drive or stopping the attack prematurely if the dog shows an inability to cope with pressure.

9. “Stopping the exercise” (applies to all exercises)

The stopping of all exercises must be conducted in such a manner that the judge can observe the bite, the out and the guarding phase of the dog. The helper is not to stop the exercise with his back turned towards the judge, but maintains eye contact with the judge. Upon stopping the exercise, the helper must reduce resistance against the dog and bring the sleeve to a stationary position without noticeably relaxing the arm with the sleeve. The sleeve is not to be carried high but remains in the same position it was in during the previous exercise. The soft stick is to be held

on the side of the body pointing downward, out of the dog’s sight. The helper is not allowed to provide any help for the dog to release. After the dog releases, the helper maintains eye contact with the dog. Additional stimulation as well as help of any kind is not permitted. If the dog circles the helper during the holding phase, the helper is allowed to turn with the dog, slowly and without any sudden movements, to keep the dog in his sight.

10. “Insecurities and Failure of the Dog”

The helper has to continue to pressure a dog that does not engage or comes off the sleeve during a drive, until the judge terminates the exercise. Under no circumstances is the helper allowed to provide any kind of help or stop the exercise prematurely. Dogs that do not out, may not be influenced to out by the helper through body posture or movement of the stick. The helper is not allowed to make dogs that have a tendency to leave the helper during the holding phase, stay with the helper by stimulating the dog. In all the exercises or parts of the exercises, the helper must present himself as either active or neutral in accordance with the trial regulations. If a dog bumps or grips the helper during the holding phase, the helper must avoid making defensive movements.

AMERICAN WORKING DOG I (AWD I)

Evaluation for Utility/Working Dogs, Level 1

is divided into:	Part A	100 points
	Part B	100 points
	Part C	100 points
	Total:	300 points

AWD 1, Part A-Tracking

The track is laid by the handler, minimum of 300 paces, 3 legs, 2 corners (approximately 90 degrees), 2 articles that belong to the handler, at least 20 minutes old, time to work-out the track 15 minutes

Tracking Performance	80 points
Articles (10+10)	20 points
Total	100 points

General Regulations:

The judge or the person in charge of tracking determines the course of the track based upon the tracking field terrain. The judge may vary patterns used for the tracks. The start must be clearly marked with a sign, placed in the ground directly to the left of the scent pad.

The judge conducts a drawing for start positions. The handler must show the tracking articles to the judge or the person in charge of the tracking prior to laying the track. Only well scented articles (handler-scented for a minimum of 30 minutes) may be used. The

handler pauses briefly on the scent pad and then proceeds at a normal pace in the direction prescribed by the judge. The corners are to be laid at a normal pace. The first article is placed on the track in the approximate center of the first or second leg. The second article is to be placed at the end of the track. The articles are to be laid on the track while the tracklayer is moving. After placing the last article at the end of the track, the tracklayer must walk straight ahead for a few more paces. Articles must be of differing materials (leather, fabric, wood). The size of the articles should be about 4 inches long by 3 inches wide by 3/8 inch to 5/8 inch thick. They may not differ substantially in color from the terrain. The dog must remain out of sight while the track is laid.

While the dog is working the track, the judge and anyone accompanying the judge are not permitted in the area of the track where the dog/handler team has the right to track.

a) Commands

A command to track = **Such/Track or Find**

The tracking command is permitted at the start of the track and after the first article.

b) Tracking Performance

The handler prepares the dog to track. The dog may track off lead or on a 33 foot tracking line. While tracking, the tracking line may be placed over the back, on the side or between the front and/or hindquarters of the dog. The line may be attached directly to the collar on the dead ring or to the ring on the tracking harness. The following types of tracking harnesses are permitted: chest harness or Böttger harness without any additional straps. When summoned, the handler will report to the judge with the dog in the basic position. The handler will inform the judge whether the dog picks up or indicates the articles. No corrections of the dog are allowed prior to tracking, at the start and during the track. At the judge's command, the dog is taken under control to the starting point and is set onto the track. The dog should take the scent at the start calmly and intensely with a deep nose. The dog must then proceed to track with a deep nose, maintaining a consistent pace. The handler follows the dog at a distance of 33 feet at the end of the tracking line. When tracking off lead, a distance of 33 feet must be maintained. Some slack in the line is permissible, as long as the handler keeps the tracking line in his hand. The dog must confidently work out corners. After working out a corner the dog must continue to track at the regular pace. As soon as the dog reaches an article, it must immediately pick up or indicate the article, without help from the handler. If the dog picks up the article, it can stand, sit or come to the handler. Going forward with the article or picking it up in the down position is incorrect. The dog may indicate the articles by standing, sitting or lying down or any of these positions interchangeably. As soon as the dog has indicated or picked up an article, the handler should drop the line and immediately go to the dog. The handler signals the judge that the article has been found by raising it in the air. The handler picks up the tracking line and continues tracking with the dog. Upon completing the track, the handler must show the judge the articles that were found.

c.) Evaluation

The speed of the tracking performance is not a standard in the judging, if the track is worked intensely, uniformly and convincingly and the dog shows a positive tracking attitude. If a dog checks to determine the course of the track, this is not incorrect as long as the dog does not leave the track. Deductions will be made for aimless wandering, a high nose, urination/defecation, circling at the corners, continuous encouragement, leash-guidance or verbal help on the track or at the articles, faulty pick up or indication of the articles and indicating of a false object. Tracking is terminated if the dog leaves the track by more than one lead length.

If the dog starts to leave the track and the handler restrains it, the judge will instruct the handler to follow the dog. Tracking is terminated if the handler fails to follow the judge's instructions. If the track is not completed within 15 minutes from the time the dog started the track, the judge will terminate tracking. The performance shown before tracking was terminated will be scored.

It is incorrect for a dog to both indicate and pick up articles on the track. A rating is given only for articles indicated in the manner announced to the judge when the handler reported in. Faulty indication or picking up an article is included in the evaluation of the corresponding leg. No points are given for articles that are not indicated or picked up.

The distribution of points, for each individual leg, should reflect the length and the degree of difficulty. Each leg is evaluated in points and ratings. If the dog is not tracking (lingering in the same place and the dog is not tracking), the judge may terminate the tracking even though the dog is still on the track.

AWD 1, Part B-Obedience

Exercise 1:	On-lead heeling	15 points
Exercise 2:	Off-lead heeling	20 points
Exercise 3:	Sit in motion	10 points
Exercise 4:	Down in motion with recall	10 points
Exercise 5:	Retrieve on the flat	10 points
Exercise 6:	Retrieve over hurdle	15 points
Exercise 7:	Send-out with down	10 points
Exercise 8:	Down under distraction	10 points

Total **100 points**

General Regulations:

The judge gives the signal to begin each exercise. All other heeling movement, such as turns, halts and changes of pace are carried out without any signal from the judge.

The commands are described in the guidelines. Verbal commands are spoken normally in brief commands, consisting of one word. The commands may be given in any language, but the same command is to be used for the same action every time. If, after three commands, a dog fails to perform the exercise or part of the exercise, the exercise is terminated without a score. For the recall it is permissible to use the dog's name instead

of the command “Hier/Come or Here”. However, using the dog's name in conjunction with a "Here" command is considered a double command.

In the basic position, the dog sits straight, close to the handler's left side, with its right shoulder aligned with the handler's knee. Each exercise begins and ends in the basic position. The handler is permitted to assume the basic position only once at the start of an exercise. Briefly praising the dog is permitted only at the end of each exercise with the dog in the basic position. After praising the dog, the handler can assume a new basic position. The handler must show a distinct pause of about 3 seconds between praising the dog and the start of a new exercise

All motion exercises develop from the basic position. The handler must show a minimum of 10 paces or a maximum of 15 paces before giving the verbal command for the execution of the exercise. Between all fronts and finishes, as well as when the handler returns to the dog in the sit in motion or walking stand or to the dog on the long down, a distinct pause of approximately 3 seconds is to be observed, before the next command may be given. When picking up the dog, the handler may go directly to the dog's side or go around behind the dog.

The heel position is to be maintained at all times between exercises. The dog has to accompany the handler when picking up the dumbbell. Playing with or exciting the dog between exercises is not permitted.

The about turn is executed as a left about turn. The dog can either go around behind the handler or back up to the left from the front (the dog stays on the left side of the handler). The left about turn must be performed in the same manner throughout the trial.

The dog may perform the finish by going around behind the handler or by executing a flip finish from in front of the handler.

The solid hurdle (without a flexible top) is 39 inches high and 5 feet wide. All dogs entered in a trial must use the same obstacles.

Only dumbbells can be used (1½ lbs.) for the retrieval exercises. The dumbbells provided by the host club are to be used by all participants. The handler cannot place the dumbbell in the dog's mouth prior to the exercise.

If a handler forgets to perform an exercise, the judge will instruct the handler to perform the missing exercise, without a point deduction.

1. On Lead Heeling (15 points)

a) Commands

A command to work at heel = **Fuss/Heel**

The handler is permitted to use the command only when starting an exercise and at the change of pace.

b) Execution of the exercise

At the beginning of Part B, the handler reports to the judge with the dog heeling on lead and puts the dog in the basic position. At the heel command, from the basic position, the dog must follow the handler attentively and happily, straight by the handler's left side.

The dog's shoulder must stay aligned with the handler's left knee and when the handler stops, the dog must automatically sit quickly and straight. At the start of the exercise, handler and dog must walk 50 paces straight ahead, without stopping, perform an about turn and after 10 to 15 paces, show the fast and slow (a minimum of 10 paces each). The transition

from fast to slow is performed without any transitional paces in between (the handler goes directly from fast into slow.) The two different paces must be performed at distinctly different speeds. Then, at a normal pace, handler and dog must perform at least one right turn, one left turn and one about turn in any order chosen by the handler. A halt during the normal pace must be performed at least once. The handler and the dog go through a moving group on-lead. At the conclusion of the group heeling, the handler and the dog leave the group and stop with the dog in the basic position.

Group

The heeling through the moving group is to be shown both on and off lead. While heeling in the group, a minimum of once around a person to the left and once to the right (for example, in the form of a figure "8") is to be performed. Once during each pass through the group, the handler must halt. The judge may require the handler to repeat the exercise. Praising the dog is permitted only in the final basic position after leaving the group.

2. Off Lead Heeling (20 Points)

a) Command: "Heel" ("Fuss")

b) Execution of the Exercise

At the direction of the judge, the lead is removed while the dog is in the basic position. The handler hangs the lead over the shoulder or sticks it in a pocket. In both cases, the lead goes on the side opposite from the dog, either over the left shoulder with the snap on the right side or in the right side pocket. The team returns immediately through the group with the dog off lead, halting at least once in the group. After leaving the group, the handler briefly takes the basic position and then begins the off-lead heeling routine comparable on-lead heeling. As the handler and the dog move down the first leg of the off lead heeling pattern, two shots are fired (caliber 6 mm), five seconds apart, at a distance of at least 15 paces from the dog. The dog must remain indifferent to the gunshots.

c) Evaluation

During On-lead and Off-lead heeling, deductions can be made for forging, heeling wide or sideways, lagging, slow or hesitant sits, additional commands, physical help from the handler, inattentiveness during heeling at all paces and turns or an unhappy working attitude of the dog

3. Sit in motion (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to heel and sit = **Fuss/Heel and Sitz/Sit.**

b) Execution of the exercise

From the basic position the handler goes straight ahead with the dog heeling off lead. After 10 to 15 paces, the handler gives the dog the command to sit and the dog must sit quickly and straight without the handler stopping, altering speed or looking back at the dog. The handler continues another 30 paces, then stops and immediately turns to face the calmly sitting dog. At the judge's signal, the handler returns to the dog and takes the position on the dog's right side.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made for incorrect development or a slow, restless or inattentive sit. Five points will be deducted if the dog downs or stands.

