



Kennel Union of Southern Africa

## SCHEDULE 5 Q (RDT) REGULATIONS FOR RESCUE DOG TRIALS (RDT)

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### Contents

1. Licensing and Holding of Rescue Dog Trials (RDT)
2. Eligibility of dogs for competing in Rescue Dog Trials (RDT) and Record Cards.
3. Management of International Rescue Dog Trials (RDT)
4. Judging at International Rescue Dog Trials (RDT)
5. Types of alerts permissible in Rescue Dog Trials (RDT).
6. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog Suitability Test - Tracking (RH-F E)
7. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog Suitability Test – Area (RH-FL E)
8. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog Suitability Test – Rubble (RH-T E)
9. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Obedience & Dexterity for Tracking (RH-F E); Area (RH-FL E) & Rubble (RH-T E)
10. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog Suitability Test - Avalanche (RH-L E)
11. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Obedience & Dexterity for Avalanche (RH-L E)
12. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog Suitability Test - Water (RH-W E)
13. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Obedience & Dexterity for Water (RH-W E)
14. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Practice Tracking Test Level A (RH-F A)
15. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Practice Tracking Test Level B (RH-F B)
16. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Area Search Test Level A (RH-FL A)
17. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Area Search Test Level B (RH-FL B)
18. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Rubble Search Test Level A (RH-T A)
19. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Rubble Search Test Level B (RH-T B)
20. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Obedience & Dexterity for Tracking (RH-F); Area Search (RH-FL) & Rubble Search (RH-T)
21. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Avalanche Test Level A (RH-L A)
22. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Avalanche Test Level B (RH-L B)
23. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Obedience & Dexterity for Avalanche Test Level A & B (RH-L A/B)
24. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Water Test Level A (RH-W A)
25. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Water Test Level B (RH-W B)
26. Schedule and Description of exercises Rescue Dog – Obedience & Dexterity for Water Test Level A & B (RH-W A/B)
27. Addendum A

## 1. LICENSING AND HOLDING OF RESCUE DOG TRIALS (RDT)

### 1.1 Licensing and Show Regulations

The regulations relating to licensing and to all other matters to do with shows as set out in Schedule 3 (Championship Shows and Schedule 4 (Non-Championship Shows) of the Constitution of the Kennel Union of Southern Africa (KUSA) shall apply to International Tracking Trials so far as they can be relevant to RDT and so far as they do not conflict with the specific terms of this Schedule 5Q (RDT).

### 1.2 Scope of Licence

The licence may include any one or more of the following grades:

Rescue Dog Suitability Test – Tracking	RH-F E
Rescue Dog Tracking Test A	RH-F A
Rescue Dog Tracking Test B	RH-F B
Rescue Dog Suitability Test – Area	RH-FL E
Rescue Dog Area Search Test A	RH-FL A
Rescue Dog Area Search Test B	RH-FL B
Rescue Dog Suitability Test – Rubble	RH-T E
Rescue Dog Rubble Search Test A	RH-T A
Rescue Dog Rubble Search Test B	RH-T B
Rescue Dog Suitability Test – Avalanche	RH-L E
Rescue Dog Avalanche Test A	RH-L A
Rescue Dog Avalanche Test B	RH-L B
Rescue Dog Suitability Test – Water	RH-W E
Rescue Dog Water Test A	RH-W A
Rescue Dog Water Test B	RH-W B

A club entitled to hold a Championship Show may hold a Championship RDT not more than once in any calendar year under the same licence as a Championship Breed Show or under the same licence as another Championship Event or under a separate licence. Any Provincial RDT Sub Committee may apply for an RDT Show Licence.

### 1.3 Marks, Qualifications and Rating

1.3.1 Qualification in each grade is subject to the dog having scored a minimum aggregate of 70 %.

1.3.2 A dog can qualify for all grades of RDT at either Championship or Non-Championship shows.

1.3.3 The owner of any dog that has been awarded a Qualifying Certificate may use only the most senior qualification achieved in abbreviated form, as an appendage to the dog's registered name. The abbreviations to be used are as follows:

Rescue Dog Suitability Test – Tracking	RH-F E
Rescue Dog Suitability Test – Area	RH-FL E
Rescue Dog Suitability Test – Rubble	RH-T E
Rescue Dog Suitability Test – Avalanche	RH-L E
Rescue Dog Suitability Test – Water	RH-W E

In order to have the qualifications placed on any registration records, a copy of the relevant Qualifying Certificate, or, in the case of Non-Championship Shows, Record Card must be submitted.

1.3.4 The following ratings can be achieved, depending on the marks:

The performances shown are awarded a qualification and score points. The grades and accompanying points must accurately reflect the performance of each exercise.

In case of equal scores at events with ranking order, the deciding factor shall be the number of

points scored in the individual sections in the following order: A. Scent Work B. Obedience and Dexterity. Only whole points may be awarded in the overall assessment. Fractional points may, however, be awarded for individual exercises. If the sum total of a section adds up to a fractional number, this is to be rounded up or down according to the overall impression of the performance in this section.

<b>Score</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Unsatisfactory</b>
5 points	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.0 - 0
7 points	7.0	6.5	6.0	5.5 - 5.0	4.5 - 0
8 points	8.0	7.5	7.0 - 6.5	6.0	5.5 - 0
10 points	10.0	9.5 - 9.0	8.5 - 8.0	7.5 - 7.0	6.5 - 0
15 points	15.0 -14.5	14.0 - 13.5	13.0 - 12.0	11.5 - 10.5	10 - 0
20 points	20.0 -19.5	19.0 - 18.0	17.5 - 16.0	15.5 - 14.0	13.5 - 0
25 points	25.0 - 24.0	23.5 - 22.5	22.0 - 20.0	19.5 - 17.5	17.0 - 0
30 points	30.0 - 29.0	28.5 - 27.0	26.5 - 24.0	23.5 - 21.0	20.5 - 0
35 points	35.0 - 33.5	33.0 - 31.5	31.0 - 28.0	27.5 - 24.5	24.0 - 0
40 points	40.0 - 38.5	38.0 - 36.0	35.5 - 32.0	31.5 - 28.0	27.5 - 0
50 points	50.0 - 48.0	47.5 - 45.0	44.5 - 40.0	39.5 - 35.0	34.5 - 0
60 points	60.0 - 57.5	57.0 - 54.0	53.5 - 48.0	47.5 - 42.0	41.5 - 0
70 points	70.0 - 67.0	66.5 - 63.0	62.5 - 56.0	55.5 - 49.0	48.5 - 0
80 points	80.0 - 76.5	76.0 - 72.0	71.5 - 64.0	63.5 - 56.0	55.5 - 0
90 points	90.0 - 86.0	85.5 - 81.0	80.5 - 72.0	71.5 - 63.0	62.5 - 0
100 points	100 - 95.5	95.0 - 90.0	89.5 - 80.0	79.5 - 70.0	69.5 - 0
120 points	120 - 114.5	114 - 108.0	107.5 - 96.0	95.5 - 84	83.5 - 0
140 points	140 - 133.5	133 - 126.0	125.5 - 112.0	111.5 - 98.0	97.5 - 0
200 points	200 - 190.5	190 - 180.0	179.5 - 160	159.5 - 140	139.5 - 0
300 points	300 - 285.5	285 - 270.0	269.5 - 240	239.5 - 210	209.5 - 0
Percentage	> 95 %	95 - 90 %	89 - 80 %	79 - 70 %	69 - 0 %

- 1.4 The title RDT (SA) Champion shall be awarded to a dog that has achieved qualifications in all five (5) Grades by at least two (2) different judges, one of which must be at a Championship Show with a minimum grading of "Very Good". The qualifying dog shall receive a certificate to this effect from the Kennel Union of Southern Africa.

## **2 ELIGIBILITY OF DOGS FOR COMPETING IN RESCUE DOG TRIALS (RDT) AND RECORD CARDS**

- 2.1 All dogs registered with KUSA on the Breed Register, Breed Appendix Register or in the Dogsport Record or any other KUSA record or a record held by any Canine Organisation recognised by KUSA, are eligible to compete in RDT.
- 2.2 **Eligibility**  
Every dog handler may start in any category with either the Rescue Dog Suitability Test or any other test of their choice at Level A.  
Participation in a Level B test is conditional upon the dog having passed the Level A test in the relevant category.
- 2.2.1 When handlers report to the Trial Manager on arrival at an RDT Non Championship trial, they must satisfy the Trial Manager that they are eligible to compete in the grade for which they are entered, by showing the relevant record card/book satisfactorily completed.
- 2.2.2 When handlers enter a championship trial, they must satisfy the Show Secretary that they are eligible to compete in the grade which they propose to enter, by sending a photocopy of the KUSA Qualifying Certificate or relevant record book, satisfactorily completed, together with the entry form.
- 2.3 **Record Cards**  
When competitors first compete in RDT, they are to be issued by the organising club or issued by the Provincial RDT Sub Committee or where there is no Provincial RDT Sub Committee the card shall be issued by KUSA, with a KUSA RDT Record Card. All further RDT results, qualifying or not, will be duly

<u>Test</u>	<u>Age</u>	
Suitability Test	Fourteen (14) months	
A Test	Eighteen (18) months	
B Test	Twenty (20) months	recorded on this card and countersigned by the officiating J u d g e .

2.4 Age limits for tests:

2.7 Only a dog which appears to be in good health may compete in RDT.

2.8 Bitches in season may compete in RDT subject to the following conditions:

The bitch in season is kept strictly apart from all other dogs on her arrival at the show grounds and until she is to perform the relative test.

The Trial Manager and the Judge must be informed immediately upon arrival by the competitor that the bitch is in season. Bitches in season will be tested after the other dogs.

2.9 Dogs may only enter and compete in one (1) grade at the time. After having qualified three (3) times in a particular grade, the dog must move up to the next higher grade.

2.10 Spayed bitches and castrated dogs may compete in RDT.

### 3. MANAGEMENT OF RESCUE DOG TRIALS

#### 3.1 Trial Manager

When a RDT is held in combination with another event, the Trial Manager shall perform the duties specified in the relevant Schedule. In addition, however, the following shall apply:

The Trial Manager who shall be a Member in good standing of KUSA shall be appointed by the Committee of the Club or the Provincial RDT Sub-Committee holding the Trial. They must organise suitable show grounds which meet with the requirements of the Regulations, together with a sufficient number of competent steward's/track layers. The Trial Manager shall also be responsible for providing suitable tracking articles, of the size stipulated for each Grade and correctly identified to indicate draw number. The Trial Manager must also ensure that the correct articles, together with the tracking patterns, are handed to the respective track layers at the time prescribed. The Trial Manager is also responsible for the orderly running of the trial, and is at the disposal of the Judge(s) during the whole event. The Trial Manager must draw up a detailed time schedule indicating when each track within each Grade must be laid and run. It must be displayed in a prominent position or a copy handed to each Judge and to each competitor, by no later than the draw for running orders.

#### 3.2 Disputes

Any disputed matter requiring a decision during a trial, shall be resolved by the Judge of the Grade.

A dispute at any other stage in the trial shall be dealt with jointly by the Judge(s) and the Trial Manager.

#### 3.3 Complaints

Complaints lodged by competitors shall be dealt with in accordance with KUSA regulations.

#### 3.4 Misbehaviour of dogs at a Trial

Serious uncontrollable behaviour of a dog at an RDT event will be penalised in accordance with KUSA regulations. Any such action taken shall be reported to KUSA within seven (7) days of the Trial.

#### 3.5 Number of dogs to be judged

3.5.1 When RDT is offered in combination with any other event, the organising club may make provision for separate Judges for RDT.

3.5.2 No Judge shall judge more than thirty-six (36) dogs in each grade on one (1) day.

Where a Judge must judge more than one (1) grade, the total time spent judging may not exceed seven (7) hours on any one (1) day and the exact composition of these seven (7) hours must be indicated on the time schedule.

#### 3.6 General Attitude and conduct of handlers

3.6.1 Either the owner or a deputy may handle the dog but it must be one or the other. Once a dog has commenced work, an owner may not interfere with the dog if a deputy is handling it.

3.6.2 Each handler must report to the Judge (reporting on) at the starting time indicated on the time schedule. The handler must inform the Judge of the dog's name, the handler's name, whether the dog will indicate or retrieve the articles and whether the dog will track free or on leash. If appropriate, the tracking line must already be attached to the dog so that the team may start with no further delay. When the track has been completed or after a team is stopped by the Judge, the handler must also report to the Judge (reporting off), and hand in the articles found.

There are no marks allocated to reporting on and off.

3.6.3 A tracking lead, if it is used, must be secured to the tracking harness or to a collar or check chain in a dead link position. The line may be placed over the dog's back or between its forelegs. In no case may the check chain and harness be attached to each other and no additional straps or collars will be allowed.

3.6.4 All handlers should handle their dogs in a sporting manner during the conduct of the trial. Handlers, who deliberately treat their dogs in an unsporting manner, for example by abusing or punishing their dogs, can be excluded from the rest of the trial. Such a decision depends on the Judge's

discretion and may not be disputed. No appeal will be entertained.

- 3.6.5 Food may not be carried nor offered to the dog, nor may any other inducement be carried or offered to the dog, between reporting on and reporting off.

3.7 **Temperament check:**

The judge is to observe the temperament of the dog at the start of and throughout the whole test. The judge is obliged to disqualify any animal showing obvious temperament inadequacies and to note this down in the record card.

- 3.7.1 The check includes:

3.7.1.1 Confidence and composure of the dog around strangers.

3.7.1.2 Confidence and composure during unexpected disturbances.

3.7.1.3 Resilience during difficult situations such as extended work periods, many dogs working simultaneously, extremes in temperature and weather, presence of dust and smoke, or strong, unpleasant odours etc.

3.7.1.4 Additional temperament inadequacies such as gun shyness, nervousness and its associated aggressiveness, aggressive disposition, fearfulness etc.

3.8 **Permitted aids:**

- 3.8.1 The following aids are permitted as a means of tactical support for search work specifically during the scent work:

3.8.1.1 Whistle: Before the activity begins the judge must be notified about the use of audible whistle sounds.

3.8.1.2 Identifying harness and/or chain collar.

3.8.1.3 Lights and/or bells are allowed.

3.8.1.4 Water and/or sponge

3.9 **Conditions**

The Trial Manager and the Judge(s) must ensure that all dogs competing in a grade compete under the same conditions as far as this is practical.

3.10 **Weather**

It shall be at the sole discretion of the Judge(s) whether or not competition in any grade should be interrupted on account of the weather. Cancellation of a Trial or any part of it shall be at the discretion of the Trial Manager in consultation with the Judge(s).