4. Down with recall (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each for heeling, down, recall and finish = **Fuss/Heel, Platz/Down, Hier/Come or Here** (The call name of the dog can be used instead of here/come command) **and Fuss/Heel.**

b) Execution of the Exercise

From the basic position the handler goes straight ahead with the dog heeling off lead. After 10 to 15 paces, the handler gives the down command. The dog must down quickly without the handler stopping, altering speed or looking back at the dog. The handler continues for another 30 paces, then stops and immediately turns to face the dog calmly lying on the field. At the judge's signal, the handler calls the dog, using a recall command or the dog's name. The dog must come in a straight line to the handler, happily and quickly and must sit straight in front, close to the handler. At the heel command, the dog must quickly go to the basic position, straight beside the handler with its shoulder aligned with the handler's knee.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made for incorrect development, downing slowly, restlessness, slow recall, slowing down on the recall to the handler, straddle-legged stance by the handler, incorrect front sit or incorrect finish. If the dog stands or sits after receiving the down command, 5 points will be deducted.

5. Retrieve on the flat (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to retrieve, release the dumbbell and finish = **Bring/Fetch, Aus/Out, Fuss/Heel.**

b) Execution of the Exercise

From the straight basic position the handler throws a dumbbell (1½ lbs.) about 10 paces. The retrieve command is not given until the dumbbell stops moving. The dog must sit calmly off lead next to the handler until it receives the command to retrieve and then must run quickly, straight to the dumbbell, immediately pick it up and rapidly return with it, directly to the handler. The dog must sit straight in front, close to the handler. The dog must hold the dumbbell calmly in its mouth until the handler, after a pause of about 3 seconds, gives the release command and takes the dumbbell. The dumbbell is to be held quietly in the handler's right hand with the arm stretched out along the right side of the body. On the heel command, the dog must quickly go to the basic position, straight beside the handler's left side with its shoulder aligned with the handler's knee. The handler is not permitted to change position during the entire exercise.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made for incorrect basic position, going slowly to the dumbbell, incorrect pick up, slow return to the handler, dropping the dumbbell, playing with or mouthing the dumbbell, straddle-legged stance by the handler, incorrect front sit or incorrect finish. Throwing the dumbbell too short as well as handler help without changing position will result in a point deduction. If the handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, the exercise will be rated unsatisfactory (6.5 - 0 points). If the dog does not retrieve the dumbbell, the exercise will be evaluated with 0 points.

6. Retrieve over hurdle (15 points)

a) Commands

One command each to jump, retrieve, release the dumbbell, heel to finish = **Hopp/Hupp or Over, Bring/Fetch, Aus/Out or Give, Fuss/Heel.**

b) Execution of the exercise

The handler and dog assume the basic position at least 5 paces in front of the jump. From the basic position the handler throws a dumbbell (1½ lbs.) over the 39 inch high jump. The command to jump may not be given until the dumbbell has stopped moving. The dog must sit calmly off lead next to the handler until it receives the command to jump and retrieve. The command to retrieve must be given while the dog is jumping. Upon command, the dog must jump the hurdle, run quickly and directly to the dumbbell, immediately pick it up and quickly return with the dumbbell back over the hurdle to the handler. The dog must sit straight in front, close to the handler. The dog must hold the dumbbell calmly in its mouth until the handler, after a pause of about three seconds, gives the release command and takes the dumbbell. The dumbbell is to be held quietly in the handler's right hand with the arm stretched out along the right side of the body. On the heel command, the dog must quickly go to the basic position, straight beside the handler's left side with its shoulder aligned with the handler's knee. The handler is not permitted to change position during the entire exercise.

c) Evaluation

Deductions may be made for incorrect basic position, slow jump out, incorrect pick up, slow return over the jump, dropping the dumbbell, playing with or mouthing the

dumbbell, straddle-legged stance by the handler, incorrect front sit or an incorrect finish. For touching the hurdle up to 1 point must be deducted per jump and for stepping on the hurdle up to 2 points must be deducted.

A partial score for the exercise is possible only if at least two out of the three parts of the exercise (jump out -- retrieve – return jump) are completed.

Both jumps perfect, retrieve without fault	=	15 points
Jump out or return jump refused, retrieve without fault	=	10 points
Both jumps perfect, dumbbell not retrieved	=	10 points

If the dumbbell lands substantially to one side or is not readily visible to the dog, the handler may ask the judge for a re-throw or may do so at the judge's suggestion, without a point deduction. The dog must remain sitting in place.

Any handler help without changing position is evaluated accordingly. If the handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, the exercise is rated unsatisfactory (10 - 0 points).

7. Send out with down (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to heel, go, down, sit = **Fuss/Heel, Voraus/Go, Platz/Down, Sitz/Sit.**

b) Execution of Exercise

From the basic position with the dog off lead, the handler walks straight ahead in the direction indicated by the judge. After 10 to 15 paces the handler gives the dog the command to go. Simultaneously, the handler lifts his arm once and stops. The dog must go out purposefully, at a fast pace and in a straight line, at least 30 paces in the indicated direction. The handler gives the down command at this point. The dog must down immediately. The handler may keep the arm raised until the dog downs. On the judge's signal, the handler goes to the dog and takes up a position on the dog's right side. After about 3 seconds, the handler gives the dog a sit command and the dog must sit up quickly and straight into the basic position.

c) Evaluation

The following errors will be evaluated accordingly: incorrect development, the handler follows the dog after giving the go command, dog goes out too slowly, strongly deviates to the side, distance is too short, downs slowly or prematurely, is restless on the down or stands or sits prematurely when picked up.

8. Down under distraction (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each for down and sit = **Platz/Down, Sitz/Sit**

b) Execution of the Exercise

Prior to the beginning of the obedience routine for another dog, the handler downs the dog from a correct basic position at a location designated by the judge. No lead or article is left with the dog. Without turning around, the handler then walks away a minimum of 30 paces from the dog. The handler remains on the trial field and stands quietly in sight of the dog facing away from the dog. The dog must remain calmly in the down position without any influence from the handler while the other dog performs exercises 1 through 6. At the judge's signal, the handler returns to the dog and takes the position on the dog's right side. After about three seconds, the handler gives the dog the command to sit. The dog must sit quickly and straight into the basic position.

c) Evaluation

Restless behavior by the handler or other hidden handler help or if the dog is restless during the down or stands up/sits up prematurely when the handler returns will be evaluated accordingly. If the dog sits or stands, but remains in the designated area, partial points will be given. If the dog moves from the designated area by more than 10 feet before the other dog has completed exercise 3, zero points will be given for this exercise. If the dog leaves the designated area after exercise 3 is completed, partial points will be received. If the dog walks towards the handler when the handler returns to the dog, up to 3 points may be deducted.

AWD 1, Phase C-Protection

Exercise 1:	Search for the helper	5 points
Exercise 2:	Hold and bark	10 points
Exercise 3:	Heeling to blind holding the helper	5 points
Exercise 4:	Attack on Handler	30 points
Exercise 5:	Attack on the dog out of motion (long bite)	50 points
Total		100 points

General regulations:

Six blinds are to be set up along the length of the trial field, in a staggered fashion, three on each side.

The helper is required to wear a protection suit with a sleeve and soft stick. The sleeve must have a bite bar with a sleeve cover made from natural colored jute. If it is necessary for the helper to watch the dog during the guarding phase, the helper may move, but he is not permitted to make any threatening or defensive movements. The helper must protect his body with the sleeve. It is up to the handler how he chooses to disarm the helper.

If, during any exercise in Phase C, the dog does not out after the first command, the handler will receive the judge's instruction to give an additional out command. If the dog does not out after receiving one additional command (one permitted plus one additional command), upon the judge's direction, the handler will approach the dog to within 3

paces and give one additional out command. If the dog does out, Phase C continues with a deduction of no more than 5 points. If the dog fails to out on the third command, Phase C is terminated. While giving the out command, the handler must stand still, without influencing the dog. Without the judge's direction, the out command is permitted one time during each Phase C exercise. See the table below for the scoring for the "out".

This trial level can be performed with a single helper. If more than 7 dogs are entered in a trial, two helpers should be used. The same helper(s) should be used to work all dogs within the same trial level.

If a dog is out of control and will not out after a defense exercise, or will out only through physical influence from the handler, or dogs which bite the helper anywhere other than on the bite sleeve must be disqualified. No Courage and Hardness rating is given.

1. Search for the helper (5 points)

a) Commands

One command each to search, come or here (the Hier/Here command may be used in conjunction with the dog's name) = **Voran or Revier/Search, Hier/Here or Come**

b) Execution of the exercise

The helper is located in the last blind, out of sight of the dog. With the dog off lead, the handler takes a position between the fourth and fifth blinds in order to be able to search both sides of the field. At the judge's signal, Part C begins. With a search command in conjunction with a visible signal with the right or left arm (which may be repeated), the dog must quickly leave the handler and purposefully circle the fifth blind, tightly and attentively. As soon as the dog has searched the fifth blind the handler calls the dog (the dog's name may be used in conjunction with the command) and, while moving up field, sends the dog with another search command into the blind holding the helper. The handler moves at a normal pace down an imaginary centerline of the field. The handler must remain in the center of the field during the blind search. When the dog reaches the blind holding the helper, the handler must stop and stand still with no further commands.

c) Evaluation

Deductions can be made concerning response to the handler, lack of a fast and purposeful approach to the blinds as well as tight, attentive circling of the blinds.

2. Hold and bark (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to come to heel position = **Hier/Fuss, Come or Here/Heel** [Given as a single command.]

b) Execution of the Exercise

The dog must actively and intently confront the helper, barking continuously. The dog is not permitted to jump on or bite the helper. After approximately 20 seconds, at the judge's signal, the handler approaches the blind and stops about 5 paces away. At the judge's signal, the handler calls the dog out of the blind into heel position. As an

alternative, the handler is permitted to pick up the dog off lead from the blind. Both variations will be scored the same.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made based upon limitations regarding continuous, challenging barking and intense guarding, uninfluenced by the judge or the approach of the handler until the call out command is given. Continuous barking will earn 5 points. If the dog only barks weakly, 2 points are deducted. If the dog does not bark but guards the helper actively, intently and closely, 5 points are deducted. Molesting the helper, for example bumping, jumping on the helper, results in a deduction of up to 2 points. Up to 9 points may be deducted for hard biting. If the dog leaves the helper before the judge signals the handler to leave the center of the field, the dog may be sent to the blind again. If the dog stays with the helper this time, protection shall be continued, though the hold and bark will be rated “insufficient” (6.5 - 0 points). If the dog will not search the blind or leaves the helper again, Phase C is terminated. If the dog returns to the handler as the handler approaches the blind, or the dog returns to the handler prior to receiving the call out command, partial points are given reflecting an “insufficient” rating (6.5 - 0 points).

3. Heeling to Blind Holding the Helper (5 points)

a) Commands:

One command each to sit, heel = **Sitz/Sit, / Fuss/Heel**

b) Execution of the Exercise

At the judge’s signal, the handler comes to marked position in front of the blind. At the judge’s signal, the handler calls his dog out or picks the dog up and heels to the designated spot. The handler orders the helper out of the blind. The helper goes at a normal pace to a designated spot. At the judge’s signal, with the dog heeling off lead, the handler goes into the blind vacated by helper. The handler then attaches the lead to the dog’s collar. The judge then directs the helper to a designated empty blind out of the view of the dog. The handler is then directed to heel the dog on lead in the direction of the blind where the helper is hiding. About half the distance to the blind, on the judge’s command, the handler and dog stop, the lead is removed and then handler and dog continue along the same line toward the blind holding the helper.

c) Evaluation

The dog must show proper response to the handler’s commands during the heeling and sit. Improper responses shall result in a deduction of points, but shall not be grounds for a termination of Phase C.

3. Attack on Handler (30 points)

a) Commands

One command each to sit, defend/go, out, heel = **Sitz/Sit, Stell or Voran/ Hold or Go, Aus/Out, Fuss/Heel**

b) Execution of the Exercise

As the handler and dog approach the blind with the hidden helper, and not less than 5 or more than 10 paces from the blind holding the helper, the helper is instructed by the judge to attack. If the dog breaks the heel command and runs to the helper, the judge may give the attack command and the dog will be penalized for lack of proper control.

When the helper attacks, the dog must defend itself by an energetic, powerful bite. The handler is allowed one attack command. When the dog has bitten, the helper gives the dog two stick hits on the dog's shoulders and the area of the withers while driving the dog. The first stick hit is applied after 4 to 5 paces into the drive. The second stick hit is applied after 4 to 5 more paces. At the judge's command, the helper stops. After the helper stops, the dog must immediately out. The handler may independently give an out command within an appropriate time period. Once the dog has outed, it must remain close to the helper and guard him intently. At the judge's signal, the handler walks directly to the dog at a normal pace and puts it into the basic position, attaching the lead to the dog's collar. The handler does not take the stick from the helper.

c) Evaluation

The following factors will be evaluated accordingly: control of the dog, rapid, energetic response and speed to the helper, courage combined with a powerful bite and energetic defense against the helper; full bite until given the out command and an intense, tight guarding of the helper. If the dog does not engage or is driven off the exercise is terminated and the dog excused from this phase.

5. Attack on the dog out of motion [long bite] (50 points)

a) Commands

One command each to sit, defend/go, out, heel = **Sitz/Sit, Stell or Voran/ Hold or Go, Aus/Out, Fuss/Heel, Transport/Forward.**

b) Execution of the Exercise

The handler is sent with the dog to a marked spot on the centerline of the field, level with the first blind. The handler may hold the dog by its collar but may not stimulate the dog. At the judge's signal, the helper steps out of the blind, carrying the soft stick, and walks at a normal pace to the centerline of the field. He runs towards the handler and dog, attacking them head-on, while yelling and making threatening gestures. As soon as the helper has reached a point about 40 to 30 paces from the handler and dog, the judge signals the handler to release the dog and he does so with a command to defend against the attack. The dog must defend against the attack without hesitation by an energetic, strong bite. The dog may only bite the helper's protection sleeve. The handler may not move from his position. On a signal from the judge, the helper stops the attack. After the helper has stopped the attack and is standing still, the dog must immediately out. The handler may independently give an out command within an appropriate period of time.

Once the dog has outed, it must remain close to the helper and guard him intently. At the judge's signal, at a normal pace, the handler walks directly to the dog and puts the dog into the basic position. The soft stick is taken from the helper. The handler then places the lead on the dog's collar.

A side transport of the helper to the judge follows over a distance of about 20 paces. A heel or transport command is allowed. The dog must walk on the helper's right side, so the dog is between the handler and the helper. The dog must watch the helper closely during the transport. The dog may not bother, jump on or bite the helper. The group stops in front of the judge, the handler presents the soft stick to the judge and reports that Part C is completed.

c) Evaluation

The following factors will be evaluated accordingly: energetic defense with a powerful strike; a full bite until the out; intense, tight guarding of the helper.

If the dog is somewhat inattentive or bothers the helper slightly while guarding, the exercise will be marked down by one grade. If the dog guards the helper very inattentively or molests the helper, the exercise is marked down by two grades. If the dog does not guard the helper but stays with him, the exercise is marked down by three grades. If the dog comes toward the handler as he approaches, the exercise is rated as insufficient.

AMERICAN WORKING DOG II (AWD 2)

is divided into: Phase A	100 points
Phase B	100 points
Phase C	100 points
Total:	300 points

AWD 2,Part A-Tracking

The track is laid by a stranger, minimum of 400 paces, 3 legs, 2 corners (approximately 90 degrees), 2 articles, at least 30 minutes old, time to work out the track 15 minutes

Tracking Performance	80 points
Articles (10 + 10)	20 points
Total:	100 points

General Regulations:

The judge or the person in charge of tracking determines the course of the track based upon the tracking field terrain. Varying patterns may be used for the tracks. The start must be clearly marked with a sign, placed in the ground directly to the left of the scent pad.

After the tracks are laid, with the judge present, the start positions are determined by a draw.

Prior to laying the track, the tracklayer must show the tracking articles to the judge or the person in charge of the tracking. Only well scented articles (scented for a minimum of 30 minutes) may be used. The tracklayer pauses briefly on the scent pad and then proceeds at a normal pace in the direction prescribed by the judge. The corners are to be laid at a normal pace. The first article is placed on the track in the approximate center of the first or second leg. The second article is to be placed at the end of the track. The articles are to be laid on the track while the tracklayer is moving. After placing the last article at the end of the track, the tracklayer must walk straight ahead for a few more paces. Articles must be of differing materials (leather, fabric, wood). The size of one article shall be about 3 inches long by 3 inches wide and 3/8 inch to 5/8 inches thick. The size of the second article shall be about 1½ inches long by 1½ inches wide and 3/8 to 5/8 inches thick. They may not differ substantially in color from the terrain. All articles are to be marked with numbers, which must coincide with the numbers on the start stake. The handler and dog must remain out of sight while the track is laid.

While the dog is working the track, the judge, tracklayer and anyone accompanying the judge are not permitted in the area of the track where the dog/handler team has the right to track.

a) Commands

A command to track = **Such/Track or Find**

The tracking command is permitted at the start of the track and after the first article.

b) Tracking Performance

The handler prepares the dog to track. The dog may track off lead or on a 33 foot tracking line. While tracking, the 33 foot tracking line may be placed over the back, on the side or between the front and/or hindquarters of the dog. The line may be attached directly to the collar on the dead ring or to the ring on the tracking harness. The following types of tracking harnesses are permitted: chest harness or Böttger harness without any additional straps. When summoned, the handler will report to the judge with the dog in a basic position. The handler will inform the judge whether the dog picks up or indicates the articles. No corrections of the dog are allowed prior to tracking, at the start and during the entire track. At the judge's command, the dog is taken under control to the starting point and is set onto the track. The dog should take the scent at the start calmly and intensely with a deep nose. The dog must then proceed to track with a deep nose, maintaining a consistent pace. The handler follows the dog at a distance of 33 feet at the end of the tracking line. When tracking off lead, a distance of 33 feet must be maintained. Some slack in the line is permissible as long as the handler keeps the tracking line in his hand. The dog must confidently work out corners. After working out a corner the dog must continue to track at the regular pace. As soon as the dog reaches an article, it must immediately pick up or indicate the article, without help from the handler. If the dog picks up the article, it can stand, sit or come to the handler. Going forward with the article or picking it up in the down position is incorrect. The dog may indicate the articles by standing, sitting or lying down or any of these positions interchangeably. As soon as the dog has indicated or picked up an article, the handler

should drop the line and immediately go to the dog. The handler signals the judge that the article has been found by raising it in the air. The handler picks up the tracking line and continues tracking with the dog. Upon completing the track, the handler must show the judge the articles that were found.

c.) Evaluation

The speed of the tracking performance is not a standard in the judging, if the track is worked intensely, uniformly and convincingly and the dog shows a positive tracking attitude. If a dog checks to determine the course of the track, this is not incorrect as long as the dog does not leave the track. Deductions will be made for aimless wandering, a high nose, urination/defecation, circling at the corners, continuous encouragement, guiding with the line or verbal help on the track or at the articles, faulty pick up/indication of the articles and false indication. Tracking is terminated if the dog leaves the track by more than one lead length.

If the dog starts to leave the track and the handler restrains it, the judge will instruct the handler to follow the dog. Tracking is terminated if the handler fails to follow the judge's instructions. If the track is not completed within 15 minutes from the time the dog started the track, the judge will terminate tracking. The performance shown before tracking was terminated will be scored.

It is incorrect for a dog to both indicate and pick up articles on the track. A rating is given only for articles indicated in the manner announced to the judge when the handler reported in. Faulty indication/picking up of an article is included in the evaluation of the corresponding leg.

No points are given for articles that are not indicated or picked up.

The distribution of points, for each individual leg, for maintaining the track should reflect the length and the degree of difficulty. Each leg is evaluated in points and ratings. If the dog is not tracking (lingering in the same place and the dog is not tracking), the judge may terminate the tracking even though the dog is still on the track

AWD 2, Part B-Obedience

Exercise 1	Heeling off lead	10 points
Exercise 2	Sit in motion	10 points
Exercise 3	Down with recall	10 points
Exercise 4	Walking stand	10 points
Exercise 5	Retrieve on the flat	10 points
Exercise 6	Retrieve over hurdle	15 points
Exercise 7	Retrieve over scaling wall	15 points
Exercise 8	Send-out with down	10 points
Exercise 9	Down under distraction	10 points
Total		100 points

General Regulations:

The judge gives the signal to begin each exercise. All other heeling movements, such as turns, halts and changes of pace are carried out without any signal from the judge.

The commands are described in the guidelines. Verbal commands are spoken normally in brief commands, consisting of one word. The commands may be given in any language, but the same command is to be used for the same action every time. If, after three commands, a dog fails to perform the exercise or part of the exercise, the exercise is terminated without a score. For the recall it is permissible to use the dog's name instead of the command "Hier/Come or Here". However, using the dog's name in conjunction with a "Here" command is considered a double command.

In the basic position, the dog sits straight, close to the handler's left side, with its right shoulder aligned with the handler's knee. Each exercise begins and ends in the basic position. The handler is permitted to assume the basic position only once at the start of an exercise. Briefly praising the dog is permitted only at the end of each exercise with the dog in the basic position. After praising the dog, the handler can assume a new basic position. The handler must show a distinct pause of about 3 seconds between praising the dog and the start of a new exercise

All motion exercises develop from the basic position. The handler must show a minimum of 10 paces or a maximum of 15 paces before giving the verbal command for the execution of the exercise. Between all fronts and finishes, as well as when the handler returns to the dog in the sit in motion or walking stand or to the dog on the long down, a distinct pause of approximately 3 seconds is to be observed before the next command may be given. When picking up the dog, the handler may go directly to the dog's side or go around behind the dog.

The heel position is to be maintained at all times between exercises. The dog must accompany the handler when picking up the dumbbells. Playing with or exciting the dog between exercises is not permitted.