3.11 **Starting time**

All competitors shall be informed of the starting time of the Trial, and competitors and dogs in all Grades shall be present at the site of a Trial at least thirty (30) minutes before that time. Any competitor who is not present thirty (30) minutes before the informed starting time, may be considered by the Judge as withdrawn.

3.12 **Order of Competition**

The order of competition (running order) shall be determined by a draw among the competitors in each Grade. Any competitor who is not present at this draw may, at the discretion of the Judge, not be permitted to compete.

3.13 **Tracklayers**

No track shall be laid by a tracklayer who is a member of the same household as the owner or the handler of the dog. The age of the track is to be calculated from the time the tracklayer commences the laying of the track.

In all grades when a track is being laid dogs and handlers must be placed out of sight of the tracklayer.

3.13 **Competition by officials at trials**

A Judge at a trial may not enter or handle a dog in the same Discipline (Breed, Obedience, Working Trials, IGP, Dog Jumping ,Agility, Carting, TT) as that in which he is officiating. A Judge at a show may not handle a dog in any discipline on the day that they are officiating.

A KUSA representative may not enter, exhibit or handle a dog registered in their name at any KUSA Licensed event held at the same venue on the day that they are officiating, nor in the same discipline held under the same licence on any day.

3.14 **Catalogue numbers**

Handlers must display catalogue or entry numbers prominently when competing.

**4. JUDGING AT RESCUE DOG TRIALS (RDT)**

4.1 **Judges**

Judges whose names appear on the KUSA Judges' List for the following disciplines may judge at Rescue Dog Trials:

Judges qualified under item 4.1.1

**4.1.1 Qualification and Training for Judges**

- 4.1.1.1 For the purpose of this regulation the term "Learner Judge" means a person not yet qualified to judge at a particular trial and who accompanies the appointed licensed Judge (RDT) at a trial and independently, and without consultation with the appointed Judge or any other person, marks the competitors in the Trial as if he were the appointed Judge. A Learner Judge's marks will have no bearing on the results of, or the awards made at a Trial and are not to be made known to the competitors. The Learner Judge's marking is solely to enable him to prepare a report as described in these Regulations.
- 4.1.1.2 Before a person can act as a Learner Judge (RDT) he must:
- 4.1.1.3 Have qualified one (1) dog to at least test B in the discipline to be judged.
- 4.1.1.4 Be proposed by letter from a KUSA affiliated RDT Training Club which hosts KUSA licensed RDT trials and be accepted by the Provincial Council RDT Sub-Committee in which area he resides. Where there is no such Provincial Council RDT Sub-Committee, the proposal is to be made directly to the National RDT Sub-Committee. Where there is no such National RDT Sub-Committee, the proposal is to be made directly to the Judges Education Council.
- 4.1.1.5 Make an application in writing to the Provincial Council RDT Sub-Committee in which area he normally resides. Where there is no such Provincial Council RDT Sub-Committee, the proposal is to be made directly to the National RDT Sub-Committee. Where there is no such National RDT Sub-Committee, the proposal is to be made directly to the Judges Education Council.
- 4.1.1.6 Pass a written examination with a pass mark of 80%, consisting of:
- A. fifteen (15) questions from Schedule 3
  - B. Forty (40) questions from Schedule 5Q relevant to the discipline to be judged
  - C. Ten (10) questions on Anatomy, Conformation and motion (dynamics) of dogs.
- For standardisation, this examination is to be set by the National RDT Sub-Committee. The examination is to be marked by the National RDT Sub-committee. If no Sub-Committee exists, the Judges Education Council shall oversee this. In all cases the exam shall be set and marked by a KUSA-licensed Judge (RDT) in conjunction with the Judges Education Council.
- 4.1.1.7 VOID
- 4.1.1.8 The Provincial Council RDT Sub-committee, or where there is no such committee, the National Council RDT Sub-committee, or where there is no such committee, the Judges Education Council, will then allocate the Learner Judge to a Licensed Judge (RDT). No more than two (2) people may be Learner Judges at any single trial.
- 4.1.1.9 The learner judge has to submit a written report and his mark sheets. The report has to justify the marks allocated on the mark sheet, describing at least eight (8) dogs in any event, a minimum of four (4) dogs and at least two (2) trials must be reported on before a candidate can be qualified. Within thirty (30) days of the Trial, the Learner Judge must submit his report to the officiating Licensed Judge.
- 4.1.1.10 The officiating KUSA Licensed Judge shall, within 30 days of receiving the report, submit the report and mark sheets to the Provincial RDT Sub-Committee, together with the Licensed Judge's comments on the Learner Judges performance. The reports, mark sheets, officiating KUSA Licensed Judge's comments, together with the Provincial RDT Sub-Committee letter of disapproval will be forwarded to the National RDT Sub-Committee, or where there is no such Sub-Committee, the Judges Education Council, and recorded before being forwarded to the KUSA Judges Department for ratification.
- 4.1.1.11 If deemed necessary by the licensed officiating Judge the Learner Judge may be asked to present themselves to an Examining Committee composed of two (2) Licensed Judges (RDT) and the Chairman of a Provincial RDT Sub-Committee, who will then discuss with them the doubtful points in the report. The results of this meeting will decide whether the report is passed or failed.
- 4.1.1.12 The above system will apply to all reports on RDT.
- 4.1.1.13 VOID
- 4.1.1.14 No person may judge a Grade at a Championship Show or Non-Championship Show until they have been a Learner Judge twice for that Grade and had their reports approved by the Judges Education Council.
- 4.1.1.15 Any report may be referred by the Provincial Councils to EXCO for a decision as to approval or rejection.
- 4.1.1.16 All reports become effective when passed by EXCO.
- 4.1.1.17 VOID
- 4.1.1.18 When a Learner Judge's report is approved; his Workbook must be endorsed accordingly by the Chairman of his Provincial RDT Sub-Committee. Where there is no such Provincial Council RDT Sub-Committee, the endorsement is to be made by the Chairman of the National Council RDT Sub-Committee. Where there is no such National RDT Sub-committee, the endorsement is to be made by the Judges Education Council. When the requirements as

set out in 4.1.2.1 are met, the Judge will send the endorsed Work book to the KUSA Judges Department for the issue of his RDT Judge's Licence. No Judge shall accept an appointment to judge any Trial for which his Work book has not been endorsed.

- 4.1.1.19 All Judges, if permanently domiciled in the KUSA area of jurisdiction, to be members of the Kennel Union in good standing, both at the time of accepting an invitation and undertaking an appointment.
- 4.2 No mandatory intervals are required between judging appointments.
- 4.3 For the purpose of uniformity, the method of judging must remain within the spirit of these regulations. The Judge must adhere to the specific directives for evaluation which are given in the Description of Exercises. Where marks are specifically allocated to articles, legs and corners, no marks in excess for that portion of the track may be deducted. E.g. if a leg is worth 20 marks then no more than 20 marks can be deducted for that portion of the track.
- 4.4 Appointment of Judges normally resident outside the area of jurisdiction of the Kennel Union of Southern Africa will be considered by EXCO in the light of the Judge's qualifications recognised by the appropriate canine authority in the Judge's country of permanent residence and in terms of Article 25.4 of the Constitution.
- 4.5 No Judge shall require any dog or handler to do anything, nor penalise a dog or handler for failing to do anything which is not required by these Regulations or by this Schedule.
- 4.6 As each dog completes each test, its score must be entered by the Judge on the Judge's score sheet, and that score must be made known to the handler. Scores may not subsequently be changed except to correct arithmetical errors. The scores awarded and commented on by the Judge should also be made known to the spectators as soon as is practically possible.
- 4.7 **Competitors' knowledge of Regulations**  
All handlers are expected to have thorough knowledge of the Regulations for the Grade in which they are competing.

## 5. TYPES OF ALERTS PERMISSIBLE IN RESCUE DOG TRIALS

- 5.1 **Barking:**  
Whilst barking the dog clearly homes in on the victim or the location of their scent and barks continuously and in direction until the handler appears and the alert is over.  
The dog must not touch the victim. When hiding places are enclosed but accessible to the dog, it should indicate the precise location of the scent source through direction giving behaviour
- 5.2 **Bringsel:**  
A special collar, on which a "bringsel" is fixed, is fitted on the dog if it is doing bringsel work. The collar has to have a releasing mechanism which protects the dog from injuries. When it has found the person the dog takes the bringsel to the handler. There is no need for it to sit during the handover of the bringsel. Once the bringsel has been removed, and at the order of the handler, the dog takes the handler directly and independently to the victim. Whilst doing so, the handler must be in constant contact with their dog. The dog may be taken on a leash with any length for this purpose.
- 5.3 **Recall:**  
During recall the dog takes the quickest route back and forth between handler and victim, thereby leading the handler to the victim or the place of alert. In addition, the dog must clearly show the handler the sort of behaviour that can clearly be interpreted as alert behaviour. The dog handler notifies the judge of this type of behaviour before the scent work begins.
- 5.4 **Pawing:**  
At the avalanche work also pawing at the place of alert is a correct type of alerting. It has to be carried out clearly and with the target to ingress. Pawing can also be shown in combination with barking.

## 6. SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG SUITABILITY TEST – TRACKING (RH-F E)

- 6.1 **Rescue Dog Suitability Test - Tracking (RH-F E)**
- 6.1.1 **Scoring**  
Sent work = 100 marks  
Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks  
Total: 200 marks
- 6.1.2 **Permissible Commands:**  
"Track", "soek" or equivalent. If the command is repeated, it must be the same command as at the start.
- 6.1.3 **Leash**  
Dogs to track on a 10 metre long leash, or free at the handler's discretion; both cases are marked equally.
- 6.2 **Tracking for RH-F E**
- 6.2.1 **Scoring**

Alerting exercise = 20 marks  
Adherence to track = 50 marks  
Three (3) articles = 30 marks  
Total = 100 marks

## 6.2.2 **General procedure, laying and running the track**

### 6.2.2.1 **Own track:**

280 metres, age: 20 minutes. 2 right angles.

The handler walks the entire track at a normal pace; whilst laying the track they must not scrape the surface or stop.

### 6.2.2.2 **Starting point:** signposted (left).

After waiting a short time, the handler walks at a normal pace in the direction indicated.

### 6.2.2.3 **Articles:** 3 well-worn objects of daily use belonging to the handler, maximum shoe size, not markedly different in colour from the terrain.

The articles must be placed on, not next to, the track.

The first object is laid on the first leg, the second on the second leg and the third at the end of the track.

Time limit: maximum 15 minutes.

The search time begins when the dog starts its search.

## 6.2.3 **Performance exercises:**

### 6.2.3.1 **Alert exercise**

The alert exercise is to be held outside the area that is to be used subsequently for the search. The victim must make his way to the place of alert without the dog being able to observe this. On the instructions of the judge the handler makes the dog search-ready and sends it, with a single voice command and hand signal, to the victim, who can be seen sitting or lying 30 metres away. The dog must alert clearly and with no help from the handler. Permitted types of alert to the victim are barking, bringsel or recall. The handler confirms the alert. Depending on the type of alert, the handler goes to the victim or is taken to him by the dog. The handler lets the dog off the leash approx. 3 metres from the indicated victim. The dog must remain calm whilst the handler approaches the victim directly. On the instructions of the judge the handler is to collect his dog and report to the judge to sign out.

### 6.2.3.2 **Search work**

The test participant must wait with their dog search-ready until called. The search-ready dog may be led off leash or by a 10 metre leash on a chain collar or harness. There must be no use of force prior to the tracking task, during the preparation time and throughout the entire tracking task.

The handler reports to the judge with their dog on the leash. Permitted types of alerts on finding the articles are picking up or indicating, or both alternately. When picking up, the dog can stand still, sit down or come to the handler. When indicating, the dog can lie, sit or stand.

If necessary, the handler takes his dog off the leash and instructs it to commence the search. The handler follows their dog and must also stay at a distance of 10 metres during an off-leash search. As soon as the dog has found the article, it must immediately pick it up or forcefully indicate without any influence from the handler. If the dog has indicated the object, the handler makes their way to their dog. The handler lifts up the object to show that the dog has found it. The handler then continues the tracking task with their dog.

The Tracking Search, Suitability Test, section is completed when the found articles are shown, the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

## 6.3 **Evaluation:**

### 6.3.1 **Alert Exercise:**

The judge assesses the independent alert of the victim by the dog. Any harassment of the victim by the dog is duly penalised.

Any injury to a victim by the dog leads to disqualification.

If the alert behaviour of the dog is triggered by the dog handler and/or the victim, this exercise is to be awarded 0 points.

### 6.3.2 **Search work:**

The judge assesses picking up and following the track and indicating the found articles.

The dog should display positive behaviour during the search and be confident when indicating the objects. Slight deviation from the track is not a fault, as long as the dog is able to continue to follow it independently.



Every article that is not found scores 0 points. Any article that is not indicated independently by the dog is marked as not found.

The task is cut short by the judge if the handler is more than 10 metres away from the track. The judge may allow a greater distance on difficult terrain. The work will definitely be cut short if the judge is under the impression that the dog is no longer able to pick up the trail by itself.

## **7. SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG SUITABILITY TEST – AREA (RH-FL E)**

### **7.1 Rescue Dog Suitability Test - Area (RH-FL E)**

#### **7.1.1 Scoring**

Sent work = 100 marks

Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks

Total: 200 marks

#### **7.1.2 Permissible Commands:**

“Track”, “soek” or equivalent. If the command is repeated, it must be the same command as at the start. Hand signals are also allowed

### **7.2. Scent work for RH-FL E**

#### **7.2.1 Scoring**

Execution to task = 30 marks

Victim Alert = 70 marks

Total = 100 marks

#### **7.2.2 General procedure, laying and running the track**

Search area: 5000 m<sup>2</sup>, open and covered terrain.

Victims: 1 victim.

Visual and physical contact must be possible for the dog. The hiding place of the victims may be changed after every dog. Hiding places can be used more than once.

After being given a description of their role, the victim takes up his position as instructed by the judge before the task begins. The handler and dog should not see the victim's placement. The victim is there to assist the judge; they must lie or sit and remain quiet, without giving the handler and / or the dog any help whatsoever.

Time limit: maximum 10 minutes.

The search time begins when the dog starts its search.

### **7.3 Performance exercises:**

The test participant must wait with his dog search-ready out of sight of the search area until called. The search-ready dog may wear an identifying harness and / or a chain collar. The judge will give a verbal description of the search area, which is visually demarcated or has clearly identifiable boundaries. The handler may choose their own route through the area.

Before beginning the search, the dog handler notifies the judge of the type of alert their dog will give. Permitted types of alert are barking, bringsel and recall.

The judge instructs the victim to move to the allocated hiding place.

The search task begins at the command of the judge.

The handler instructs the dog to search at what appears to be an appropriate point. Once it is clear that the dog has been released, the judge gives the handler permission to leave the starting point. The dog is to comb the site at the command of its handler.