The about turn is executed by the handler as a left about turn. The dog can either go around behind the handler or back up to the left from the front (the dog stays on the left side of the handler.) The left about turn must be performed in the same manner throughout the trial.

The dog may perform the finish by going around behind the handler or by executing a flip finish from in front of the handler.

The solid hurdle (without a flexible top) is 39 inches high and 5 feet wide. The scaling wall consists of two parts connected at the top. The two sides of the wall are 59 inches wide and 75 inches high. The wall is positioned on the ground in such a way that the vertical height is 70 inches. Both sides of the scaling wall must be covered with a nonskid material. Three cleats (approximately 1 by 2 inches) shall be attached to the upper part. All dogs entered in a trial must use the same obstacles.

Only dumbbells can be used (retrieve on the flat, 2 lbs.; over the jump and wall, 1½ lbs) for the retrieval exercises. The dumbbells provided by the host club are to be used by all participants. The handler cannot place the dumbbell in the dog's mouth prior to the exercise.

If a handler forgets to perform an exercise, the judge will instruct the handler to perform the missing exercise without a point deduction.

1. Heeling off lead (10 points)

a) Commands

A command to work at heel = **Fuss/Heel**

The handler is permitted to use the command only when starting an exercise and at the change of pace.

b) Execution of the exercise

At the beginning of Part B, the handler reports to the judge with the dog heeling off lead and puts the dog in the basic position. At the heel command, from the basic position, the dog must follow the handler attentively and happily, straight by the handler's left side. The dog's shoulder must stay aligned with the handler's left knee and when the handler stops, the dog must automatically sit quickly and straight. At the start of the exercise, handler and dog must walk 50 paces straight ahead, without stopping, perform an about turn and after 10 to 15 paces, show the fast and slow (a minimum of 10 paces each). The transition from fast to slow is performed without any transitional paces in between (the handler goes directly from fast into slow.) The two different paces must be performed at distinctly different speeds. Then, at a normal pace, handler and dog must perform at least one right turn, one left turn and one about turn. A halt during the normal pace must be performed at least once. As the handler and the dog move down the first leg of the heeling pattern, two shots are fired (caliber 6 mm), five seconds apart, at a distance of at least 15 paces from the dog. The dog must remain indifferent to the gunshots. At the end of the heeling exercise, the handler and the dog go through a moving group, consisting of at least four people. In the group, the handler must heel the dog around two people, one to the left and one to the right and must halt at least once in the group. The judge is entitled to ask the handler to repeat the exercise. The handler and the dog leave the group and assume the basic position.

c) Evaluation

During Off-lead heeling, deductions can be made for forging, heeling wide or sideways, lagging, slow or hesitant sits, additional commands, physical help from the handler, inattentiveness during heeling at all paces and turns or an unhappy working attitude of the dog

2. Sit in motion (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to heel and sit = **Fuss/Heel and Sitz/Sit.**

b) Execution of the exercise

From the basic position the handler goes straight ahead with the dog heeling off lead. After 10 to 15 paces, the handler gives the command to sit and the dog must sit quickly and straight without the handler stopping, altering speed or looking back at the dog. The handler continues another 30 paces, then stops and immediately turns to face the calmly sitting dog. At the judge's signal, the handler returns to the dog and takes the position on the dog's right side.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made for incorrect development, slow, restless or inattentive sits. Five points will be deducted if the dog downs or stands.

3. Down with recall (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each for heeling, down, recall and finish = **Fuss/Heel, Platz/Down, Hier/Come or Here** (The call name of the dog can be used instead of come command) and Fuss/Heel.)

b) Execution of the Exercise

From the basic position the handler goes straight ahead with the dog heeling off lead. After 10 to 15 paces, the handler gives the down command. The dog must down quickly without the handler stopping, altering speed or looking back at the dog. The handler continues on for another 30 paces, then stops and immediately turns to face the dog calmly lying on the field. At the judge's signal, the handler calls the dog, using a recall command or the dog's name. The dog must come directly to the handler happily and quickly, sitting straight in front, close to the handler. At the heel command, the dog must quickly go to the basic position, straight beside the handler with its shoulder aligned with the handler's knee.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made for incorrect development, downing slowly, restlessness, slow recall or slowing down on the recall to the handler, straddle-legged stance by the handler, incorrect front sit or incorrect finish. If the dog stands or sits after receiving the down command, 5 points will be deducted.

4. Walking Stand (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each for heel, stand, sit = **Fuss/Heel, Steh/Stand, Sitz/Sit**

b) Execution of the Exercise

From the basic position, with the dog heeling off lead, the handler walks straight ahead. After 10 to 15 paces, the handler gives the dog the stand command and the dog must immediately stand facing the direction of movement, without the handler stopping, altering speed or looking back. After walking an additional 30 paces straight ahead, the handler stops and immediately turns to face the dog standing calmly in place. At the judge's signal, the handler returns directly to the dog and takes the position on the dog's

right side. After about a 3 second pause, the dog is given the sit command and must sit quickly and straight.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made for incorrect development, stretching out the command, restlessness, taking steps towards the handler, restlessness as the handler returns or sitting slowly at the command. If the dog sits or downs on the stand command, 5 points will be deducted.

5. Retrieve on the flat (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to retrieve, release the dumbbell and finish = **Bring/Fetch, Aus/Out, Fuss/Heel**)

b) Execution of the Exercise

From the basic position, the handler throws a dumbbell (2 lbs.) about 10 paces. The retrieve command is not given until the dumbbell stops moving. The dog must sit calmly off lead next to the handler until it receives the command to retrieve and then must run quickly, straight to the dumbbell, immediately pick it up and quickly return with it, directly to the handler. The dog must sit straight in front, close to the handler. The dog must hold the dumbbell calmly in its mouth until the handler, after a pause of about 3 seconds, gives the release command and takes the dumbbell. The dumbbell is to be held quietly in the handler's right hand with the arm stretched along the right side of the body. On the heel command, the dog must quickly go to the basic position, straight beside the handler's left side with its shoulder aligned with the handler's knee. The handler is not permitted to change position during the entire exercise.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made for incorrect basic position, going slowly to the dumbbell, incorrect pick up, slow return to the handler, dropping the dumbbell, playing with or mouthing the dumbbell, straddle-legged stance by the handler, incorrect front sit and incorrect finish. Throwing the dumbbell too short as well as handler help without changing position will result in a point deduction.

If the handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, the exercise will be rated unsatisfactory. If the dog does not retrieve the dumbbell, the exercise will be evaluated with 0 points.

6. Retrieve over hurdle (15 points)

a) Commands

One command each to jump, retrieve, release the dumbbell, heel to finish = **Hopp/Hupp or Over, Bring/Fetch, Aus/Out or Give, Fuss/Heel.**

b) Execution of the exercise

The handler and dog assume the basic position at least 5 paces in front of the jump. From the basic position, the handler throws a dumbbell (1½ lbs.) over the 39 inch high jump.

The command to jump may not be given until the dumbbell has stopped moving. The dog must sit calmly off lead next to the handler until it receives the command to jump and retrieve. The command to retrieve must be given while the dog is jumping. Upon command, the dog must jump the hurdle, run quickly and directly to the dumbbell, immediately pick it up and quickly return with the dumbbell, directly back over the hurdle to the handler. The dog must sit straight in front, close to the handler. The dog must hold the dumbbell calmly in its mouth until the handler, after a pause of about 3 seconds, gives the release command and takes the dumbbell. The dumbbell is to be held quietly in the handler's right hand with the arm stretched out along the right side of the body. On the heel command, the dog must quickly go to the basic position, straight beside the handler's left side with its shoulder aligned with the handler's knee. The handler is not permitted to change position during the entire exercise.

c) Evaluation

Deductions may be made for incorrect basic position, slow jump out, incorrect pick up, slow return over the jump, dropping the dumbbell, playing with or mouthing the dumbbell, straddle-legged stance by the handler, incorrect front sit and incorrect finish. For touching the hurdle up to 1 point must be deducted per jump and for stepping on the hurdle up to 2 points must be deducted.

A partial score for the exercise is possible only if at least two out of the three parts of the exercise (jump out -- retrieve – return jump) are completed.

Both jumps perfect, retrieve without fault	=	15 points
Jump out or return jump refused, retrieve without fault	=	10 points
Both jumps perfect, dumbbell not retrieved	=	10 points

If the dumbbell lands substantially to one side or is not readily visible to the dog, the handler may ask the judge for a re-throw or may do so at the judge's suggestion without a point deduction. The dog must remain sitting in place.

Any handler help without changing position is evaluated accordingly. If the handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, the exercise is rated unsatisfactory

7. Retrieve over the scaling wall (15 points)

a) Commands

One command each to climb over, retrieve, release, heel to finish = **Hopp/Hupp or Over, Bring/Fetch, Aus/Out or Give, Fuss/Heel.**

b) Execution of Exercise

The handler and dog assume the basic position at least 5 paces in front of the scaling wall. From the basic position, the handler throws a dumbbell (1½ lbs.) over the wall. The dog must sit calmly, off-lead, next to the handler until it receives the command to jump and retrieve. The command to retrieve must be given while the dog is climbing over the wall. Upon command, the dog must climb the wall, run quickly and directly to the

dumbbell, immediately pick it up, return at once over the wall and quickly bring the dumbbell directly to the handler. The dog must sit straight in front, close to the handler, holding the dumbbell calmly in its mouth until the handler, after a pause of about 3 seconds, gives the release command and takes the dumbbell. The dumbbell is to be held quietly in the handler's right hand with the arm stretched out along the right side of the body. On the heel command, the dog must go quickly to the basic position, straight beside the handler's left side with its shoulder aligned with the handler's knee. The handler is not permitted to change position during the entire exercise.

c) Evaluation

Deductions may be made for incorrect basic position, slow climb over, incorrect pick up, slow return back over the wall, dropping the dumbbell, playing with or mouthing the dumbbell, straddle-legged stance by the handler, incorrect front sit or incorrect finish.

A partial score for the exercise is possible only if at least two out of the three parts of the exercise (climb over – retrieve – return climb) are completed.

Both climb over and back and retrieve without faults	=	15 points
Climb over or back refused, retrieve without faults	=	10 points
Climb over and back perfect, dumbbell not retrieved	=	10 points

If the dumbbell lands substantially to one side or is not readily visible to the dog, the handler may ask the judge for a re-throw or may do so at the judge's suggestion without a point deduction. The dog must remain sitting in place.

Any handler help without changing position is evaluated accordingly. If the handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, the exercise is rated unsatisfactory

8. Send out with down (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to heel, go, down, sit = **Fuss/Heel, Voraus/Go, Platz/Down, Sitz/Sit.**

b) Execution of Exercise

From the basic position with the dog off lead, the handler walks straight ahead in the direction indicated by the judge. After 10 to 15 paces the handler gives the dog the command to go. Simultaneously, the handler lifts his arm once and stops. The dog must go out purposefully, at a fast pace and in a straight line, at least 30 paces in the indicated direction. At the judge's signal, the handler gives the command to down. The dog must down immediately. The handler may keep the arm raised until the dog downs. On the judge's signal, the handler goes to the dog and takes up a position on the dog's right side. After about 3 seconds, the handler gives the dog a sit command and the dog must sit quickly and straight into a basic position.

c) Evaluation

The following errors will be evaluated accordingly: incorrect development, the handler follows the dog after giving the go out command, dog goes out too slowly, strongly

deviates to the side, distance is too short, downs slowly or prematurely, is restless on the down or stands up or sits up prematurely when picked up.

9. Down under distraction (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each for down, *sit* = **Platz/Down, Sitz/Sit**

b) Execution of the Exercise

Prior to the beginning of the obedience routine for another dog, the handler downs the dog from a correct basic position at a location designated by the judge. No lead or article is left with the dog. Without turning around, the handler then walks away a minimum of 30 paces from the dog. The handler remains on the trial field and stands quietly in sight of the dog, facing away from the dog. The dog must remain calmly in the down position without any influence from the handler while the other dog performs exercises 1 through 6. At the judge's signal, the handler returns to the dog and takes the position on the dog's right side. After about three seconds, the handler gives the dog the command to sit. The dog must sit quickly and straight into a basic position.

c) Evaluation

Restless behavior by the handler or other hidden handler help or if the dog is restless during the down or stands up or sits up prematurely when the handler returns will be evaluated accordingly. If the dog sits or stands, but remains in the designated area, partial points will be given. If the dog moves from the designated area by more than 10 feet before the other dog has completed exercise 3, zero points will be given for this exercise. If the dog leaves the designated area after exercise 3 is completed, partial points will be received. If the dog walks towards the handler when the handler returns to the dog, up to 3 points may be deducted.

AWD 2, Part C-Protection

Exercise 1:	Search for the helper	5 points
Exercise 2:	Hold and bark	10 points
Exercise 3:	Prevention of an attempted escape of the helper	10 points
Exercise 4:	Back transport	5 points
Exercise 5:	Attack on the dog out of the back transport	30 points
Exercise 7:	Attack on the dog out of motion [long bite]	40 points

Total **100**
points

General regulations:

Six blinds are to be set up along the length of the trial field, in a staggered fashion, three on each side.

The helper is required to wear a protection suit with a sleeve and soft stick. The sleeve must have a bite bar with a sleeve cover made from natural colored jute. If it is necessary for the helper to watch the dog during the guarding phase, the helper may move, but he is not permitted to make any threatening or defensive movements. The helper must protect his body with the sleeve. It is up to the handler how he chooses to disarm the helper.

AWD 2, Part C requires two helpers. The same helper(s) should be used to work all dogs within the same trial level. If, during any exercise in Phase C, the dog does not out after the first command, the handler will receive the judge's instruction to give an additional out command. If the dog does not out after receiving one additional command (one permitted plus one additional command), at the judge's direction, the handler will approach the dog to within 3 paces and give one additional out command. If the dog does out, Phase C continues with a deduction of no more than 5 points. If the dog fails to out on the third command, Phase C is terminated. While giving the out command, the handler must stand still, without influencing the dog. Without the judge's direction, the out command is permitted one time during each Phase C exercise. See the table below for the scoring for the "out".

If a dog is out of control and will not out after a defense exercise, or will out only through physical influence from the handler, or dogs which bite the helper anywhere other than on the bite sleeve must be disqualified. No Courage and Hardness rating is given.

1. Search for the helper (5 points)

a) Commands

One command each to search, come or here (The "Hier/Here command may be used in conjunction with the dog's name.) = **Voran or Revier/Search, Hier/Here or Come**

b) Execution of the exercise

The helper is located in the last blind, out of sight of the dog. With the dog off lead, the handler takes a position between the second and third blinds in order to be able make four side searches of the field. At the judge's signal Part C begins. With a search command in conjunction with visible signal with the right or left arm (which may be repeated), the dog must quickly leave the handler and purposefully circle the indicated blind, tightly and alertly. As soon as the dog has searched the blind the handler calls the dog (the dog's name may be used in conjunction with the command) and, while moving up field, sends the dog with another search command into the next blind. The handler moves at a normal pace down an imaginary centerline of the field. The handler must remain in the center of the field during the blind search. When the dog reaches the blind holding the helper, the handler must stop and stand still with no further commands.

c) Evaluation

Deductions can be made according to limitations concerning manageability, [lack of] fast and purposeful approach to the blinds as well as tight, attentive circling of the blinds.

2. Hold and bark (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to come to heel position = **Hier/Fuss, Come or Here/Heel** [Given as a single command.]

b) Execution of the Exercise

The dog must actively and intently confront the helper, barking continuously. The dog is not permitted to jump on or bite the helper. After approximately 20 seconds, at the judge's signal, the handler approaches the blind and stops about 5 paces away. At the judge's signal the handler calls the dog out of the blind into heel position.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made based upon limitations regarding continuous, challenging barking and intense guarding, uninfluenced by the judge or the approach of the handler until the call out command is given. Continuous barking will earn 5 points. If the dog only barks weakly, 2 points are deducted. If the dog does not bark but guards the helper actively, intently and closely, 5 points are deducted. Molesting the helper, for example bumping, jumping on the helper, results in a deduction of up to 2 points. Up to 9 points may be deducted for hard biting. If the dog leaves the helper before the judge signals the handler to leave the center of the field, the dog may be sent to the blind again. If the dog stays with the helper this time, protection shall be continued, though the hold and bark will be rated "insufficient" (6.5 - 0 points). If the dog will not search the blind or leaves the helper again, Phase C is terminated. If the dog returns to the handler as the handler approaches the blind, or the dog returns to the handler prior to receiving the call out command, partial points are given reflecting an "insufficient" rating (6.5 - 0 points).

3. Prevention of an Escape Attempt by the Helper (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to heel, down, out = **Fuss/Heel, Platz/Down, Aus/Out**

b) Execution of the Exercise

At the judge's signal, the handler orders the helper out of the blind. The helper moves at a normal pace to the designated location for the escape. At the judge's signal, with the dog heeling off lead, the handler goes to the designated down location for the escape. The distance between dog and helper is 5 paces. The handler leaves the dog in the down position, guarding the helper and goes into the blind, maintaining visual contact with the dog, the judge and the helper. At the judge's signal, the helper tries to escape. The dog must immediately and forcibly prevent the escape, by means of an energetic and strong bite. The dog may only bite the protection sleeve. On the judge's signal the helper stands still. When the helper stops moving the dog must release immediately. The handler may independently give an out command within an appropriate time. While giving the out command, the handler must stand still, without influencing the dog. Once the dog has outed, it must remain close to the helper and guard him intently. The handler then moves next to the dog in basic position and takes the helper's stick.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made according to qualifying factors concerning the judge's evaluation: rapid, energetic response and pursuit combined with a powerful grip and

energetic prevention of the escape with a full bite until given the out command and an intense, tight guarding of the helper. If the dog remains in the down position or has not prevented the escape by biting and holding tightly before the helper has taken about 20 steps, Phase C is terminated.

If the dog is somewhat inattentive or bothers the helper slightly while guarding, the exercise will be marked down by one grade. If the dog is guarding the helper very inattentively or molests the helper, the exercise is marked down by two grades. If the dog does not guard the helper but stays with him, the exercise is marked down by three grades. If the dog leaves the helper or if the handler gives the dog a verbal command to stay with the helper, Phase C is terminated.

4. Back Transport (5 points)

a) Commands

One command to heel = **Fuss/Heel**

b) Execution of the Exercise

Exercise 3 (Escape) is followed by the back transport of the helper over about 30 paces. The judge determines the direction of the back transport. With the dog heeling off lead, the handler instructs the helper to walk forward and follows behind him at a distance of about 5 paces. The dog should watch the helper closely. The distance of 5 paces must be maintained through the entire back transport.

c) Evaluation

The following errors will be evaluated accordingly: the dog not watching the helper attentively, incorrect heeling and not maintaining the required distance behind the helper.

5. Attack on Dog From the Back Transport (20 points)

a) Commands

One command each for out and heel = **Aus/Out, Fuss/Heel**

b) Execution of the Exercise

Prior to the commencement of the back transport, a second helper (helper #2) shall enter a blind designated by the judge and stay concealed from the dog and handler during the course of the back transport. The first helper (helper #1), handler and dog shall continue the back transport to a point approximately 5 paces from the blind holding helper #2. Upon the judge's command, helper #2 will emerge from the blind and attack the dog. A verbal challenge is allowed by the helper. When the helper attacks, the dog must defend itself by an energetic, powerful bite. When the dog has bitten, the helper gives the dog two stick hits on the dog's shoulders and the area of the withers while driving the dog. The first stick hit is applied after 4 to 5 paces into the drive. The second stick hit is applied after 4 to 5 more paces. At the judge's command, the helper stops. After the helper stops, the dog must immediately out.

The handler may independently give an out command within an appropriate time period. Once the dog has outed, it must remain close to the helper and guard him intently. At the

judge's signal, the handler walks directly to the dog at a normal pace and puts it into the basic position. The handler takes the helper's stick and directs him to join in a position next to helper #1. The handler then directs the two helpers to proceed forward, together, and they perform a rear transport to the judge where the handler reports to the judge and delivers the two sticks.

When helper #2 attacks the dog, the handler and helper #1 must stop and not move until otherwise directed by the judge.

c) Evaluation:

If the dog is somewhat inattentive and or bothers the helper slightly while guarding, the exercise will be marked down by one grade. If the dog guards the helper very inattentively or molests the helper, the exercise is marked down by two grades. If the dog does not guard the helper but stays with him, the exercise is marked down by three grades. If the dog comes toward the handler as he/she approaches, the exercise is rated as insufficient. If the dog leaves helper #2 to guard helper #1, the exercise is rated as insufficient.

7. Attack on the Dog out of Motion [Long Bite] (20 points)

a) Commands

One command each to sit, confront or go, out, heel = **Sitz/Sit, Stell or Voran/ Hold or Go, Aus/Out, Fuss/Heel, Transport/Forward.**

b) Execution of the Exercise

The handler is sent with the dog to a marked spot on the centerline of the field, level with the first blind. The handler may hold the dog by its collar but may not stimulate the dog. At the judge's signal, the helper steps out of the blind, carrying the soft stick, and runs to the centerline of the field. At the center line, the helper turns and runs towards the handler and dog while still running, attacking them head-on, while yelling and making vigorous threatening gestures. As soon as the helper has reached a point about 50 to 40 paces from the handler and dog, the judge signals the handler to release the dog and he does so with a command "to defend" against the attack. The dog must defend against the attack without hesitation by an energetic, strong bite. The dog may only bite the helper's protection sleeve. The handler may not move from his position. On a signal from the judge, the helper stops the attack. After the helper has stopped the attack and is standing still, the dog must immediately out. The handler may independently give an out command within an appropriate period of time. Once the dog has outed, it must remain close to the helper and guard him intently. At the judge's signal, at a normal pace, the handler walks directly to the dog and puts the dog into the basic position. The soft stick is taken from the helper.

A side transport of the helper to the judge follows over a distance of about 20 paces. A heel or transport command is allowed. The dog must walk on the helper's right side, so the dog is between the handler and the helper. The dog must watch the helper closely during the transport. The dog may not bother, jump on or bite the helper. The group stops in front of the judge, the handler presents the soft stick to the judge and reports that Part C is completed. At the direction of the judge, before the critique, the dog is put on lead.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made according to qualifying factors concerning the judge's evaluation: energetic defense with a powerful strike, a full bite until the out and an intense, tight guarding of the helper.