While alerting, the dog may receive absolutely no support from the dog handler and / or the victim. The dog handler must report the alert to the judge and may not go to his dog until instructed to do so by the judge. The dog must alert clearly and forcefully when the victim is found, until its handler reaches the dog. The alert must be carried out within a maximum 2 metre radius of the victim.

The Area Search, Aptitude Test, section is completed when the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

### **7.4 Evaluation:**

Shortcomings in the dog's directability, intensity of search, agility and independence, and any

harassment of a victim by the dog are duly penalised. An alert which is not confirmed by the dog handler is a fault, but is not to be marked as a false alert.

If the alert behaviour of the dog is triggered by the dog's handler and / or the victim, this victim alert will be awarded 0 points.

The first false alert will be marked as minus 20 points.

A second false alert will lead to the scent work being abandoned.

The test cannot be passed if a victim is not found.

Any injury to a victim by the dog leads to disqualification.

## **8. SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG SUITABILITY TEST – RUBBLE (RH-T E)**

### **8.1 Rescue Dog Suitability Test - Area (RH-T E)**

#### **8.1.1 Scoring**

Sent work = 100 marks

Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks

Total: 200 marks

#### **8.1.2 Permissible Commands:**

"Track", "soek" or equivalent. If the command is repeated, it must be the same command as at the start. Hand signals are also allowed.

### **8.2 Scent work for RH-FL E**

#### **8.2.1 Scoring**

Execution to task = 30 marks

Victim Alert = 70 marks

Total = 100 marks

#### **8.2.2 General procedure, laying and running the track**

Search area: destroyed or partially destroyed building, may consist of different building materials, at least 400 – 600 m<sup>2</sup>, on one level.

The dog handler and judge must be able to see into the search area.

Victims: 1 victim, concealed.

The dog may have visual and / or physical contact. Hiding places may be used more than once, but there is to be no danger of false alerts when changing hiding places. Hiding places used must remain unconcealed when unoccupied.

The victim must be in position 10 minutes before the dog begins to search. There must be due compliance with safety regulations. The victim is there to assist the judge and must remain quiet, without giving the handler and / or the dog any help whatsoever.

Time limit: maximum 15 minutes.

The search time begins when the dog starts its search.

### **8.3 Performance exercises:**

The test participant must wait with their dog out of sight of the search area until called. The handler is given a drawing of the site. The search area is visually demarcated or has clearly identifiable boundaries.

Before beginning the search, the dog handler notifies the judge of the type of alert their dog will give. Permitted types of alert are barking, bringsel and recall.

The search-ready dog is to begin the search without an identifying harness or collar at a point the dog handler deems correct. A collar may only be used for the attachment of a bringsel and must be fitted with a release mechanism as a protection against injury. The dog is to search the site at the command of its handler. The handler may follow their dog into the ruins as soon as ordered to do so by the judge.

While alerting, the dog may receive absolutely no support from the dog handler and / or the victim. The dog handler must report the alert to the judge and may not go to their dog until instructed to do so by the judge. The dog must alert clearly, forcefully and in the right direction to show the location of the scent / the place of alert until his handler reaches him. The handler must clearly identify the place where the dog has picked up the scent.

The Rubble Search, Aptitude Test, section is completed when the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

#### 8.4 **Evaluation:**

Shortcomings in the dog handler's tactics or in the dog's directability, intensity of search, agility and independence are duly penalised. An alert which is not confirmed by the dog handler is a fault, but is not to be marked as a false alert.

If the alert behaviour of the dog is triggered by the dog handler and / or the victim, this victim alert will be awarded 0 points.

The first false alert will be marked as minus 20 points.

A second false alert will lead to the scent work being abandoned. The test cannot be passed if the victim is not found.

### 9. **SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG - OBEDIENCE AND DEXTERITY FOR TRACKING (RH-F E); AREA (RH-FL E) AND RUBBLE (RH-T E)**

#### 9.1 **Scoring**

<u>#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Marks</u>
Exercise 1	Heeling (on lead)	10
Exercise 2	Walking through a group of people	10
Exercise 3	Off leash heeling	10
Exercise 4	Tunnel	10
Exercise 5	Traversing of unpleasant surfaces	10
Exercise 6	Carrying and handing over the dog	10
Exercise 7	Lying down while distracted	10
Exercise 8	Traversing an elevated rigid wooden board	15
Exercise 9	Traversing three (3) different obstacles	15
	Total	<u>100</u>

#### 9.2 **General procedure:**

The start and execution of the exercises are to be announced by the judge or a person they appoint. The dog should carry out the exercise willingly and quickly.

In the start position, the dog must sit close to the handler on their left side, oriented directly forward, and its shoulder may not be further forward than the handler's knee.

Two gunshots have to be fired during the off-leash heeling. The dog must be indifferent to the gunshots. Should the dog show any gun-shyness, it will be disqualified from the test. If the dog becomes agitated during the shooting, this will be considered acceptable as long as it remains under the control of its Handler. Only a dog that reacts indifferently to gunshots can be awarded full points.

The dog must be on the leash when signing in and out, as well during exercise 1 and 2.

The 'gun' used must be a suitable starter's pistol, electronic starter's pistol, cap gun, blank pistol or suitable gunshot simulator app. Under no circumstances may live ammunition be used. Effective ear protection must be worn by the person firing the gun, e.g. earmuffs, headphones or earplugs (inserts).

#### 9.3 **Performance exercises:**

##### 9.3.1 **Exercise 1: Heeling (on lead)**

###### 9.3.1.1 **Exercise requirements:**

The attached diagram for heeling and off leash heeling of the suitability test must be followed. As a sole exception, depending on local conditions, the judge may change the direction of the angles, which must be the same for all test examinees.

###### 9.3.1.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Either a short voice command or a hand signal for heel, which may be given at the start and again when changing pace.

###### 9.3.1.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position, the dog must be attentive to the handler's voice command heel and obey willingly and directly, and heel going to the left side of the dog handler and remaining oriented directly forward, with its shoulder no further forward than the handler's knee. When the handler stops, the dog must sit quickly, without assistance and remain oriented forward.

At the beginning of the exercise the handler and dog is to take 50 steps at normal pace straight down the middle line without stopping; upon turning around and an additional 10-15 steps at normal pace, the handler and dog must demonstrate both the fast pace and the slow pace for at least ten

steps each. Change of pace from fast to a slow pace must be achieved abruptly with no steps being taken in between.

The handler and dog then goes a few steps at normal pace and demonstrates the first corner on a track of 20-25 steps without a change of pace, the second corner on a track of 25-30 steps, turns around, a further 10-15 steps at normal pace and a start position. A further 10-15 steps at normal pace are followed by a corner and 20-25 steps at normal pace back to the middle line and another start position.

#### 9.3.1.4 **Evaluation:**

Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands/ hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.

### 9.3.2 **Exercise 2: Walking through a group of people**

#### 9.3.2.1 **Exercise requirements:**

The group must consist of at least four people incl. the 2nd dog handler, and must have two people each with a dog on the leash (dog and bitch). The group moves in a circle in a clockwise direction.

#### 9.3.2.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Either a short voice command or a hand signal for heel may be given again at every start.

#### 9.3.2.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position the handler will move, with the dog on leash, at normal pace counterclockwise from the outside of the group of people. The handler and dog must move close by the group of people, so as to test how the dog reacts to 'crowds'. The handler and dog must stop once during the exercise and then continue. At least one person must pass the handler and dog during the exercise.

The handler and dog, at normal pace, will perform various turns and a figure eight through the group of people. The handler and dog will come to a halt in the middle of the group and the dog must sit automatically. Once completed the handler and dog will leave the group at normal pace and come to a halt outside the group.

#### 9.3.2.4 **Evaluation:**

Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands / hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.

### 9.3.3 **Exercise 3: Off leash heeling**

#### 9.3.3.1 **Exercise requirements:**

The attached diagram for heeling and off leash heeling of the suitability test must be followed. As a sole exception, depending on local conditions, the judge may change the direction of the angles, which must be the same for all test examinees.

#### 9.3.3.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Either a short voice command or a hand signal for heel, which may be given at the start and again when changing pace.

#### 9.3.3.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position, the dog must be attentive to the handler's voice command heel and obey willingly and directly, and heel going to the left side of the dog handler and remaining oriented directly forward, with its shoulder no further forward than the handler's knee. When the handler stops, the dog must sit quickly, without assistance and remain oriented forward.

At the beginning of the exercise the handler and dog is to take 50 steps at normal pace straight down the middle line without stopping; upon turning around and an additional 10-15 steps at normal pace, the handler and dog must demonstrate both the running pace and the slow pace for at least 10 steps each. Change of pace from running to a slow pace must be achieved abruptly with no steps being taken in between.

The handler and dog then goes a few steps at normal pace and demonstrates the first corner on a track of 20-25 steps without a change of pace, the second corner on a track of 25-3 steps, turns around, a further 10-15 steps at normal pace and a start position. A further 10-15 steps at normal pace are followed by a corner and 20-25 steps at normal pace back to the middle line and another start position.

#### 9.3.3.4 **Evaluation:**

Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands / hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.

### 9.3.4 **Exercise 4: Tunnel**

#### 9.3.4.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Obstacle:

- Fixed access, height 0.50 m, length 3 m;
- Adjoining crawl space: Soft material, length 3 m.

#### 9.3.4.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command for "Crawl", "Stay", "Start position".

#### 9.3.4.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The dog handler takes up the start position at an appropriate distance from the obstacle with their dog off the leash. At the voice command for "Crawl" and / or a hand signal the dog must go through the apparatus. Once the dog has left the apparatus it must comply with the voice command for "Stay". At the judge's command, the dog handler goes to his dog and orders it into the start position with the voice command for "Start position" or a hand signal.

#### 9.3.4.4 **Evaluation:**

Hesitation in entering and passing through the tunnel are duly penalised.

If the dog does not leave the tunnel the exercise is marked as unsatisfactory.

### 9.3.5 **Exercise 5: Traversing of unpleasant surface**

#### 9.3.5.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Obstacle: an area of tin sheeting or steel building lattice of approx. 3 x 3 meters covered with stones, construction materials, rubble, or similar materials.

#### 9.3.5.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command for "Heel".

#### 9.3.5.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The start position is to be assumed in front of the obstacle. At the command "Heel", the handler walks from one end of the obstacle field and back with his dog willingly following in the heel position. On the return stretch, one full stop must be demonstrated. After leaving the obstacle field, the start position is to be assumed.

#### 9.3.5.4 **Evaluation:**

Unconfident behaviour by the dog, hesitation and avoidance of materials will be duly penalised. If the dog avoids unpleasant material; the exercise will be awarded zero (0) points.

### 9.3.6 **Exercise 6: Carrying and handling over the dog**

#### 9.3.6.1 **Exercise requirements:**

- Start position: The dog may be picked up from the ground or a higher level (e.g. a spotting table).
- A carrying assistant.

#### 9.3.6.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted

#### 9.3.6.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position, the dog handler may give a voice command or hand signal to adopt a start position that makes it easier to lift the dog. Distance control between handler and dog is not incorrect.

The handler carries his dog in a straight line for 10 m and hands it to a second person. The second person carries the dog another 10 m and sets it on the ground. The handler walks next to the carrying assistant. He may speak to his dog, but must not touch it. The carrying assistant then places the dog on the ground and the handler puts their dog in the start position.

The dog may show no aggression towards the handler or the assistant. Whilst being carried the dog must be able to move its tail freely.

#### 9.3.6.4 **Evaluation:**

If the dog is uncooperative, agitated whilst being carried, growls or moves away when set down, this will be duly penalised.

If the dog jumps down, the exercise is marked as unsatisfactory.

Excessive shyness or aggression towards the handler or assistant will lead to disqualification.

### 9.3.7 **Exercise 7: Laying down while distracted**

#### 9.3.7.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Two marked places for dog and bitch.

#### 9.3.7.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command or a hand signal for "Down";  
Either a voice command or a hand signal for "Sit up".

#### 9.3.7.3 Execution of exercise:

Before the second dog begins work the handler assumes the start position with his dog off leash at a place specified by the judge. At the judge's command, the handler orders their dog to "Lay down" with a voice command or a hand signal, leaving no objects near it. The handler now goes to a second place at least 30 paces away, as specified by the judge, and stands still facing the dog. The dog must lay quietly without any intervention by the handler, whilst the first dog demonstrates exercises 1 to 6.

Whilst the other dog does exercise one (1) the dog handler goes alone to the group of people and then returns to his original place.

At the judge's command the handler is to go to his dog and stand to the right of it. At the further command of the judge, the handler gives the voice command for "Sit up" or a hand signal. The dog must quickly sit up straight.

#### 9.3.7.4 Evaluation:

Marks are duly deducted if the dog lays in an agitated manner, stands / sits up too soon or comes to meet the handler when being collected, and for agitated behaviour by the handler or other covert assistance.

The exercise will be assessed as unsatisfactory if the dog stands or sits instead of laying down but stays in its place. If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place once the dog on show has completed the fourth exercise, a part-assessment is carried out.

If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place before the fourth exercise has been completed, the exercise will be awarded 0 points.

### 9.3.8 Exercise 8: Traversing an elevated rigid wooden board

#### 9.3.8.1 Exerciserequirements:

Obstacle:

- Wooden plank: Length approx. 4 m, width approx. 0.30 m, height approx. 0.04 m.
- Mount and dismount.
- Two (2) bases of the same size: Height approx. 0.40 m, fixed.
- Plank fixed in place.

#### 9.3.8.2 Permissible Commands:

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Cross";

A voice command and / or a hand signal for start position.

#### 9.3.8.3 Execution of exercise:

The handler takes up the start position at an appropriate distance from the obstacle with their dog off the leash. At the voice signal for "Cross" and / or a hand signal, the dog must mount, cross and dismount the wooden bridge quietly and confidently. The handler walks alongside his dog at a normal pace. The handler stops a few paces behind the apparatus and uses a voice command and / or hand signal to put their dog in the start position.

The dog must traverse the full length of the plank without any signs of fear or inclination to jump.

#### 9.3.8.4 Evaluation:

Hesitant or unsure footing is duly penalised.

If the dog jumps down, the exercise is marked as unsatisfactory.

### 9.3.9 Exercise 9: Traversing of three (3) different obstacles

#### 9.3.9.1 Exerciserequirements:

Obstacles:

- One obstacle, height approx. 0.40 m.
- One obstacle, height approx. 0.60 m.
- One obstacle, height approx. 0.80 m.
- The obstacles are to be set up approx. 10 m apart.

#### 9.3.9.2 Permissible Commands:

A voice command and / or hand signal for "Heel".

A voice command and / or hand signal for "Jump".

A voice command and / or a hand signal for start position.