If the dog is somewhat inattentive or molests the helper slightly while guarding, the exercise will be marked down by one grade. If the dog guards the helper very inattentively or molests the helper greatly, the exercise is marked down by two grades. If the dog does not guard the helper but stays with him, the exercise is marked down by three grades. If the dog comes toward the handler as he/she approaches, the exercise is rated as insufficient. If the dog leaves the helper before the judge gives the handler the signal to approach or if the handler gives the dog a verbal command to stay with the helper, Phase C is terminated.

American Working Dog III (AWD III)

is divided into: Phase A	100 points
Phase B	100 points
Phase C	100 points
Total:	300 points

AWD 3, Part A-Tracking

The track is laid by a stranger to the dog, minimum of 600 paces, 5 legs, 4 corners (approximately 90 degrees), 3 articles, at least 60 minutes old, time to work out the track 20 minutes

Tracking Performance	80 points
Articles (7 + 7 + 6)	20 points

Total: 100 points

General Regulations:

The judge or the person in charge of tracking determines the course of the track based upon the tracking field terrain. Varying patterns may be used for the tracks. The start must be clearly marked with a sign, placed in the ground directly to the left of the scent pad.

After the tracks are laid, with the judge present, the start positions are determined by a draw.

Prior to laying the track, the tracklayer must show the tracking articles to the judge or the person in charge of the tracking. Only well scented articles (scented for a minimum of 30 minutes) may be used. The tracklayer pauses briefly on the scent pad and then proceeds

at a normal pace in the direction prescribed by the judge. The corners are to be laid at a normal pace. The first article is placed on the track in the approximate center of the first or second leg. The second article is placed at a location directed by the judge and the third article at the end of the track. The articles are to be laid on the track while the tracklayer is moving. After placing the last article at the end of the track, the tracklayer must walk straight ahead for a few more paces. Different types of articles are to be used on the track. The articles shall be real life articles and shall be selected from the following group: keys on a ring, wallets, plastic, wood or metal containers containing "evidence", plastic, wood or metal harmless "toy" weapons, or articles of fabric clothing. Each article must be different from the remaining articles and can be no larger than 2 inches by 5 inches with no greater thickness than 1 inch. The handler and dog must remain out of sight while the track is laid.

While the dog is working the track, the judge, tracklayer and anyone accompanying the judge are not permitted in the area of the track where the dog/handler team has the right to track.

a) Commands

A command for track = **Such/Track or Find**

The tracking command is permitted at the start of the track and after the first article.

b) Tracking Performance

The handler prepares the dog to track. The dog may track off lead or on a 33 foot tracking line. While tracking, the 33 foot tracking line may be placed over the back, on the side or between the front and/or hindquarters of the dog. The line may be attached directly to the collar on the dead ring or to the ring on the tracking harness. The following types of tracking harnesses are permitted: chest harness or Böttger harness without any additional straps. When summoned, the handler will report to the judge with the dog in a basic position. The handler will inform the judge whether the dog picks up or indicates the articles. No corrections of the dog are allowed prior to tracking, at the start and during the entire track. At the judge's command, the dog is taken under control to the starting point and is set onto the track. The dog should take the scent at the start calmly and intensely with a deep nose. The dog must then proceed to track with a deep nose, maintaining a consistent pace. The handler follows the dog at a distance of 33 feet at the end of the tracking line. When tracking off lead, a distance of 33 feet must be maintained. Some slack in the line is permissible as long as the handler keeps the tracking line in his hand. The dog must confidently work out corners. After working out a corner the dog must continue to track at the regular pace. As soon as the dog reaches an article, it must immediately pick up or indicate the article, without help from the handler. If the dog picks up the article, it can stand, sit or come to the handler. Going forward with the article or picking it up in the down position is incorrect. The dog may indicate the articles by standing, sitting or lying down or any of these positions interchangeably. As soon as the dog has indicated or picked up an article, the handler should drop the line and immediately go to the dog. The handler signals the judge that the article has been found by raising it in the air. The handler picks up the tracking line and continues tracking with

the dog. Upon completing the track, the handler must show the judge the articles that were found.

c.) Evaluation

The speed of the tracking performance is not a standard in the judging, if the track is worked intensely, uniformly and convincingly and the dog shows a positive tracking attitude. If a dog checks to determine the course of the track, this is not incorrect as long as the dog does not leave the track. Deductions will be made for aimless wandering, a high nose, urination/defecation, circling at the corners, continuous encouragement, guiding with the line or verbal help on the track or at the articles, faulty pick up/indication of the articles and false indication. Tracking is terminated if the dog leaves the track by more than one lead length.

If the dog starts to leave the track and the handler restrains it, the judge will instruct the handler to follow the dog. Tracking is terminated if the handler fails to follow the judge's instructions. If the track is not completed within 15 minutes from the time the dog started the track, the judge will terminate tracking. The performance shown before tracking was terminated will be scored.

It is incorrect for a dog to both indicate and pick up articles on the track. A rating is given only for articles indicated in the manner announced to the judge when the handler reported in. Faulty indication/picking up of an article is included in the evaluation of the corresponding leg.

No points are given for articles that are not indicated or picked up.

The distribution of points, for each individual leg, for maintaining the track should reflect the length and the degree of difficulty. Each leg is evaluated in points and ratings. If the dog is not tracking (lingering in the same place and the dog is not tracking), the judge may terminate the tracking even though the dog is still on the track

AWD 3, Part B-Obedience

Exercise 1	Heeling off lead	10 points
Exercise 2	Sit in motion	10 points
Exercise 3	Down with recall	10 points
Exercise 4	Running Stand	10 points
Exercise 5	Retrieve on the flat	10 points
Exercise 6	Retrieve over hurdle	15 points
Exercise 7	Retrieve over scaling wall	15 points
Exercise 8	Send-out with down	10 points
Exercise 9	Down under distraction	10 points
Total		100 points

General Regulations:

The judge gives the signal to begin each exercise. All other heeling movements, such as turns, halts and changes of pace are carried out without any signal from the judge.

The commands are described in the guidelines. Verbal commands are spoken normally in brief commands, consisting of one word. The commands may be given in any language, but the same command is to be used for the same action every time. If, after three commands, a dog fails to perform the exercise or part of the exercise, the exercise is terminated without a score. For the recall it is permissible to use the dog's name instead of the command "Hier/Come or Here". However, using the dog's name in conjunction with a "Here" command is considered a double command.

In the basic position, the dog sits straight, close to the handler's left side, with its right shoulder aligned with the handler's knee. Each exercise begins and ends in the basic position. The handler is permitted to assume the basic position only once at the start of an exercise. Briefly praising the dog is permitted only at the end of each exercise with the dog in the basic position. After praising the dog, the handler can assume a new basic position. The handler must show a distinct pause of about 3 seconds between praising the dog and the start of a new exercise

All motion exercises develop from the basic position. The handler must show a minimum of 10 paces or a maximum of 15 paces before giving the verbal command for the execution of the exercise. Between all fronts and finishes, as well as when the handler returns to the dog in the sit in motion or walking stand or to the dog on the long down, a distinct pause of approximately 3 seconds is to be observed before the next command may be given. When picking up the dog, the handler may go directly to the dog's side or go around behind the dog.

The heel position is to be maintained at all times between exercises. The dog must accompany the handler when picking up the dumbbells. Playing with or exciting the dog between exercises is not permitted.

The about turn is executed by the handler as a left about turn. The dog can either go around behind the handler or back up to the left from the front (the dog stays on the left side of the handler.) The left about turn must be performed in the same manner throughout the trial.

The dog may perform the finish by going around behind the handler or by executing a flip finish from in front of the handler.

The solid hurdle (without a flexible top) is 39 inches high and 5 feet wide. The scaling wall consists of two parts connected at the top. The two sides of the wall are 59 inches wide and 75 inches high. The wall is positioned on the ground in such a way that the vertical height is 70 inches. Both sides of the scaling wall must be covered with a nonskid material. Three cleats (approximately 1 by 2 inches) shall be attached to the upper part. All dogs entered in a trial must use the same obstacles.

Only dumbbells are permitted to be used (retrieve on the flat 4½ lbs.; over the jump and wall, 1½lbs.) for the retrieval exercises. The dumbbells provided by the host club are to

be used by all participants. It is not permitted to place the dumbbell in the dog's mouth prior to the exercise.

If a handler forgets to perform an exercise, the judge will instruct the handler to perform the missing exercise. No points are deducted for this.

1. Heeling off lead (10 points)

a) Commands

A command to work at heel = **Fuss/Heel**

The handler is permitted to use the command only when starting an exercise and at the change of pace.

b) Execution of the exercise

At the beginning of Part B, the handler reports to the judge with the dog heeling off lead and puts the dog in the basic position. At the heel command, from the basic position, the dog must follow the handler attentively and happily, straight by the handler's left side. The dog's shoulder must stay aligned with the handler's left knee and when the handler stops, the dog must automatically sit quickly and straight. At the start of the exercise, handler and dog must walk 50 paces straight ahead, without stopping, perform an about turn and after 10 to 15 paces, show the fast and slow (a minimum of 10 paces each). The transition from fast to slow is performed without any transitional paces in between (the handler goes directly from fast into slow.) The two different paces must be performed at distinctly different speeds. Then, at a normal pace, handler and dog must perform at least one right turn, one left turn and one about turn. A halt during the normal pace must be performed at least once. As the handler and the dog move down the first leg of the heeling pattern, two shots are fired (caliber 6 mm), five seconds apart, at a distance of at least 15 paces from the dog. The dog must remain indifferent to the gunshots. On instruction from the judge, at the end of the heeling exercise, the handler and the dog go through a moving group, consisting of at least four people. In the group, the handler must heel the dog around two people, one to the left and one to the right and must halt at least once in the group. The judge is entitled to ask the handler to repeat the exercise. The handler and the dog leave the group and assume the basic position.

c) Evaluation

During Off-lead heeling, deductions can be made for forging, heeling wide or sideways, lagging, slow or hesitant sits, additional commands, physical help from the handler, inattentiveness during heeling at all paces and turns or an unhappy working attitude of the dog

2. Sit in motion (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to heel and sit = **Fuss/Heel and Sitz/Sit.**

b) Execution of the exercise

From the basic position the handler goes straight ahead with the dog heeling off lead. After 10 to 15 paces, the handler gives the command to sit and the dog must sit quickly

and straight without the handler stopping, altering speed or looking back at the dog. The handler continues another 30 paces, then stops and immediately turns to face the calmly sitting dog. At the judge's signal, the handler returns to the dog and takes the position on the dog's right side.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made for incorrect development, slow sit or a restless and inattentive sit. Five points will be deducted if the dog downs or stands.

3. Down with recall (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each for heeling, down, recall and finish = **Fuss/Heel, Platz/Down, Hier/Come or Here** (The call name of the dog can be used instead of come command) and Fuss/Heel.)

b) Execution of the Exercise

From the basic position the handler goes straight ahead with the dog heeling off lead. After 10-15 normal paces and an additional 10 to 15 running paces, the handler gives the down command. The dog must down quickly without the handler stopping, altering speed or looking back at the dog. The handler continues on for another 30 paces, then stops and immediately turns to face the dog calmly in place. At the judge's signal the handler calls the dog, using a recall command or the dog's name. The dog must come in a straight line to the handler, happily and quickly and must sit straight in front, close to the handler. At the heel command, the dog must quickly go to the basic position, straight beside the handler with its shoulder aligned with the handler's knee.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made for incorrect development, downing slowly, restlessness, slow recall, slowing on the recall to the handler, straddle-legged stance by the handler, incorrect front sit or incorrect finish. If the dog stands or sits after receiving the down command, 5 points will be deducted.