#### 9.3.9.3 Execution of exercise:

The handler takes up the start position at an appropriate distance from the obstacle with their dog off the leash. The voice command for "Heel" and / or a hand signal is used to direct the dog at a chosen pace to the first of the sequence of obstacles. At the voice command for "Jump" and / or a hand signal, the dog must clear the obstacle, either in one jump or by first landing on it. The handler walks alongside, summons his dog behind the obstacle with the voice command for "Heel" and / or a hand signal, and directs his dog straight to the next

obstacle.

The handler and dog proceed in the same way for obstacles 2 and 3. The handler uses a voice command and / or hand signal to bring their dog into the start position behind the last obstacle.

#### 9.3.9.4 **Evaluation:**

Change of pace does not form part of the assessment.

Should the dog fail to clear an obstacle, 5 points are deducted.

This test section is completed when the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

### 10. **SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG SUITABILITY TEST – AVALANCHE (RH-L E)**

#### 10.1 **Rescue Dog Suitability Test - Area (RH-L E)**

##### 10.1.1 **Scoring**

Scent work = 100 marks

Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks

Total: 200 marks

##### 10.1.2 **Permissible Commands:**

“Track”, “soek” or equivalent. If the command is repeated, it must be the same command as at the start. Hand signals are also allowed.

#### 10.2 **Scent work for RH-L E**

##### 10.2.1 **Scoring**

Execution to task = 30 marks

Victim Alert = 70 marks

Total = 100 marks

##### 10.2.2 **General procedure, laying and running the track**

Search area: Snowfield 5000 m<sup>2</sup>, a minimum of 3 burial sites.

Flags are to clearly mark the boundaries of the search area to ensure optimal supervision.

Victim: 1 Person.

Visual and physical contact must be possible for the dog. The places where the victims are buried may be changed after every dog. Hiding places may be used more than once, but there is to be no danger of false alerts when changing hiding places. Hiding places used must remain unconcealed when unoccupied. The victim is not permitted to help in the preparation of the hiding place dig-out immediately before the test.

The victims must be in position at least 10 minutes before the dog begins to search.

There must be due compliance with safety regulations. The victim is there to assist the judge; they must remain quiet, without giving the handler and / or the dog any help whatsoever.

Time limit: maximum 10 minutes.

The search time starts when the dog is dispatched for searching.

#### 10.3 **Performance exercises:**

The test participant must wait with his dog out of sight and hearing range of the search area until called.

The dog handler may carry out the search operation with touring skis or snowshoes.

The judge will give a verbal description of the search area and the task.

The dog is to begin the search at a point the dog handler deems correct. The dog is to search the site at the command of its handler. The dog handler may not leave the starting position until the dog is at least 20 metres away or when the dog alerts and the judge instructs him to do so.

While alerting, the dog may receive absolutely no support from the dog handler and / or the victim.

The dog handler must report the alert to the judge and may not go to his dog until instructed to do so by the judge. The dog must alert clearly, forcefully and in the right direction to show the location of the scent / the place of alert until its handler reaches it. The handler must clearly identify the place where the dog has picked up the scent.

The dog may advance towards the victim. The victim must then be dug out by the handler on the instructions of the judge.

The scent work section is completed when the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out

and the judge announces the marks.

#### 10.4 **Evaluation:**

Shortcomings in the dog's directability, intensity of search, agility and independence, and any harassment of a victim by the dog are duly penalised. An alert which is not confirmed by the dog handler is a fault, but is not to be marked as a false alert.

If the alert behaviour of the dog is triggered by the dog handler and / or the victim, this victim alert will be awarded 0 points.

The first false alert will be marked as minus 20 points.

A second false alert will lead to the scent work being abandoned.

The test cannot be passed if a victim is not found.

Any injury to a victim by the dog leads to disqualification.

### 11 **SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG - OBEDIENCE AND DEXTERITY FOR AVALANCHE (RH-L E)**

#### 11.1 **Scoring**

<u>#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Marks</u>
Exercise 1	Heeling (on lead)	10
Exercise 2	Walking through a group of people	15
Exercise 3	Off leash heeling	10
Exercise 4	Transportability	10
Exercise 5	Carrying and handing over the dog	10
Exercise 6	Lying down while distracted	15
Exercise 7	Following ski tracks	15
Exercise 8	Directability at a distance	15
	Total	<u>100</u>

#### 11.2 **General procedure:**

Obedience and Dexterity is to be conducted in snow.

The judge or a person appointed by him announces the start and completion of the exercises. The dog must complete the exercises swiftly and willingly. In the start position the dog sits close to the handler, on his left side, oriented directly forward, so that the dog's shoulder is no further forward than the handler's knee.

Two gunshots have to be fired during the off-leash heeling. The dog must be indifferent to the gunshots. Should the dog show any gun-shyness, it will be disqualified from the test. If the dog becomes agitated during the shooting, this will be considered acceptable as long as it remains under the control of its Handler. Only a dog that reacts indifferently to gunshots can be awarded full points.

Signing in and out, as well as exercises 1 and 2, are demonstrated with the dog on the leash.

The 'gun' used must be a suitable starter's pistol, electronic starter's pistol, cap gun, blank pistol or suitable gunshot simulator app. Under no circumstances may live ammunition be used. Effective ear protection must be worn by the person firing the gun, e.g. earmuffs, headphones or earplugs (inserts).

#### 11.3 **Performance exercises:**

##### 11.3.1 **Exercise 1: Heeling (on lead)**

###### 11.3.1.1 **Exercise requirements:**

The attached procedure for heeling and off leash heeling in rescue dog aptitude tests must be followed. As a sole exception, depending on local conditions, the judge may change the direction of the angles, which must be the same for all test examinees.

###### 11.3.1.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Either a short voice command or a hand signal for heel, which may be given at the start and again when changing pace.

###### 11.3.1.3 **Execution of exercise:**



From the start position, the dog must be attentive to the handler's voice command heel and obey willingly and directly, and heel going to the left side of the dog handler and remaining oriented directly forward, with its shoulder no further forward than the handler's knee. When the handler stops, the dog must sit quickly, without assistance and remain oriented forward.

At the beginning of the exercise the handler and dog is to take 50 steps at normal pace straight down the middle line without stopping; upon turning around and an additional 10-15 steps at normal pace, the handler and dog must demonstrate both the fast pace and the slow pace for at least ten steps each. Change of pace from fast to a slow pace must be achieved abruptly with no steps being taken in between.

The handler and dog then goes a few steps at normal pace and demonstrates the first corner on a track of 20-25 steps without a change of pace, the second corner on a track of 25-30 steps, turns around, a further 10-15 steps at normal pace and a start position. A further 10-15 steps at normal pace are followed by a corner and 20-25 steps at normal pace back to the middle line and another start position.

#### 11.3.1.4 **Evaluation:**

Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands/ hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.

#### 11.3.2 **Exercise 2: Walking through a group of people**

##### 11.3.2.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

The group must consist of at least four people incl. the 2nd dog handler, and must have two people each with a dog on the leash (dog and bitch). The group moves in a circle in a clockwise direction.

##### 11.3.2.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Either a short voice command or a hand signal for heel, which may be repeated for each approach.

##### 11.3.2.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position the dog handler passes close by the circle of people with his dog on the leash, starting from the outside and going at normal pace in an anti-clockwise direction so that the dog to be tested directly encounters each of the dogs brought along by the group.

The handler and dog stops once, at which the group continues to move and at least one person passes the handler and dog.

Making a figure eight, the dog handler then leads his dog through the group at normal pace, stops in the middle and his dog takes up the start position independently. The handler and dog then leaves the group at normal pace and completes this exercise with a start position.

#### 11.3.2.4 **Evaluation:**

Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands / hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.

#### 11.3.3 **Exercise 3: Off leash heeling**

##### 11.3.3.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

The attached diagram for heeling and off leash heeling of the suitability test must be followed. As a sole exception, depending on local conditions, the judge may change the direction of the angles, which must be the same for all test examinees.

##### 11.3.3.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Either a short voice command or a hand signal for heel, which may be given at the start and again when changing pace.

##### 11.3.3.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position, the dog must be attentive to the handler's voice command heel and obey willingly and directly, and heel going to the left side of the dog handler and remaining oriented directly forward, with its shoulder no further forward than the handler's knee. When the handler stops, the dog must sit quickly, without assistance and remain oriented forward.

At the beginning of the exercise the handler and dog is to take 50 steps at normal pace straight down the middle line without stopping; upon turning around and an additional 10-15 steps at normal pace, the handler and dog must demonstrate both the running pace and the slow pace for at least 10 steps each. Change of pace from running to a slow pace must be achieved abruptly with no steps being taken in between.

The handler and dog then goes a few steps at normal pace and demonstrates the first corner on a track of 20-25 steps without a change of pace, the second corner on a track of 25-3 steps, turns around, a further 10-15 steps at normal pace and a start position. A further 10-15 step at normal pace

are followed by a corner and 20-25 steps at normal pace back to the middle line and another start position.

#### 11.3.3.4 **Evaluation:**

Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands / hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.

#### 11.3.4 **Exercise 4: Transportability**

##### 11.3.4.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Means of transport: - Slope grooming machine, chairlift, helicopter or similar.

##### 11.3.4.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Jump up";  
a voice command for "Stop";  
either a voice command or a hand signal for "Start position".

##### 11.3.4.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The dog handler takes up the start position at an appropriate distance from the relevant means of transport with his dog off the leash. Any commonly used conveyance may be used as long as the relevant safety regulations are adhered to. The dog climbs, jumps or is lifted onto the conveyance. During transportation the dog must behave in a calm and composed manner.

After the journey or flight the dog handler disembarks with his dog, places it to the side of the vehicle on the ground and brings it into the start position using the voice command for "Start position".

##### 11.3.4.4 **Evaluation:**

If the dog is uncooperative or shows unconfident behaviour when embarking/ disembarking, this will be duly penalised.

#### 11.3.5 **Exercise 5: Carrying and handling over the dog**

##### 11.3.5.1 **Exercise requirements:**

- Start position: The dog may be picked up from the ground or a higher level (e.g. a spotting table).
- A carrying assistant.

##### 11.3.5.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted

##### 11.3.5.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position, the dog handler may give a voice command or hand signal to adopt a start position that makes it easier to lift the dog. Distance control between handler and dog is not incorrect.

The handler carries his dog in a straight line for 10 m and hands it to a second person. The second person carries the dog another 10 m and sets it on the ground. The handler walks next to the carrying assistant. He may speak to his dog, but must not touch it. The carrying assistant then places the dog on the ground and the handler puts their dog in the start position.

The dog may show no aggression towards the handler or the assistant. Whilst being carried the dog must be able to move its tail freely.

##### 11.3.5.4 **Evaluation:**

If the dog is uncooperative, agitated whilst being carried, growls or moves away when set down, this will be duly penalised. If the dog jumps down, the exercise is marked as unsatisfactory. Excessive shyness or aggression towards the handler or assistant will lead to disqualification.

#### 11.3.6 **Exercise 6: Laying down while distracted**

##### 11.3.6.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Two marked places for dog and bitch.

##### 11.3.6.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command or a hand signal for "Down";  
Either a voice command or a hand signal for "Sit up".

##### 11.3.6.3 **Execution of exercise:**

Before the second dog begins work the handler assumes the start position with his dog off leash at a place specified by the judge. At the judge's command, the handler orders their dog to "Lay down" with a voice command or a hand signal, leaving no objects near it. The handler now goes to a second place at least 30 paces away, as specified by the judge, and stands still facing the dog. The dog must lay quietly without any intervention by the handler, whilst the first dog demonstrates exercises 1 to 6.

Whilst the other dog does exercise one (1) the dog handler goes alone to the group of people and

then returns to his original place. At the judge's command the handler is to go to his dog and stand to the right of it. At the further command of the judge, the handler gives the voice command for "Sit up" or a hand signal. The dog must quickly sit up straight.

#### 11.3.6.4 **Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if the dog lays in an agitated manner, stands / sits up too soon or comes to meet the handler when being collected, and for agitated behaviour by the handler or other covert assistance.

The exercise will be assessed as unsatisfactory if the dog stands or sits instead of laying down but stays in its place. If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place once the dog on show has completed the fourth exercise; a part-assessment is carried out.

If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place before the fourth exercise has been completed, the exercise will be awarded 0 points.

#### 11.3.7 **Exercise 7: Following ski tracks**

##### 11.3.7.1 **Exercise requirements:**

The Follow Ski Tracks exercise is to be demonstrated with snowshoes or touring skis.

##### 11.3.7.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Follow tracks";  
either a voice command or a hand signal for "Start position".

##### 11.3.7.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The dog handler takes up the start position with his dog off leash. From the starting position the dog handler and his dog are to follow a path, defined by the judge, through the area totalling a length of approx. 150 m, with at least one change of direction.

At the beginning the handler gives the dog a voice command for "Follow tracks" and / or a hand signal and may repeat these several times in the course of the exercise. From the start position, the dog must fall in immediately behind the handler and remain in their tracks without hindering or interfering with the handler.

##### 11.3.7.4 **Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if the dog leaves the track, forges ahead or lags behind

#### 11.3.8 **Exercise 8: Directability at a distance**

##### 11.3.8.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Equipment:

- 1 marker for the start point
- 2 marked areas 20 m apart of each other and to the start point

##### 11.3.8.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command and hand signal to approach each of the two marked areas;  
a voice command to stop at each of the two marked areas;  
either a voice command or a hand signal for "Come";  
either a voice command or a hand signal for "Start position".

##### 11.3.8.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The dog handler takes up the start position at the starting point with his dog off leash. On the instructions of the judge, without changing his position the dog handler is to send his dog to first marked point, using the voice signal for "Approach the marker". The dog must stop there at a voice command. The dog handler then uses voice command and hand signal to send his dog to the second point, at which it must likewise stay at a voice command.

The order in which the points are to be approached is determined by the judge at the beginning of the exercise.

The dog is to be recalled from the second object to the dog handler with the voice command for "Come" or a hand signal, and must sit closely in front of him. At a voice command for "Start position" or a hand signal, the dog is to assume the start position.

##### 11.3.8.4 **Evaluation:**

Marks will be duly deducted for a hesitant approach of a marked area, change of speed or leaving a specific point independently, handler assistance such as multiple commands or errors in the completion of the exercise.

If the sequence of marked areas stipulated by the judge is not followed or the dog handler leaves his position, the exercise will be marked as unsatisfactory.

The test section is completed when the dog handler signs out and the judge announces the marks.

## **12. SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG SUITABILITY TEST – WATER (RH-W E)**

### **12.1 Rescue Dog Suitability Test - Water (RH-W E)**

#### **12.1.1 Scoring**

Sent work = 100 marks

Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks

Total: 200 marks

### **12.2 Water Rescue for RH-W E**

#### **12.2.1 Scoring**

Exercise 1: Retrieval from water: Throw from the shore, Distance 15 m = 20 Points

Exercise 2: Bringing a rescue device from the shore: Line, Distance 25 m = 20 Points

Exercise 3: Retrieval of a person from the shore: Harness, Distance 25 m = 60 Points

Total = 100 marks

#### **12.2.2 General procedure, laying and running the track**

General safety rules must be followed. All participants in the water or in the boat must wear a neoprene suit or a life vest.

The dog handler must wear a neoprene suit or a life vest and the dog a life vest or suitable marine harness.

The exercise must be carried out on a shore area specially selected to ensure that the dog must spend the majority of the exercise in the water but is still easily able to come ashore.

### **12.3 Performance exercises:**

#### **12.3.1 Exercise 1: Retrieval from the water**

##### **12.3.1.1 Exercise requirements:**

Throwing object: floatable

##### **12.3.1.2 Permissible Commands:**

A voice command and / or hand signal for "Fetch";

a voice command and / or hand signal for "Drop";

a voice command and / or hand signal for "Start position"

##### **12.3.1.3 Execution of exercise:**

The dog handler takes up the start position on the shore with his dog. He throws an object at least 15m into the water. Once the object is floating gently, at a voice command for "fetch" and / or a hand signal the dog must swim to the object and bring it directly back to the handler.

The handler uses a voice command for "Drop" and / or a hand signal to take the object from the dog and brings his dog into the start position with the voice command for "Start position" and / or a hand signal.

##### **12.3.1.4 Evaluation:**

Marks will be duly deducted if the article is dropped.

If the dog does not fetch, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

#### **12.3.2 Exercise 2: Bringing a rescue device starting from the shore**

##### **12.3.2.1 Exercise requirements:**

- Surfer with surfboard.

- Line: Tow rope, approx. 30 m in length.

##### **12.3.2.2 Permissible Commands:**

Familiar voice commands and hand signals are allowed.

##### **12.3.2.3 Execution of exercise:**

A surfer with a surfboard is located in the water 25 m from the shore.

The dog handler places the end of an approx. 30 m line in the dog's mouth. At the command of the dog handler the dog swims to the surfer. The surfer takes the end of the line from the dog.

Whilst the handler pulls the surfer to the shore, the dog swims alongside the surfer. As soon as the surfer has reached the shore, the handler calls his dog.

##### **12.3.2.4 Evaluation:**

Marks will be duly deducted if the line is dropped.

If the dog does not take the rescue line to the assistant, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

### 12.3.3 Exercise 3: Retrieval of a person starting from the shore

#### 12.3.3.1 Exerciserequirements:

- Assistant with neoprene suit in the water.

#### 12.3.3.2 Permissible Commands:

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted.

#### 12.3.3.3 Execution of exercise:

A person simulating drowning and calling for help is located 25 m from shore in the water.

At the command of the dog handler the dog swims to the person. As soon as the person is able to hold on to the dog's harness or life vest, the dog brings him back to the shore. Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals from the handler are permitted. As soon as the dog has reached the shore with the person who was in difficulty, the handler goes to the rescued victim and takes care of him.

#### 12.3.3.4 Evaluation:

Marks are duly deducted if the dog does not swim directly to the person or does not swim directly back. If the dog does not bring the assistant back, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

The Water Rescue section is completed when the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

## 13 SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG - OBEDIENCE AND DEXTERITY FOR WATER (RH-W E)

### 13.1 Scoring

#	Description	Marks
Exercise 1	Heeling (on lead)	10
Exercise 2	Walking through a group of people	10
Exercise 3	Off leash heeling	10
Exercise 4	Riding on a surfboard	15
Exercise 5	Carrying and handing over the dog	10
Exercise 6	Lying down while distracted	10
Exercise 7	Travelling in a boat	15
Exercise 8	Distance swimming	20
	Total	100

### 13.2 General procedure:

The judge or a person appointed by him announces the start and completion of the exercises.

The dog must complete the exercises swiftly and willingly. In the start position the dog sits close to the handler, on his left side, oriented directly forward, so that the dog's shoulder is no further forward than the handler's knee.

Two gunshots have to be fired during the off-leash heeling. The dog must be indifferent to the gunshots. Should the dog show any gun-shyness, it will be disqualified from the test. If the dog becomes agitated during the shooting, this will be considered acceptable as long as it remains under the control of its Handler. Only a dog that reacts indifferently to gunshots can be awarded full points.

Signing in and out, as well as exercises 1 and 2, are demonstrated with the dog on the leash.

The 'gun' used must be a suitable starter's pistol, electronic starter's pistol, cap gun, blank pistol or suitable gunshot simulator app. Under no circumstances may live ammunition be used. Effective ear protection must be worn by the person firing the gun, e.g. earmuffs, headphones or earplugs (inserts).

### 13.3 Performance exercises:

#### 13.3.1 Exercise 1: Heeling (on lead)

##### 13.3.1.1 Exerciserequirements:

The attached procedure for heeling and off leash heeling in rescue dog aptitude tests must be followed. As a sole exception, depending on local conditions, the judge may change the direction of the angles, which must be the same for all test examinees.

##### 13.3.1.2 Permissible Commands:

Either a short voice command or a hand signal for heel, which may be given at the start and again when changing pace.

##### 13.3.1.3 Execution of exercise:

From the start position, the dog must be attentive to the handler's voice command heel and obey

willingly and directly, and heel going to the left side of the dog handler and remaining oriented directly forward, with its shoulder no further forward than the handler's knee. When the handler stops, the dog must sit quickly, without assistance and remain oriented forward.

At the beginning of the exercise the handler and dog is to take 50 steps at normal pace straight down the middle line without stopping; upon turning around and an additional 10-15 steps at normal pace, the handler and dog must demonstrate both the fast pace and the slow pace for at least ten steps each. Change of pace from fast to a slow pace must be achieved abruptly with no steps being taken in between.

The handler and dog then goes a few steps at normal pace and demonstrates the first corner on a track of 20-25 steps without a change of pace, the second corner on a track of 25-30 steps, turns around, a further 10-15 steps at normal pace and a start position. A further 10-15 steps at normal pace are followed by a corner and 20-25 steps at normal pace back to the middle line and another start position.

#### 13.3.1.4 **Evaluation:**

Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands/ hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.

#### 13.3.2 **Exercise 2: Walking through a group of people**

##### 13.3.2.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

The group must consist of at least four people incl. the 2nd dog handler, and must have two people each with a dog on the leash (dog and bitch). The group moves in a circle in a clockwise direction.

##### 13.3.2.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Either a short voice command or a hand signal for heel, which may be repeated for each approach.

##### 13.3.2.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position the dog handler passes close by the circle of people with his dog on the leash, starting from the outside and going at normal pace in an anti-clockwise direction so that the dog to be tested directly encounters each of the dogs brought along by the group.

The handler and dog stops once, at which the group continues to move and at least one person passes the handler and dog.

Making a figure eight, the dog handler then leads his dog through the group at normal pace, stops in the middle and his dog takes up the start position independently. The handler and dog then leaves the group at normal pace and completes this exercise with a start position.

#### 13.3.2.4 **Evaluation:**

Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands / hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.

#### 13.3.3 **Exercise 3: Off leash heeling**

##### 13.3.3.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

The attached diagram for heeling and off leash heeling of the suitability test must be followed. As a sole exception, depending on local conditions, the judge may change the direction of the angles, which must be the same for all test examinees.

##### 13.3.3.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Either a short voice command or a hand signal for heel, which may be given at the start and again when changing pace.

##### 13.3.3.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position, the dog must be attentive to the handler's voice command heel and obey willingly and directly, and heel going to the left side of the dog handler and remaining oriented directly forward, with its shoulder no further forward than the handler's knee. When the handler stops, the dog must sit quickly, without assistance and remain oriented forward.

At the beginning of the exercise the handler and dog is to take 50 steps at normal pace straight down the middle line without stopping; upon turning around and an additional 10-15 steps at normal pace, the handler and dog must demonstrate both the running pace and the slow pace for at least 10 steps each. Change of pace from running to a slow pace must be achieved abruptly with no steps being taken in between.

The handler and dog then goes a few steps at normal pace and demonstrates the first corner on a track of 20-25 steps without a change of pace, the second corner on a track of 25-3 steps, turns around, a further 10-15 steps at normal pace and a start position. A further 10-15 step at normal pace

are followed by a corner and 20-25 steps at normal pace back to the middle line and another start position.

#### 13.3.3.4 **Evaluation:**

Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands / hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.

#### 13.3.4 **Exercise 4: Transportability**

##### 13.3.4.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Surfboard

##### 13.3.4.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Familiar commands

Voice commands for "Stay", "Down"

##### 13.3.4.3 **Execution of exercise:**

On the instructions of the judge, the handler pushes the board, with the dog lying on it, in the direction ordered for approx. 20 metres. He may give a command for "Stay" or a hand signal as he pushes it away. The dog must behave calmly and remain there until the dog handler orders it to dismount with the voice command for "Down" and a hand signal.

##### 13.3.4.4 **Evaluation:**

Dogs that fail to step onto the surfboard will be awarded 0 points. Unsettled behaviour and a lack of confidence in staying will be duly penalised.

#### 13.3.5 **Exercise 5: Carrying and handling over the dog**

##### 13.3.5.1 **Exercise requirements:**

- Start position: The dog may be picked up from the ground or a higher level (e.g. a spotting table).
- A carrying assistant.

##### 13.3.5.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted

##### 13.3.5.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position, the dog handler may give a voice command or hand signal to adopt a start position that makes it easier to lift the dog. Distance control between handler and dog is not incorrect.

The handler carries his dog in a straight line for 10 m and hands it to a second person. The second person carries the dog another 10 m and sets it on the ground. The handler walks next to the carrying assistant. He may speak to his dog, but must not touch it. The carrying assistant then places the dog on the ground and the handler puts their dog in the start position.

The dog may show no aggression towards the handler or the assistant. Whilst being carried the dog must be able to move its tail freely.

##### 13.3.5.4 **Evaluation:**

If the dog is uncooperative, agitated whilst being carried, growls or moves away when set down, this will be duly penalised. If the dog jumps down, the exercise is marked as unsatisfactory. Excessive shyness or aggression towards the handler or assistant will lead to disqualification.

#### 13.3.6 **Exercise 6: Laying down while distracted**

##### 13.3.6.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Two marked places for dog and bitch.

##### 13.3.6.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command or a hand signal for "Down";

Either a voice command or a hand signal for "Sit up".

##### 13.3.6.3 **Execution of exercise:**

Before the second dog begins work the handler assumes the start position with his dog off leash at a place specified by the judge. At the judge's command, the handler orders their dog to "Lay down" with a voice command or a hand signal, leaving no objects near it. The handler now goes to a second place at least 30 paces away, as specified by the judge, and stands still facing the dog. The dog must lay quietly without any intervention by the handler, whilst the first dog demonstrates exercises 1 to 6.

Whilst the other dog does exercise 1 the dog handler goes alone to the group of people and then returns to his original place.

At the judge's command the handler is to go to his dog and stand to the right of it. At the further command of the judge, the handler gives the voice command for "Sit up" or a hand

signal. The dog must quickly sit up straight.

#### 13.3.6.4 **Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if the dog lays in an agitated manner, stands / sits up too soon or comes to meet the handler when being collected, and for agitated behaviour by the handler or other covert assistance.

The exercise will be assessed as unsatisfactory if the dog stands or sits instead of laying down but stays in its place. If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place once the dog on show has completed the fourth exercise; a part-assessment is carried out.

If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place before the fourth exercise has been completed, the exercise will be awarded 0 points.

#### 13.3.7 **Exercise 7: Travelling in a boat**

##### 13.3.7.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Motor boat and driver.

##### 13.3.7.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Get in";  
a voice command for "Stay";  
either a voice command or a hand signal for "Start position".

##### 13.3.7.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The dog handler and dog assume start position an appropriate distance from the boat. The dog climbs, jumps or is lifted into the boat. During transportation the dog must behave in a calm and composed manner. After the ride the dog handler disembarks with his dog and orders him into start position with the voice command "Start position".

##### 13.3.7.4 **Evaluation:**

Unconfident behaviour will be duly penalised.

The exercise is awarded 0 points if the dog does not get in or out purposefully, or if the dog is uncooperative when being lifted in or out.

#### 13.3.8 **Exercise 8: Distance swimming**

##### 13.3.8.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Motor boat and driver.

##### 13.3.8.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Swim forward / At a distance";  
a voice command and / or a hand signal for "Follow";  
a voice command and / or a hand signal for "Swim forward / Come to handler"

##### 13.3.8.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The handler and dog are in a motorboat. It should be disciplined in manner, although start position is not necessary. The handler lifts his dog out of the stationary boat into the water. The handler sends his dog away from the boat, which then starts up. The boat travels approx. 10 m in front of the dog, so that it can be monitored continuously. At a voice command and / or hand signal the dog follows the boat. It must calmly swim a distance of 200 m. The boat then stops; the handler summons his dog with voice commands and / or hand signals, it swims towards him and is helped back into the boat by the handler.

##### 13.3.8.4 **Evaluation:**

Agitated, uneven swimming and shortcomings when swimming to the boat or when being lifted in or out of the boat will be duly penalised. If the dog demonstrates inadequate fitness, the exercise is to be terminated and 0 points awarded. This test section is completed when the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

## 14 **SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG – PRACTICE TRACKING TEST LEVEL A (RH-F A)**

### 14.1 **Content**

Sent work = 200 marks

Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks

Total: 300 marks

### 14.2 **Scoring for Scent work for RH-F A**

Description

Marks



Picking up the scent track	10
Following the scent track	50
Article identification	20
Articles (5 x 8 marks)	40
Victim alert	80
Total	<hr/> 200

### 14.3 General procedure:

Laying the scent track:

- Foreign scent track: 1,000 paces (length of pace 70 cm), age: 90 minutes.  
4 changes in direction, which can be right angled or obtuse angled.  
The scent trail should be as natural as possible, appropriate to the terrain and include changing terrain. The terrain can include forest, grassland and fields and as well road and street traverses.  
The track-layer walks the entire trail at a normal pace; whilst laying the track he must not scrape the surface or stop. He must hand the judge a detailed plan of the scent track with all essential information, such as sequence of articles and marked points along the course of the trail. GPS recording is permitted.
- Starting point: Article to be identified (maximum shoe size, pieces of clothing reduced down to this size are also allowed) in an area measuring 20 m x 20 m. The left and right sides of this area are marked out along the ground.  
The person laying the track enters the testing area from the left or right side line and deposits within the area the article to be identified, which marks the actual approach (beginning of the track). After waiting a short time, the track-layer then walks at a normal pace in the direction indicated.
- Articles: 5 well-worn articles of daily use belonging to the person laying the track, maximum shoe size, not markedly different in colour from the terrain. The articles must be placed on, not next to, the scent track. The track-layer must identify the point at which each article is deposited on the diagram of the scent track. The articles are also marked or well described.
- End of the track: track-layer, lying or sitting at the end of the track. The person laying the scent track must make his way to the end of it at least 30 minutes before the search begins.
- Time limit: maximum 20 minutes including the detection of the article of identification.