4. Running Stand (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each for heel, stand, come, heel) = **Fuss/Heel, Steh/Stand, Hier/Here or Come, Fuss/Heel**

b) Execution of the Exercise

From a straight basic position, with the dog heeling off lead, the handler runs straight ahead. After 10 to 15 paces, the handler gives the dog the stand command and the dog must immediately stand facing the direction of movement, without the handler altering speed or looking back. After running an additional 30 paces straight ahead, the handler stops and immediately turns to face the dog standing calmly in place. At the judge's signal, the handler recalls the dog with either a recall command or the dog's name. The dog must come in a straight line to the handler, fast and happily, and sit straight in front,

close to the handler. On the heel command, the dog must quickly go to the basic position, straight beside the handler with its shoulder level with the handler's knee.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made for incorrect development, stretching out the command, restlessness, taking steps towards the handler, slow recall, slowing down on the recall to the handler, straddle-legged stance by the handler, incorrect front sit or incorrect finish. If the dog sits or downs after receiving the stand command, 5 points will be deducted.

5. Retrieve on the Flat (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to retrieve, release the dumbbell and finish = **Bring/Fetch, Aus/Out, Fuss/Heel**)

b) Execution of the Exercise

From the basic position, the handler throws a dumbbell (4½ lbs.) about 10 paces. The retrieve command is not given until the dumbbell stops moving. The dog must sit calmly off lead next to the handler until it receives the command to retrieve and then must run quickly, straight to the dumbbell, immediately pick it up and quickly return with it, directly to the handler. The dog must sit straight in front, close to the handler. The dog must hold the dumbbell calmly in its mouth until the handler, after a pause of about 3 seconds, gives the release command and takes the dumbbell. The dumbbell is to be held quietly in the handler's right hand with the arm stretched along the right side of the body. On the heel command, the dog must quickly go to the basic position, straight beside the handler's left side with its shoulder aligned with the handler's knee. The handler is not permitted to change position during the entire exercise.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made for incorrect basic position, going slowly to the dumbbell, incorrect pick up, slow return to the handler, dropping the dumbbell, playing with or mouthing the dumbbell, straddle-legged stance by the handler, incorrect front sit and incorrect finish. Throwing the dumbbell too short as well as handler help without changing position will result in a point deduction.

If the handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, the exercise will be rated unsatisfactory. If the dog does not retrieve the dumbbell, the exercise will be evaluated with 0 points.

6. Retrieve over hurdle (15 points)

a) Commands

One command each to jump, retrieve, release the dumbbell, heel to finish = **Hopp/Hupp or Over, Bring/Fetch, Aus/Out or Give, Fuss/Heel.**

b) Execution of the exercise

The handler and dog assume the basic position at least 5 paces in front of the jump. From the basic position, the handler throws a dumbbell (1½ lbs.) over the 39 inch high jump.

The command to jump may not be given until the dumbbell has stopped moving. The dog must sit calmly off lead next to the handler until it receives the command to jump and retrieve. The command to retrieve must be given while the dog is jumping. Upon command, the dog must jump the hurdle, run quickly and directly to the dumbbell, immediately pick it up and quickly return with the dumbbell, directly back over the hurdle to the handler. The dog must sit straight in front, close to the handler. The dog must hold the dumbbell calmly in its mouth until the handler, after a pause of about 3 seconds, gives the release command and takes the dumbbell. The dumbbell is to be held quietly in the handler's right hand with the arm stretched out along the right side of the body. On the heel command, the dog must quickly go to the basic position, straight beside the handler's left side with its shoulder aligned with the handler's knee. The handler is not permitted to change position during the entire exercise.

c) Evaluation

Deductions may be made for incorrect basic position, slow jump out, incorrect pick up, slow return over the jump, dropping the dumbbell, playing with or mouthing the dumbbell, straddle-legged stance by the handler, incorrect front sit and incorrect finish. For touching the hurdle up to 1 point must be deducted per jump and for stepping on the hurdle up to 2 points must be deducted.

A partial score for the exercise is possible only if at least two out of the three parts of the exercise (jump out -- retrieve – return jump) are completed.

Both jumps perfect, retrieve without fault	=	15 points
Jump out or return jump refused, retrieve without fault	=	10 points
Both jumps perfect, dumbbell not retrieved	=	10 points

If the dumbbell lands substantially to one side or is not readily visible to the dog, the handler may ask the judge for a re-throw or may do so at the judge's suggestion without a point deduction. The dog must remain sitting in place.

Any handler help without changing position is evaluated accordingly. If the handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, the exercise is rated unsatisfactory

7. Retrieve over the scaling wall (15 points)

a) Commands

One command each to climb over, retrieve, release, heel to finish = **Hopp/Hupp or Over, Bring/Fetch, Aus/Out or Give, Fuss/Heel.**

b) Execution of Exercise

The handler and dog assume the basic position at least 5 paces in front of the scaling wall. From the basic position the handler throws a dumbbell (1½ lbs.) over the wall. The dog must sit calmly, off-lead, next to the handler until it receives the command to jump and retrieve. The command to retrieve must be given while the dog is climbing over the wall. Upon command, the dog must climb the wall, run quickly and directly to the dumbbell, immediately pick it up, return at once over the wall and quickly bring the dumbbell directly to the handler. The dog must sit straight in front, close to the handler,

holding the dumbbell calmly in its mouth until the handler, after a pause of about 3 seconds, gives the release command and takes the dumbbell. The dumbbell is to be held quietly in the handler's right hand with the arm stretched out along the right side of the body. On the heel command, the dog must go quickly to the basic position, straight beside the handler's left side with its shoulder aligned with the handler's knee. The handler is not permitted to change position during the entire exercise.

c) Evaluation

Deductions may be made for incorrect basic position, slow climb over, incorrect pick up, slow return back over the wall, dropping the dumbbell, playing with or mouthing the dumbbell, straddle-legged stance by the handler, incorrect front sit or incorrect finish.

A partial score for the exercise is possible only if at least two out of the three parts of the exercise (climb over – retrieve – return climb) are completed.

Both climb over and back and retrieve without faults	=	15 points
Climb over or back refused, retrieve without faults	=	10 points
Climb over and back perfect, dumbbell not retrieved	=	10 points

If the dumbbell lands substantially to one side or is not readily visible to the dog, the handler may ask the judge for a re-throw or may do so at the judge's suggestion without a point deduction. The dog must remain sitting in place.

Any handler help without changing position is evaluated accordingly. If the handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, the exercise is rated unsatisfactory

8. Send out with down (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to heel, go, down, sit = **Fuss/Heel, Voraus/Go, Platz/Down, Sitz/Sit.**

b) Execution of Exercise

From the basic position with the dog off lead, the handler walks straight ahead in the direction indicated by the judge. After 10 to 15 paces the handler gives the dog the command to go. Simultaneously, the handler lifts his arm once and stops. The dog must go out purposefully, at a fast pace and in a straight line, at least 30 paces in the indicated direction. At the judge's signal, the handler gives the command to down. The dog must down immediately. The handler may keep the arm raised until the dog downs. On the judge's signal, the handler goes to the dog and takes up a position on the dog's right side. After about 3 seconds, the handler gives the dog a sit command and the dog must sit quickly and straight into a basic position.

c) Evaluation

The following errors will be evaluated accordingly: incorrect development, the handler follows the dog after giving the go out command, dog goes out too slowly, strong deviation to the side, distance is too short, downs slowly or prematurely, is restless on the down or stands up or sits up prematurely when picked up.

9. Down under distraction (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each for down, *sit* = **Platz/Down, Sitz/Sit**

b) Execution of the Exercise

Prior to the beginning of the obedience routine for another dog, the handler downs the dog from a correct basic position at a location designated by the judge. No lead or article is left with the dog. Without turning around, the handler then walks away a minimum of 30 paces from the dog. The handler remains on the trial field and stands quietly in sight of the dog, facing away from the dog. The dog must remain calmly in the down position without any influence from the handler while the other dog performs exercises 1 through 6. At the judge's signal, the handler returns to the dog and takes the position on the dog's right side. After about 3 seconds, the handler gives the dog the command to sit. The dog must sit quickly and straight into a basic position.

c) Evaluation

Restless behavior by the handler or other hidden handler help or if the dog is restless during the down or stands up or sits up prematurely when the handler returns will be evaluated accordingly. If the dog sits or stands, but remains in the designated area, partial points will be given. If the dog moves from the designated area by more than 10 feet before the other dog has completed exercise 3, zero points will be given for this exercise. If the dog leaves the designated area after exercise 3 is completed, partial points will be received. If the dog walks towards the handler when the handler returns to the dog, up to 3 points may be deducted.

AWD 3, Part C-Protection

Exercise 1:	Search for the helper	10 points
Exercise 2:	Hold and bark	10 points
Exercise 3:	Prevention of an attempted escape of the helper	10 points
Exercise 4:	Defense of an attack out of the guarding phase	20 points

Exercise 5:	Back transport	5 points
Exercise 6:	Attack on the dog out of the back transport	15 points
Exercise 7:	Attack on the dog out of motion [long bite]	10 points
Exercise 8:	Defense of an attack out of the guarding phase	20 points

Total points **100**

General regulations:

Six blinds are to be set up along the length of the trial field, in a staggered fashion, three on each side.

The helper is required to wear a protection suit with a sleeve and soft stick. The sleeve must have a bite bar with a sleeve cover made from natural colored jute. If it is necessary for the helper to watch the dog during the guarding phase, the helper may move, but he is not permitted to make any threatening or defensive movements. The helper must protect his body with the sleeve. It is up to the handler how he chooses to disarm the helper.

It is possible to work all exercises with a single helper. If more than 7 dogs are entered in the trial, two helpers should be used. The same helper(s) should be used to work all dogs within the same trial level.

If a dog is out of control and will not out after a defense exercise, or will out only through physical influence from the handler, or dogs which bite the helper anywhere other than on the bite sleeve must be disqualified. No Courage and Hardness rating is given.

If, during any exercise in Phase C, the dog does not out after the first command, the handler will receive the judge's instruction to give an additional out command. Except for Exercises 4 and 8, (the reattacks), if the dog does not out after receiving one additional command (one permitted plus one additional command), upon the judge's direction, the handler will approach the dog to within 3 paces and give one additional out command. In Exercises 4 and 8, (the reattacks), the handler is not allowed to approach the dog for the third command, but must give this command at the same distance as the first two commands. If the dog does out, Phase C continues with a deduction of no more than 5 points. If the dog fails to out on the third command, Phase C is terminated. While giving the out command, the handler must stand still, without influencing the dog. The out command is permitted one time during all Phase C exercises. See the table below for the scoring for the "out".