### 14.4 Permissible Commands:

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted.

### 14.5 Execution of exercise:

The test participant must wait with his dog search-ready until called. The search-ready dog may be led off leash or by a 10 m leash on a chain collar or harness. If the dog is alerting by bringsel, the bringsel must be attached to the dog before the search begins. There must be no use of force prior to the tracking task, during the preparation time and throughout the entire tracking task.

The handler reports to the judge with his dog on the leash. Permitted types of alerts on finding the articles are picking up or indicating, or both alternately. When picking up, the dog can stand still, sit down or come to the handler. When indicating, the dog can lie, sit or stand.

Permitted types of alert to the trail layer are barking, bringsel or recall. The judge defines the testing area for the handler, beyond which the handler may move freely. If necessary, the handler takes his dog off the leash and instructs it to search for the article to be identified. The dog must forage for the identification article within three minutes, during which time the handler may assist it with voice commands and / or hand signals. Once the article has been found, the handler puts their dog on the leash if necessary and sends it to complete the scent track.

Should the dog not find the article to be identified and yet still pick up the scent, the handler may allow their dog to continue on the leash or, after notifying the judge, follow the dog independently in an off-leash search. Should the dog fail to pick up the scent within the time allocated to the testing field (3 minutes), the handler and dog can continue with attempts to pick up the scent at the expense of the overall time limit; however, the judge may break off the search if it is clear that the dog is refusing to work or is unable to perform the task.

During the exercise the dog should follow the track left behind by the track layer whereas the handler has to stick to the 10 m distance to the dog. The judge follows the handler and dog at an appropriate distance.

The dog handler is permitted to interrupt the tracking search.

Any breaks taken are done so at the expense of the overall time available. During the tracking work the handler is allowed to clean his dog's head, eyes and nose and to give maybe water to the dog.

While indicating the track-layer, the dog may receive absolutely no support from the dog handler and / or the track-layer. The dog handler must report the alert to the judge and may not go to his dog until instructed to do so by the judge. The dog must alert clearly and forcefully when the victim is found, until his handler reaches him. The alert must be carried out within a maximum 2-metre radius of the victim.

The Practice Tracking Search Level A section is completed when the found articles are handed over, the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

#### 14.6 Evaluation:

The judge assesses the work in the search area and indication of the article to be identified, picking up and following the scent trail, checking the found articles in chronological order and the independent indication of the track-layer by the dog.

The dog should show a positive search behaviour and a certain point out to the articles. Slight straying from the trail is not incorrect as long as the dog follows the further course independently. Time-out at the start results in a score of 0 points for picking up the scent and the article to be identified.

Every article that is not found or is not alerted independently scores 0 points. If the alert behaviour with the track-layer is triggered by the dog handler and / or the track-layer, or if the dog deviates more than two metres from the track-layer, then the indication of the track-layer is marked with 0 points.

Any harassment of the trail layer by the dog is duly penalised.

The judge can abort the work at any time if he is convinced that the dog cannot work further under its own steam.

The test cannot be passed if the track-layer is not found.

Any injury to the track-layer by the dog leads to disqualification.

### 15 SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG – PRACTICE TRACKING TEST LEVEL B (RH-F B)

#### 15.1 Content

Sent work = 200 marks

Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks

Total: 300 marks

#### 15.2 Scoring for Scent work for RH-F B

<u>Description</u>	<u>Marks</u>
Picking up the scent track	10
Following the scent track	50
Article identification	20
Articles (5 x 8 marks)	40
Victim alert	80
Total	<hr/> 200

#### 15.3 General procedure:

##### Laying the scent track:

· Foreign scent track: 2,000 paces (length of pace 70 cm), time: 180 minutes.

8 changes in direction which can be acute, right or obtuse angled.

The scent track should be as natural as possible, appropriate to the terrain and include changing terrain. The terrain can include forest, grassland and fields and as well road and street traverses.

The track-layer walks the entire trail at a normal pace; whilst laying the track he must not scrape the surface or stop. He must hand the judge a detailed plan of the scent track with all essential information, such as sequence of articles and marked points along the course of the track. GPS recording is permitted.

Starting point: Article to be identified (maximum shoe size, pieces of clothing reduced down to this size are also allowed) in an area measuring 30 m x 30 m. The left and right sides of this area are marked out along the ground.

The person laying the track enters the testing area from the left or right side line and deposits within the area the article to be identified, which marks the actual approach (beginning of the track). After waiting a short time, the track-layer then walks at a normal pace in the direction indicated.

- Objects: 8 well-worn articles of daily use belonging to the person laying the track, maximum shoe size, not markedly different in colour from the terrain.  
The articles must be placed on, not next to, the scent track.  
The track-layer must identify the point at which each article is deposited on the drawing of the scent track. The articles are also marked or well described.
- End of the track: track-layer, lying or sitting at the end of the track.  
The person laying the scent track must make his way to the end of it at least 30 minutes before the search begins.
- Age: maximum 45 minutes including the detection of the article of identification.

#### 15.4 Permissible Commands:

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted.

#### 15.5 Execution of exercise:

The test participant must wait with his dog search-ready until called. The search-ready dog may be led off leash or by a 10 m leash on a chain collar or harness. If the dog is alerting by bringsel, the bringsel must be attached to the dog before the search begins. There must be no use of force prior to the tracking task, during the preparation time and throughout the entire tracking task.

The handler reports to the judge with his dog on the leash. Permitted types of alerts on finding the articles are picking up or indicating, or both alternately. When picking up, the dog can stand still, sit down or come to the handler. When indicating, the dog can lie, sit or stand.  
Permitted types of alert to the trail layer are barking, bringsel or recall.

The judge defines the testing area for the handler, beyond which the handler may move freely. If necessary, the handler takes his dog off the leash and instructs it to search for the article to be identified. The dog must forage for the identification article within three minutes, during which time the handler may assist it with voice commands and / or hand signals. Once the article has been found, the handler puts their dog on the leash if necessary and sends it to complete the scent track.

Should the dog not find the article to be identified and yet still pick up the scent, the handler may allow their dog to continue on the leash or, after notifying the judge, follow the dog independently in an off-leash search. Should the dog fail to pick up the scent within the time allocated to the testing field (3 minutes), the handler and dog can continue with attempts to pick up the scent at the expense of the overall time limit; however, the judge may break off the search if it is clear that the dog is refusing to work or is unable to perform the task.

During the exercise the dog should follow the track left behind by the track-layer whereas the handler has to stick to the 10 m distance to the dog.

The judge follows the handler and dog at an appropriate distance.

The dog handler is permitted to interrupt the tracking search. Any breaks taken are done so at the expense of the overall time available.

During the tracking work the handler is allowed to clean their dog's head, eyes and nose and to give maybe water to the dog.

While indicating the track-layer, the dog may receive absolutely no support from the dog handler and / or the track-layer. The dog handler must report the alert to the judge and may not go to his dog until instructed to do so by the judge. The dog must alert clearly and forcefully when the victim is found, until his handler reaches him. The alert must be carried out within a maximum 2-metre radius of the victim.

The Practice Tracking Search Level B section is completed when the found articles are handed over, the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

### 15.6 Evaluation:

The judge assesses the work in the search area and indication of the article to be identified, picking up and following the scent track checking the found articles in chronological order and the independent indication of the track-layer by the dog.

The dog should show a positive search behaviour and a certain point out to the articles. Slight straying from the track is not incorrect as long as the dog follows the further course independently.

Time-out at the start results in a score of 0 points for picking up the scent and the article to be identified.

Every article that is not found or is not alerted independently scores 0 points. If the alert behaviour with the track-layer is triggered by the dog handler and / or the track-layer, or if the dog strays more than two metres from the track-layer, then the indication of the track-layer is marked with 0 points.

Any harassment of the track-layer by the dog is duly penalised.

The judge can abort the work at any time if he is convinced that the dog cannot work further under its own steam.

The test cannot be passed if the track-layer is not found.

Any injury to the track-layer by the dog leads to disqualification.

## 16 SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG – AREA SEARCH TEST LEVEL A (RH-FL A)

### 16.1 Content

Scent work = 200 marks

Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks

Total: 300 marks

### 16.2 Scent Work

#### 16.2.1 Criteria and Scoring for RH-FL A

<u>Description</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Marks</u>
Directability	Cooperation with the handler, prompt and purposeful execution of orders whilst maintaining motivation to search	30
Search Intensity	Search drive, search behaviour, temperament, motivation, enthusiasm, fitness	10
Agility	Amount of agility, dealing with difficulties	20
Independence	Development of independent work drive	10
Handler tactics	Execution of chosen tactics, handler overview throughout scent work	20
Alerts	2 people, each maximum 60 points, minus any false alerts	120
Total:		<hr/> 200

### 16.3 General procedure:

· Search area: 100 m x 200 m, open and covered terrain.

· Victims: 2 victims, unconcealed.

Visual and physical contact must be possible for the dog. The victims' hiding places must be at least 10 m apart. The hiding place of the victims can be changed after every dog. Victims can be used more than once.

The victims must be in position 10 minutes before the dog begins to search. The victims are there to assist the judge; they must lie or sit and remain quiet, without giving the handler and / or the dog any help whatsoever.

· Assistants: On each day of testing the search area must have been criss-crossed by several people with a test dog up to 15 minutes before the first search begins.

· Time limit: maximum 15 minutes.

The search time starts when the dog is dispatched for searching.

#### 16.4 Permissible Commands:

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted.

#### 16.5 Execution of exercise:

The test participant must wait with his dog search-ready out of sight and hearing range of the search area until called. The search-ready dog may wear an identifying harness and / or a chain collar. The judge will verbally describe the search area, which is visually demarcated or has clearly identifiable boundaries, and determine the search at the beginning of the test. The dog handler is to stay on the middle path only, which is marked every 50 metres. The handler is free to carry out a rough search of the search area and, once at the end of the middle path, will lose no points for continuing the search in the opposite direction as much as they like.

Before beginning the search, the dog handler notifies the judge of the type of alert their dog will give. Permitted types of alert are barking, "bringse!" and recall.

The judge instructs the dog to search. Once it is clear that the dog has been released, the judge gives the handler permission to leave the starting point. On the instructions of the handler the dog must comb both sides of the search area. Occasional backtracking by the dog is not a fault. However, searching backwards, i.e. the dog handler going backwards, is only allowed when the handler has reached the end of the search area.

While alerting, the dog may receive absolutely no support from the dog handler and / or the victim. The dog handler must report the alert to the judge and may not go to their dog until instructed to do so by the judge. The dog must alert clearly and forcefully when the victim is found, until its handler reaches it. The alert must be carried out within a maximum 2-metre radius of the victim.

Following the location of a victim and at the command of the judge, the exercise is to be continued at the place where the handler was when he reported the alert.

The Area Search Level A section is completed when the dog handler signs out and the judge announces the marks.

#### 16.6 Evaluation:

Shortcomings in the dog handler's tactics or in the dog's directability, intensity of search, agility independence, and any harassment of a victim by the dog are duly penalised. An alert which is not confirmed by the dog handler is a fault, but is not to be marked as a false alert.

If the alert behaviour of the dog is triggered by the dog handler and / or the victim, this victim alert will be awarded 0 points.

The first false alert will be marked as minus 40 points.

A second false alert will lead to the scent work being abandoned.

The test cannot be passed if a victim is not found. The maximum possible score in this case is then 139 points.

Any injury to a victim by the dog leads to disqualification.

### 17 SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG – AREA SEARCH TEST LEVEL B (RH-FL B)

#### 17.1 Content

Sent work = 200 marks  
Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks  
Total: 300 marks

#### 17.2 Scent Work

##### 17.2.1 Criteria and Scoring for RH-FL B

<u>Description</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Marks</u>
Directability	Cooperation with the handler, prompt and purposeful execution of orders whilst maintaining motivation to search	20
Search Intensity	Search drive, search behaviour, temperament, motivation, enthusiasm, fitness	10
Agility	Amount of agility, dealing with difficulties	10
Independence	Development of independent work drive	10
Handler tactics	Execution of chosen tactics, handler overview throughout scent work	30
Alerts	3 people, each maximum 40 points, minus any false alerts	120
Total:		200

### 17.3 General procedure:

- Search area: approx. 35,000 – 40,000 m<sup>2</sup>, min. 50% covered terrain or building.

- Victims: 3 victims.

The dog may have visual and / or physical contact, but hiding places typical of the site, e.g. raised hides, that the dog is unable to see into or reach are allowed. The victims' hiding places must be at least 10 m apart. Hiding places up to 2 metres in height are allowed. The hiding place of the victims can be changed after every dog. Victims can be used more than once.

The victims must be in position 15 minutes before the dog begins to search. The victims are there to assist the judge; they must lie or sit and remain quiet, without giving the handler and / or the dog any help whatsoever.

- Assistants: On each day of testing the search area must have been criss-crossed by several people with a test dog up to 15 minutes before the first search begins.

- Time limit: maximum 30 minutes.

The search time starts when the dog is dispatched for searching.

### 17.4 Permissible Commands:

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted.

### 17.5 Execution of exercise:

The test participant must wait with his dog search-ready out of sight and hearing range of the search area until called. The search-ready dog may wear an identifying harness and / or a chain collar. The judge will verbally describe the search area, which is visually demarcated or has clearly identifiable boundaries, and determine the search at the beginning of the test. The dog handler is to stay on the middle path only, which is marked every 50 metres. The handler is free to carry out a rough search of the search area and, once at the end of the middle path, will lose no points for continuing the search in the opposite direction as much as he likes.

Before beginning the search, the dog handler notifies the judge of the type of alert his dog will give. Permitted types of alert are barking, "bringsel" and recall.

The judge instructs the dog to search. Once it is clear that the dog has been released, the judge gives the handler permission to leave the starting point. On the instructions of the handler the dog must comb both sides of the search area. Occasional backtracking by the dog is not a fault.

However, searching backwards, i.e. the dog handler going backwards, is only allowed when the handler has reached the end of the search area.

While alerting, the dog may receive absolutely no support from the dog handler and / or the victim. The dog handler must report the alert to the judge and may not go to his dog until instructed to do so by the judge. The dog must alert clearly and forcefully when the victim is found, until his handler reaches him. The alert must be carried out within a maximum 2-metre radius of the victim.

Following the location of a victim and at the command of the judge, the exercise is to be continued at the place where the handler was when he reported the alert.

The Area Search Level A section is completed when the dog handler signs out and the judge announces the marks.

### 17.6 Evaluation:

Shortcomings in the dog handler's tactics or in the dog's directability, intensity of search, agility and independence, and any harassment of a victim by the dog are duly penalised. An alert which is not confirmed by the dog handler is a fault, but is not to be marked as a false alert.

If the alert behaviour of the dog is triggered by the dog handler and / or the victim, this victim alert will be awarded 0 points.

The first false alert will be marked as minus 40 points.

A second false alert will lead to the scent work being abandoned.

The test cannot be passed if a victim is not found. The maximum possible score in this case is then 139 points.

Any injury to a victim by the dog leads to disqualification.

## 18 SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG – RUBBLE SEARCH TEST LEVEL A (RH-T A)

### 18.1 Content

Sent work = 200 marks

Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks

Total: 300 marks

### 18.2 Scent Work

#### 18.2.1 Criteria and Scoring for RH-T A

<u>Description</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Marks</u>
Directability	Cooperation with the handler, prompt and purposeful execution of orders whilst maintaining motivation to search	20
Search Intensity	Search drive, search behaviour, temperament, motivation, enthusiasm, fitness	10
Agility	Amount of agility, dealing with difficulties	10
Independence	Development of independent work drive	10
Handler tactics	Execution of chosen tactics, handler overview throughout scent work	30
Alerts	2 people, each maximum 60 points, minus any false alerts	120
Total:		<hr/> 200

### 18.3 General procedure:

· Search area: Destroyed or partially destroyed building, which can consist of various building materials, at least 800 – 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>, spread over one or several levels. A level A rubble site has to include dark rooms and low-lying hiding places buried up to approx. 1 m. It is not allowed to search buildings only, although individual rooms can be included in the search area.  
The dog handler and judge must be able to see into the search area.

· Victims: 2 victims, concealed.

The dog must not have any visual and / or physical contact and the covering must be as inconspicuous as possible. The victims must be unable to be reached via the entrances.

The distance between victims must make a clear alert possible. Hiding places may be used more than once, but there is to be no danger of false alerts when changing hiding places. Hiding places used must remain unconcealed when unoccupied.

The victims must be in position 15 minutes before the dog begins to search. There must be due compliance with safety regulations. The victims are there to assist the judge; they must remain quiet, without giving the handler and / or the dog any help whatsoever. Indicated victims have to be removed by the assistants when ordered by the judge.

· Distractions: smouldering fires, running motors, hammering, drumming, sound recorders etc.

· Assistants: The search area must have been criss-crossed by one or several persons with a test dog up to 15 minutes before the first search begins, and it must be crisscrossed by two assistants without dogs immediately before and during the search exercise.

- Time limit: maximum 20 minutes.  
The search time starts when the dog is dispatched for searching.

#### 18.4 Permissible Commands:

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted.

#### 18.5 Execution of exercise:

The test participant must wait with his dog out of sight and hearing range of the search area until called. The dog handler is given a sketch as location description. The search area is visually demarcated or has clearly identifiable boundaries. The search tactics are left to the dog handler and must be notified to the judge before the search begins. The judge must be kept informed of any changes during the exercise, in which case the search time will continue to run.

Before beginning the search, the dog handler notifies the judge of the type of alert his dog will give. Permitted types of alert are barking, "bringseln" and recall.

The search-ready dog is to begin the search at a point the dog handler deems correct without identifying harness and chain collar. Only at the "Bringseln" a collar to fix the "Bringsel" - with a releasing mechanism which protects the dog from injuries - is permitted. The dog is to search the site at the command of its handler. The dog handler may not enter the rubble search area until instructed to do so by the judge.

While alerting, the dog may receive absolutely no support from the dog handler and / or the victim. The dog handler must report the alert to the judge and may not go to their dog until instructed to do so by the judge. The dog must alert clearly, forcefully and direction giving to the location of the scent / the place of alert until his handler reaches him. The handler must clearly identify the place where the dog has picked up the scent.

At the command of the judge, the test will continue. The dog handler may instruct his dog to continue searching once from where they are standing. The instructions may be issued from the place of alert or from the edge of the rubble field. He then leaves the rubble field.

The Rubble Search Level A section is completed when the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

#### 18.6 Evaluation:

Shortcomings in the dog handler's tactics or in the dog's directability, intensity of search, agility and independence are duly penalised. An alert which is not confirmed by the dog handler is a fault, but is not to be marked as a false alert.

If the alert behaviour of the dog is triggered by the dog handler and / or the victim, this victim alert will be awarded 0 points.

The first false alert will be marked as minus 40 points.

A second false alert will lead to the scent work being abandoned.

The test cannot be passed if a victim is not found. The maximum possible score in this case is then 139 points.

### 19 SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG – RUBBLE SEARCH TEST LEVEL B (RH-T B)

#### 19.1 Content

Sent work = 200 marks  
Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks  
Total: 300 marks

#### 19.2 Scent Work

##### 19.2.1 Criteria and Scoring for RH-T B

Description

Criteria

Marks



Directability	Cooperation with the handler, prompt and purposeful execution of orders whilst maintaining motivation to search	20
Search Intensity	Search drive, search behaviour, temperament, motivation, enthusiasm, fitness	10
Agility	Amount of agility, dealing with difficulties	10
Independence	Development of independent work drive	10
Handler tactics	Situation review, quality of chosen tactics and their implementation, handler overview throughout scent work	30
Alerts	3 people, each maximum 40 points, minus any false alerts	120
Total:		<hr/> 200

### 19.3 General procedure:

- Search area: Destroyed or partially destroyed building, which can consist of various building materials, at least 1,200 – 1,500 m<sup>2</sup>, spread over one or several levels.  
A level B rubble site has to include at least 6 hiding places, of which at least two must be dark rooms or hollows, at least 2 low-lying hiding places buried up to approx. 2 m or at least 2 raised hiding places at a minimum height of 2 m. The rubble site must include at least two types of hiding places. It is not allowed to search buildings only, although individual rooms can be included in the search area.
- Victims: 3 victims, concealed.  
The dog must not have any visual and / or physical contact and the covering must be as inconspicuous as possible. The victims must be unable to be reached via the entrances.  
The distance between victims must make a clear alert possible. Hiding places may be used more than once, but there is to be no danger of false alerts when changing hiding places. Hiding places used must remain unconcealed when unoccupied.

The victims must be in position 15 minutes before the dog begins to search. There must be due compliance with safety regulations. The victims are there to assist the judge; they must remain quiet, without giving the handler and / or the dog any help whatsoever. It is not essential than indicated victims are removed from their hiding places. If the judge gives instructions for found victims to be recovered, this will be done by assistants.

- Distractions can consist of: smouldering fires, running motors, hammering, drumming, sound recorders etc.
- Assistants: The search area must have been criss-crossed by several people with a test dog up to 15 minutes before the first search begins, and it must be criss-crossed by several people without dogs immediately before and during the search exercise.
- Time limit: maximum 30 minutes.  
The search time starts when the dog is dispatched for searching.

### 19.4 Permissible Commands:

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted.

### 19.5 Execution of exercise:

The test participant must wait with his dog out of sight and hearing range of the search area until called. The dog handler is given a sketch as location description. The search area is visually demarcated or has clearly identifiable boundaries. The search tactics are left to the dog handler and must be notified to the judge before the search begins. The judge must be kept informed of any changes during the exercise, in which case the search time will continue to run.

Before beginning the search, the dog handler notifies the judge of the type of alert his dog will give. Permitted types of alert are barking, “bringsehn” and recall.

The search-ready dog is to begin the search at a point the dog handler deems correct without identifying harness and chain collar. Only at the “Bringsehn” a collar to fix the “Bringsehn” - with a releasing mechanism which protects the dog from injuries - is permitted. The dog is to search the site at the command of its handler. The dog handler may not enter the rubble search area until instructed to do so by the judge.

While alerting, the dog may receive absolutely no support from the dog handler and / or the victim. The dog handler must report the alert to the judge and may not go to their dog until instructed to do so by the judge. The dog must alert clearly, forcefully and direction giving to the location of the scent / the

place of alert until the handler reaches it. The handler must clearly identify the place where the dog has picked up the scent.

At the command of the judge, the test will continue. The dog handler may instruct his dog to continue searching once from where he is standing. The instructions may be issued from the place of alert or from the edge of the rubble field. He then leaves the rubble field.

The Rubble Search Level B section is completed when the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

#### 19.6 Evaluation:

Shortcomings in the dog handler's tactics or in the dog's directability, intensity of search, agility and independence are duly penalised. An alert which is not confirmed by the dog handler is a fault, but is not to be marked as a false alert.

If the alert behaviour of the dog is triggered by the dog handler and / or the victim, this victim alert will be awarded 0 points.

The first false alert will be marked as minus 40 points.

A second false alert will lead to the scent work being abandoned.

The test cannot be passed if a victim is not found. The maximum possible score in this case is then 139 points.

## 20 SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG - OBEDIENCE AND DEXTERITY FOR TRACKING (RH-F); AREA SEARCH (RH-FL) AND RUBBLE SEARCH (RH-T)

### 20.1 Scoring

#	Description	Marks
Exercise 1	Off leash heeling	10
Exercise 2	Distance control	10
Exercise 3	Retrieval on flat ground	10
Exercise 4	Unstable plank	10
Exercise 5	Horizontal ladder	10
Exercise 6	Tunnel	10
Exercise 7	Directability at a distance	10
Exercise 8	Carrying and handing over the dog	10
Exercise 9	Laying down of the dog	20
	Total	<u>100</u>

### 20.2 General procedure:

Obedience and dexterity can be carried out by up to three handlers and dogs in the form of group work. In this case a judge is to be provided for each handler and dog.

Sign-in and sign-out with the testing judge must take place with dogs on the leash in starting position. Only one single leash and a suitable collar are permitted. The choice of commands to perform an exercise is at the discretion of the dog handler, but it must be a short voice command. Using the dog's name together with a command counts as a voice command. Hand signals are only allowed with express permission. If the dog needs a second command for the exercise, the rating of the exercise will be reduced by two grades.

The dog must complete exercises swiftly and willingly. Each exercise begins and ends in the start position. The phases between the individual exercises will not be evaluated. Short motivating of the dog between the exercises and commending the dog after exercise is allowed. Before the beginning of the next exercise the start position has to be taken.

In the start position the dog sits close to the handler, on his left side, oriented directly forward, so that the dog's shoulder is no further forward than the handler's knee. When going from the front position into the start position, the dog may either go directly into the sit position or assume it closely around the dog handler.

Each exercise begins at the command of the judge.

The order of events, in which exercises 1-8 are to be demonstrated by the handler and dog, is determined by a drawing of lots immediately before the work begins. The dog is to be taken off the leash after the drawing of lots.

Two gunshots have to be fired during the off-leash heeling. The dog must be indifferent to the gunshots. Should the dog show any gun-shyness, it will be disqualified from the test. If the dog becomes agitated during the shooting, this will be considered acceptable as long as it remains under the control of its Handler. Only a dog that reacts indifferently to gunshots can be awarded full points.

The 'gun' used must be a suitable starter's pistol, electronic starter's pistol, cap gun, blank pistol or suitable gunshot simulator app. Under no circumstances may live ammunition be used. Effective ear protection must be worn by the person firing the gun, e.g. earmuffs, headphones or earplugs (inserts).

## 20.3 Performance exercises:

### 20.3.1 Exercise 1: Off leash Heeling

#### 20.3.1.1 Exerciserequirements:

The attached diagram must be followed for off leash heeling. As a sole exception, depending on local conditions, the judge may change the direction of the angles, which must be the same for all test examinees.

The group must consist of at least four people incl. the 2nd dog handler, and must have two people each with a dog on the leash (dog and bitch). The group moves in a circle in a clockwise direction.

#### 20.3.1.2 Permissible Commands:

Either a short voice command or a hand signal for heel, which may be given at the start and again when changing pace.

#### 20.3.1.3 Execution of exercise:

From the start position, the dog must be attentive to the handler's voice command heel and obey willingly and directly, and heel going to the left side of the dog handler and remaining oriented directly forward, with its shoulder no further forward than the handler's knee.

At the beginning of the exercise the handler and dog is to take 50 steps at normal pace straight down the middle line without stopping; upon turning around and an additional 10-15 steps at normal pace, the handler and dog must demonstrate both the running pace and the slow pace for at least ten steps each. Change of pace from running to a slow pace must be achieved abruptly with no steps being taken in between.

The handler and dog then goes a few steps at normal pace and demonstrates the first corner on a track of 20-25 steps without a change of pace, the second corner on a track of 25-30 steps, turns around, a further 10-15 steps at normal pace and a start position. Further 10-15 steps at normal pace are followed by a corner and 20-25 steps at normal pace back to the middle line and another start position.

From the start position the handler and dog passes close by the circle of people, starting from the outside and going at normal pace in an anti-clockwise direction so that the dog to be tested directly encounters each of the dogs brought along by the group. The handler and dog stops once, at which the group continues to move and at least one person passes the handler and dog.

Making a figure eight, the dog handler then leads his dog through the group at normal pace, stops in the middle and his dog takes up the start position independently. This handler and dog then leaves the group at normal pace and completes this part-exercise with a start position.

#### 20.3.1.4 Evaluation:

Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands/ hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.

### 20.3.2 Exercise 2: Distance Control

#### 20.3.2.1 Exerciserequirements:

Open ground

#### 20.3.2.2 Permissible Commands:

A short voice command for heel, which may be given once each during movement and the concluding start position;

either a voice command and / or a hand signal for each recall;

either a voice command and / or a hand signal for sit;

either a voice command and / or a hand signal for lay down;

either a voice command and / or a hand signal for stay;

### 20.3.2.3 Execution of exercise:

From the start position, the dog handler walks in a straight line with his dog heeling off leash. After approx. 10-15 paces the dog must sit immediately in response to the voice command for "Sit" and / or a hand signal, without the dog handler changing pace or looking round. After continuing in a straight line for approx. 40 more paces, the dog handler stops and turns to his dog, which is sitting quietly. Upon a command from the judge, the dog handler recalls their dog with a voice command and / or hand signal.

As soon as the dog has covered around half the distance quickly and willingly, the dog handler gives the voice command for "Down" and / or a hand signal, upon which the dog must lay down immediately. On a further command from the judge the dog must stay in response to the voice command for "Stay" and / or a hand signal.

On a further command from the judge the dog handler recalls their dog with the voice command for "Come" and / or a hand signal. The dog must come willingly and quickly and sit immediately in front of its handler. On a voice or hand signal the dog must resume the start position.

### 20.3.2.4 Evaluation:

Errors in movement, sitting, laying or staying slowly, agitatedly or too late, coming too slowly and sitting correctly will be duly penalised.