1. Search for the helper (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to search, come or here (The "Hier/Here command may be used in conjunction with the dog's name.) = **Voran or Revier/Search, Hier/Here or Come**

b) Execution of the exercise

The helper is located in the last blind, out of sight of the dog. The handler takes a position in the first blind so that 6 side searches of the field are possible. At the judge's signal, Part C begins. With a search command in conjunction with visible signal with the right or left arm (which may be repeated), the dog must quickly leave the handler and purposefully circle the blind indicated, tightly and alertly. As soon as the dog has searched the blind, the handler calls the dog (the dog's name may be used in conjunction with the command) and, while moving up field, sends the dog with another search command into the next blind and proceeds down the field, searching all six blinds. The handler moves at a normal pace down an imaginary centerline of the field. The handler must remain in the center of the field during the blind search. When the dog reaches the blind holding the helper, the handler must stop and stand still and no further commands are permitted.

2. Hold and bark (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to come to heel position = **Hier/Fuss, Come or Here/Heel** [Given as a single command.]

b) Execution of the Exercise

The dog must actively and intently confront the helper, barking continuously. The dog is not permitted to jump on or bite the helper. After approximately 20 seconds, at the judge's signal, the handler approaches the blind and stops about 5 paces away. At the judge's signal the handler calls the dog out of the blind into heel position.

c) Evaluation

Deductions will be made based upon limitations regarding continuous, challenging barking and intense guarding, uninfluenced by the judge or the approach of the handler until the call out command is given. Continuous barking will earn 5 points. If the dog only barks weakly, 2 points are deducted. If the dog does not bark but guards the helper actively, intently and closely, 5 points are deducted. Molesting the helper, for example bumping, jumping on the helper, results in a deduction of up to 2 points. Up to 9 points may be deducted for hard biting. If the dog leaves the helper before the judge signals the handler to leave the center of the field, the dog may be sent to the blind again. If the dog stays with the helper this time, protection shall be continued, though the hold and bark will be rated "insufficient" (6.5 - 0 points). If the dog will not search the blind or leaves the helper again, Phase C is terminated. If the dog returns to the handler as the handler approaches the blind, or the dog returns to the handler prior to receiving the call out command, partial points are given reflecting an "insufficient" rating (6.5 - 0 points).

3. Prevention of an Escape Attempt by the Helper (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to heel, down, out = **Fuss/Heel, Platz/Down, Aus/Out**

b) Execution of the Exercise

At the judge's signal, the handler orders the helper out of the blind. The helper moves at a normal pace to the designated location for the escape. At the judge's signal, with the dog

heeling off lead, the handler goes to the designated down location for the escape. The distance between dog and helper is 5 paces. The handler leaves the dog in the down position, guarding the helper and goes into the blind, maintaining visual contact with the dog, the judge and the helper. At the judge's signal, the helper tries to escape. The dog must immediately and forcibly prevent the escape, by means of an energetic and strong bite. The dog may only bite the protection sleeve. On the judge's signal the helper stands still. When the helper stops moving the dog must release immediately. The handler may independently give an out command within an appropriate time. While giving the out command, the handler must stand still, without influencing the dog. Once the dog has outed, it must remain close to the helper and guard him intently. The handler then moves next to the dog in basic position and takes the helper's stick.

c) Evaluation

The following factors will be evaluated accordingly: rapid, energetic response and pursuit combined with a powerful grip and energetic prevention of the escape with a full bite until given the out command and an intense, tight guarding of the helper. If the dog remains in the down position or has not prevented the escape by biting and holding tightly before the helper has taken about 20 steps, Phase C is terminated.

If the dog is somewhat inattentive or bothers the helper slightly while guarding, the exercise will be marked down by one grade. If the dog is guarding the helper very inattentively or molests the helper, the exercise is marked down by two grades. If the dog does not guard the helper but stays with him, the exercise is marked down by three grades. If the dog leaves the helper or if the handler gives the dog a verbal command to stay with the helper, Phase C is terminated.

4. Defense of the dog during guarding phase [Reattack] (20 points)

a) Commands

One command each to out and come to heel position = **Aus/Out, Fuss/Heel**

b) Execution of the Exercise

After guarding the helper for about 5 seconds, at the judge's signal, the helper attacks the dog. Without any influence from the handler, the dog must defend itself by an energetic, powerful bite. The dog may only bite the helper's protection sleeve. As soon as the dog has bitten, the helper gives the dog two stick hits. Hits may only be applied to the shoulders and the area of the withers. At the judge's command, the helper stops and stands still. After the helper stops, the dog must immediately out. The handler may independently give an out command within an appropriate time period. While giving the out command, the handler must stand still, without influencing the dog. Once the dog has outed, it must remain close to the helper, and guarding him intently. At the judge's signal, at a normal pace, the handler walks directly to the dog and puts the dog into the basic position. The handler does not take the stick from the helper.

c) Evaluation

The following factors will be evaluated accordingly: quick, strong response; full bite until given the out command; intense, tight guarding of the helper.

If the dog is somewhat inattentive or molests the helper slightly while guarding, the exercise will be marked down by one grade. If the dog guards the helper very inattentively or bothers the helper greatly, the exercise is marked down by two grades. If the dog does not guard the helper but stays with him, the exercise is marked down by three grades. If the dog comes toward the handler as he/she approaches, the exercise is rated as insufficient. If the dog leaves the helper before the judge gives the handler the signal to approach or if the handler gives the dog a verbal command to stay with the helper, Phase C is terminated.

5. Back Transport (5 points)

a) Commands

A command to heel = **Fuss/Heel, Transport/Forward**

b) Execution of the Exercise

Exercise 4 (Reattack) is followed by the back transport of the helper over about 30 paces. The judge determines the direction of the back transport. With the dog heeling off lead, the handler will instruct the helper to walk forward and follows behind him about 5 paces. The dog should watch the helper closely. The distance of 5 paces must be maintained through the entire back transport.

c) Evaluation

The following factors will be evaluated accordingly: the dog watching the helper attentively, correct heeling and maintaining the required distance behind the helper.

6. Attack on the dog out of the Back Transport (15 points)

a) Commands

One command each to out and heel = **Aus/Out, Fuss/Heel, Transport/Heel.**

b) Execution of the Exercise

At a signal from the judge and while moving, an attack is performed out of the back transport. Without hesitation and without any influence from the handler, the dog must defend against the attack by a strong, energetic bite. The dog may bite only the helper's sleeve. As soon as the dog has bitten, the handler must immediately stand still. At the judge's signal, the helper stops and stands quietly. As soon as the helper stops, the dog must immediately out. The handler can give an out command within an appropriate period of time.

While giving the out command, the handler must stand still, without influencing the dog. Once the dog has outed, it must remain close to the helper, guarding him intently. At the judge's signal, at a normal pace, the handler walks directly to the dog and puts the dog into the basic position. The handler takes the stick from the helper.

A side transport of the helper to the judge follows over a distance of about 20 paces. A heel command is allowed. The dog must walk on the helper's right side, so that the dog is between the handler and the helper. The dog must watch the helper closely during the transport. The dog may not molest, jump on or bite the helper. The handler, helper and dog stop in front of the judge, the handler presents the soft stick to the judge and reports that Part 1 of Part C is completed.

c) Evaluation

The following factors will be evaluated accordingly: a quick and powerful strike, full bite until given the out command and a close, intense guarding after outing.

If the dog is somewhat inattentive or molests the helper slightly while guarding him, the exercise will be marked down by one grade. If the dog guards the helper very inattentively or molests the helper greatly, the exercise is marked down by two grades. If the dog does not guard the helper but stays with him, the exercise is marked down by three grades. If the dog comes toward the handler as he approaches, the exercise is rated as insufficient. If the dog leaves the helper before the judge gives the handler the signal to approach or if the handler gives the dog a verbal command to stay with the helper, Phase C is terminated.

7. Attack on the Dog out of Motion [Long Bite] (10 points)

a) Commands

One command each to sit, defend/go, out, heel = **Sitz/Sit, Stell oder Voran/Hold or Go, Aus/Out.**

b) Execution of the Exercise

The handler is sent with the dog to a marked spot on the centerline of the field, level with the first blind. The handler may hold the dog by its collar but may not stimulate the dog. At the judge's signal, the helper steps out of the blind, carrying the soft stick, and runs to the centerline of the field. At the level of the center line, the helper turns and runs towards the handler and dog without breaking off running, attacking them head-on, while yelling and making vigorous threatening gestures. As soon as the helper has reached a point about 60 paces from the handler and dog, the judge signals the handler to release the dog and he/she does so with a command "to defend" against the attack. The dog must defend against the attack without hesitation by an energetic, strong bite. The dog may only bite the helper's protection sleeve. The handler may not move from his/her position. On a signal from the judge, the helper stops the attack. After the helper has stopped the attack and is standing still, the dog must immediately out. The handler may independently give an out command within an appropriate period of time.

While giving the out command, the handler must stand still, without influencing the dog. Once the dog has outed, it must remain close to the helper and guard him intently.

c) Evaluation

The following factors will be evaluated accordingly: energetic defense with a powerful strike, a full bite until the out and an intense, tight guarding of the helper.

If the dog is somewhat inattentive or molests the helper slightly while guarding, the exercise will be marked down by one grade. If the dog guards the helper very inattentively or molests the helper greatly, the exercise is marked down by two grades. If the dog does not guard the helper but stays with him, the exercise is marked down by three grades. If the dog comes toward the handler as he approaches, the exercise is rated as insufficient. If the dog leaves the helper before the judge gives the handler the signal to approach or if the handler gives the dog a verbal command to stay with the helper, Phase C is terminated.

8. Defense of an Attack out of the Guarding Phase (20 points)

a) Commands

One command each to out, sit, heel = **Aus/Out, Sitz/Sit, Fuss/Heel, Transport/Forward.**

b) Execution of the Exercise

After guarding the helper for about 5 seconds, at the judge's signal, the helper attacks the dog. Without hesitation and without any influence from the handler the dog must defend itself by an energetic, powerful bite. The dog may only bite the helper's protection sleeve. As soon as the dog has bitten, the helper gives the dog two stick hits. Hits may only be applied to the shoulders and the area of the withers. At the judge's command, the helper stops and stands still. After the helper

stops, the dog must immediately out. The handler may independently give an out command within an appropriate time period. While giving the out command, the handler must stand still, without influencing the dog in any way. Once the dog has outed, it must remain close to the helper, guarding him intently. At the judge's signal, at a normal pace, the handler walks directly to the dog and puts the dog into the basic position. The handler takes the stick from the helper.

A side transport of the helper to the judge follows over a distance of about 20 paces. A heel command is allowed. The dog must walk on the helper's right side, so that the dog is between the handler and the helper. The dog must watch the helper closely during the transport. The dog may not molest, jump on or bite the helper. The handler, helper and dog stop in front of the judge, the handler presents the soft stick to the judge and reports that Part C is completed. At the judge's instruction, before the critique, the dog is put on lead.

c) Evaluation

The following factors will be evaluated accordingly: a quick and powerful strike, full bite until given the out command and a close, intense guarding after outing.

If the dog is somewhat inattentive or molests the helper slightly while guarding him, the exercise will be marked down by one grade. If the dog guards the helper very inattentively or molests the helper greatly, the exercise is marked down by two grades. If the dog does not guard the helper but stays with him, the exercise is marked down by three grades. If the dog comes toward the handler as he approaches, the exercise is rated as insufficient. If the dog leaves the helper before the judge gives the handler the signal to approach or if the handler gives the dog a verbal command to stay with the helper, Phase C is terminated.