If the dog assumes a position other than the one required, 2 points will be deducted in each instance.

## 20.3.3 Exercise 3: Retrieval on flat ground

### 20.3.3.1 Exerciserequirements:

Handler's own article, which they have with them throughout this part of the test.

### 20.3.3.2 Permissible Commands:

Either a voice command or hand signal for "Fetch" and "Start position";  
a voice command for "Drop" or releasing the article.

### 20.3.3.3 Execution of exercise:

From the start position the dog handler throws an item about 10 paces away. The voice command "Fetch" may not be given until the article has come to a complete stop. Sitting off leash near its handler, upon a voice command or hand signal for "Fetch" the dog must run to the object, swiftly retrieve it and fetch it back to its handler just as quickly. The dog must sit immediately in front of its handler and retain the object in its mouth until, after a brief pause; the handler takes it with the voice command for "Drop". The dog must return to the start position at a voice command or hand signal.

The dog handler may not leave its position during the entire exercise.

### 20.3.3.4 Evaluation:

Marks will be duly deducted for throwing the article too short a distance, assistance from the dog handler without a change of position, errors in the start position, running slowly, errors in picking up, returning slowly, dropping the article, playing with or crushing the article, straddle position by the dog handler, and errors in sitting too soon and finishing. If the dog handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, it will be marked as unsatisfactory. If the dog does not fetch, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

## 20.3.4 Exercise 4: Unstable plank

### 20.3.4.1 Exerciserequirements:

Obstacle:

The equipment must be movable at least 20 cm.

- Wooden plank: Length approx. 4 m, width approx. 0.30 m, height approx. 0.04 m;
- 2 identical barrels: Diameter approx. 0.40 m;
- Plank set up in running direction to restrict movement to 0.20 m.

### 20.3.4.2 Permissible Commands:

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Mount";  
a voice command for "Stop";  
either a voice command or a hand signal for each "Continue".

### 20.3.4.3 Execution of exercise:

The dog handler takes up the start position at an appropriate distance from the obstacle with their dog off the leash. At the voice command for "Mount" and / or a hand signal, the dog must jump on to the plank and at a voice command for "Stop" must stop immediately in the running direction. At the judge's command, the dog handler joins the dog, gives the voice signal for "Continue" or the hand signal, and goes to the end of the equipment with their dog. The dog must stop there independently. At the judge's command, the dog handler gives their dog the voice command for "Continue", or the hand signal, and goes a few paces behind the apparatus.

The handler stops there and his dog assumes the start position independently.

The dog must traverse the full length of the plank without any signs of fear or inclination to jump.

#### 20.3.4.4 Evaluation:

Hesitant mounting, unsure footing, errors in stopping or mounting will be duly penalised.

#### 20.3.5 Exercise 5: Ladder

##### 20.3.5.1 Exerciserequirements:

Obstacle: Fixed wooden ladder, horizontal, with access

- Ladder: Length approx. 4 m, width approx. 0.50 m, 0.30 m apart, rungs 0.05 m wide;
- Two supports: Height approx. 0.50 m;
- Access: Length 1.20 m, width 0.50 m, cross struts are allowed to assist access.

##### 20.3.5.2 Permissible Commands:

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Mount";  
either a voice command or a hand signal for "Start position".

##### 20.3.5.3 Execution of exercise:

The dog handler takes up the start position at an appropriate distance from the obstacle with their dog off the leash. At the voice command and / or hand signal the dog climbs up the access plank on to the ladder, crosses it independently to the last rung and stays there. The dog handler walks alongside the working dog as soon as its front paw has reached the first rung, but may not touch the dog or the apparatus. At the end of the ladder the dog is lifted down by the handler, placed in front of him and ordered into start position by a voice command or hand signal.

##### 20.3.5.4 Evaluation:

Marks are duly deducted for hesitant or overhasty mounting or crossing, unsure footing on the ladder, single steps on a ladder rail or not reaching the end of the ladder.

If the dog uses the ladder rail for much of the exercise, displays very unsure footing, falls between the rungs or requires assistance from its handler, the exercise is to be marked as unsatisfactory.

If the dog jumps off, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

#### 20.3.6 Exercise 6: Tunnel

##### 20.3.6.1 Exerciserequirements:

Obstacle:

- Fixed access, height 0.50 m, length 3 m;
- Adjoining crawl space: Soft material, length 3 m.

##### 20.3.6.2 Permissible Commands:

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Go through";  
a voice command for "Stop";  
either a voice command or a hand signal for "Start position".

##### 20.3.6.3 Execution of exercise:

The dog handler takes up the start position at an appropriate distance from the obstacle with their dog off the leash. At the voice command for "Go through" and / or a hand signal the dog must go through the apparatus. Once the dog has left the apparatus it must comply with the voice command for "Stay". At the judge's command, the dog handler goes to his dog and orders it into the start position with the voice command for "Start position" or a hand signal.

##### 20.3.6.4 Evaluation:

Hesitation in entering and passing through the tunnel are duly penalised.

If the dog does not leave the tunnel the exercise is marked as unsatisfactory.

#### 20.3.7 Exercise 7: Directability at a distance

##### 20.3.7.1 Exerciserequirements:

Equipment:

- 1 marker for the start point
- 1 marker for the middle point
- 3 marked areas 40 m apart, area approx. 1 m x 1 m, maximum height 0.60 m (pallet, table or similar)
- 6 lots, which display the sequence of the marked areas

##### 20.3.7.2 Permissible Commands:

A voice command and hand signal for "Approach the middle marker";  
a voice command for "Stop";  
a voice command and hand signal to approach each of the three marked areas;  
a voice command to approach / mount / stop at each of the three marked areas;  
either a voice command or a hand signal for "Come".  
either a voice command or a hand signal for "Start position".

### 20.3.7.3 Execution of exercise:

The order in which the marked areas are to be approached by the dog is done by the dog handler which draws the order by lot before the exercise begins.

The dog handler takes up the start position at the starting point with his dog off leash. On the instructions of the judge, without changing his position the dog handler is to send his dog to a clearly marked point approx. 20 m away, using the voice signal for "Approach the marker" and a hand signal. When the dog has reached this point it is given the voice command for "Stop".

At the further command of the judge, without changing his position the dog handler sends their dog to the first allocated point with the voice command for "Approach the marked points" and a hand signal. At the voice signal for "Mount and stay" the dog is to jump on the object and stay there. The dog handler then uses voice command and hand signal to send his dog to the next point, onto which it must again jump and stay. The process is repeated for the third point.

The order in which the points are to be approached is determined by the judge at the beginning of the exercise.

The dog is to be recalled from the third object to the dog handler with the voice command for "Come" or a hand signal, and must sit closely in front of him. At a voice command for "Start position" or a hand signal, the dog is to assume the start position.

### 20.3.7.4 Evaluation:

Marks will be duly deducted for a hesitant approach of the first marked area or specific point, straying markedly from the ideal line, change of speed, hesitant mounting of the marked area or leaving a specific point independently, handler assistance such as multiple commands or errors in completion of the exercise.

If the sequence of marked areas stipulated by the judge is not followed or the dog handler leaves their position, the exercise will be marked as unsatisfactory.

## 20.3.8 Exercise 8: Carrying and handing over the dog

### 20.3.8.1 Exerciserequirements:

- Start position: The dog may be picked up from the ground or a higher level (a spotting table, for example).
- A carrying assistant.

### 20.3.8.2 Permissible Commands:

Either a voice command or a hand signal for the start position, "Come" and "Start position".

### 20.3.8.3 Execution of exercise:

From the start position, the dog handler may give a voice command or hand signal to adopt a start position that makes it easier to lift the dog. Distance control between handler and dog is not incorrect.

The handler carries his dog in a straight line for 10 m and hands it to a second person. Whilst the handler stands still, the second person carries the dog another 10 m and sets it on the ground. The dog must stay there until the handler calls it with a voice command or hand signal on the instructions of the judge. The dog must come quickly and willingly and sit close in front of its handler. On a voice or hand signal the dog must resume the start position.

The dog may show no aggression towards the handler or the assistant. Whilst being carried the dog must be able to move its tail freely.

### 20.3.8.4 Evaluation:

If the dog is uncooperative, agitated whilst being carried, growls or moves away when set down, this will be duly penalised.

If the dog jumps down, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

Excessive shyness or aggression towards the handler or assistant will lead to disqualification.

## 20.3.9 Exercise 9: Laying down while distracted

### 20.3.9.1 Exerciserequirements:

Two marked places for dog and bitch.

### 20.3.9.2 Permissible Commands:

A voice command or a hand signal for "Down";  
Either a voice command or a hand signal for "Sit up".

### 20.3.9.3 Execution of exercise:

Before the second dog begins work the dog handler assumes the start position with their dog off leash at a place specified by the judge. At the judge's command he orders his dog to "Lay down" with a voice command or a hand signal, leaving no objects near it. The dog handler now goes to a second place at

least 40 paces away, as specified by the judge, and stands still facing the dog. The dog must lay quietly without any intervention by the handler, whilst the first dog demonstrates exercises 1 to 8. Whilst the other dog does the off leash heeling, the dog handler goes alone to the group of people and then returns to his original place.

At the judge's command the handler is to go to his dog and stand to the right of it. At the further command of the judge, the handler gives the voice command for "Sit up" or a hand signal. The dog must quickly sit up straight.

**20.3.9.4 Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if the dog lays in an agitated manner, stands / sits up too soon or comes to meet the handler when being collected, and for agitated behaviour by the handler or other covert assistance.

The exercise will be assessed as unsatisfactory if the dog stands or sits instead of laying down but stays in its place. If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place once the dog on show has completed the fourth exercise, a part-assessment is carried out.

If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place before the fourth exercise has been completed, the exercise will be awarded 0 points.

The Obedience and Dexterity section is completed when the dog handler signs out and the judge announces the marks.

**21 SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG – AVALANCHE TEST LEVEL A (RH-L A)**

**21.1 Content**

Sent work = 200 marks  
 Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks  
 Total: 300 marks

**21.2 Scent Work**

Scent work consists of the sub-exercises biological location with the dog and physical location with the avalanche search device.

**21.2.1 Criteria and Scoring for RH-L A**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Marks</u>
- Directability	Cooperation with the handler, prompt and purposeful execution of orders whilst maintaining motivation to search	20
- Search Intensity	Search drive, search behaviour, temperament, motivation, enthusiasm, fitness	10
- Agility	Amount of agility, movement through snow, dealing with difficulties	10
- Independence	Development of independent work drive	10
- Handler tactics	Situation review, quality of chosen tactics and their implementation, handler overview throughout scent work	10
- Alerts	2 people, each maximum 60 points, minus any false alerts	120
- Work with an avalanche peeps location device	Operation of the avalanche search device by the dog handler, location of the transmitter	20
Total:		200

**21.3 General procedure:**

**Biological location:**

- Search area: Snowfield, at least 8,000 m<sup>2</sup>.  
 Flags are to clearly mark the boundaries of the search area to ensure optimal supervision.
- Victims: 2 victims buried to a maximum depth of 1 metre.  
 It must not be possible for the dog to have any visual and / or physical contact and the covering must be as inconspicuous as possible. The distance between victims must make a clear alert possible. Hiding places may be used more than once, but there is to be no danger

of false alerts when changing hiding places. Hiding places used must remain unconcealed when unoccupied. The victim is not permitted to help in the preparation of the hiding place dig-out immediately before the test.

The victims must be in position at least 20 minutes before the dog begins to search. There must be due compliance with safety regulations. The victims are there to assist the judge; they must remain quiet, without giving the handler and / or the dog any help whatsoever.

- Assistants: Immediately before starting and during the work by the dog the search area is to be criss-crossed by at least three people without dogs or entered by skiers.

- Time limit: maximum 15 minutes.

The search time starts when the dog is dispatched for searching. The clock is stopped whilst the first victim is being rescued.

**Technical location:**

- Snow field, 10 m x 10 m, clearly marked
- 1 avalanche peeps device as a transmitter
- 1 avalanche peeps device as a receiver

When registering the handler must advise whether they are using their own device or one provided by the organiser.

**21.4 Permissible Commands:**

**Biological location:**

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted.

**21.5 Execution of exercise:**

**Biological location:**

The test participant must wait with their dog out of sight and hearing range of the search area until called. The dog handler may carry out the search operation with touring skis or snowshoes.

The dog handler is given a location description and task in the language of the organiser or in English or German on request. The search area is described verbally. The search tactics are left to the handler and must be notified to the judge before the search begins. The judge must be kept informed of any changes during the exercise, in which case the search time will continue to run.

The dog is to begin the search at a point the handler deems correct. The dog is to search the site at the command of its handler. The dog handler may not leave the starting position until the dog is at least 30 metres away or when the dog alerts and the judge instructs him to do so.

While alerting, the dog may receive absolutely no support from the dog handler and / or the victim. The handler must report the alert to the judge and may not go to his dog until instructed to do so by the judge. The dog must alert clearly and forcefully, visibly or audibly, the location of the scent / the place of alert until his handler reaches him. The handler must clearly identify the place where the dog has picked up the scent. The handler marks the location of the alert and digs out the victim on the instructions of the judge. At the command of the judge, the test will continue.

The Avalanche Search Level A section is completed when the handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

**Technical location:**

The handler's task is to locate, dig out and present to the judge within a maximum of 5 minutes an avalanche search device which has been buried in the marked area at a depth of approx. 0.30 m.

Tactics are at the handler's discretion.

**21.6 Evaluation:**

**Biological location:**

Shortcomings in the dog handler's tactics or in the dog's directability, intensity of search, agility and independence, and any harassment of a victim by the dog are duly penalised. An alert which is not confirmed by the dog handler is a fault, but is not to be marked as a false alert.

If the alert behaviour of the dog is triggered by the dog handler and / or the victim, this victim alert will be awarded 0 points.

The first false alert will be marked as minus 40 points.

A second false alert will lead to the scent work being abandoned.

The test cannot be passed if a victim is not found. The maximum possible score in this case is then 139 points.

Any injury to a victim by the dog leads to disqualification.



**Technical location:**

The exercise is awarded 0 points if the time limit is exceeded.

**22. SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG – AVALANCHE TEST LEVEL B (RH-L B)****22.1 Content**

Sent work = 200 marks

Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks

Total: 300 marks

**22.2 Scent Work**

Scent work consists of the sub-exercises biological location with the dog and physical location with the avalanche search device.

**22.2.1 Criteria and Scoring for RH-L B**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Marks</u>
- Directability	Cooperation with the handler, prompt and purposeful execution of orders whilst maintaining motivation to search	20
- Search Intensity	Search drive, search behaviour, temperament, motivation, enthusiasm, fitness	10
- Agility	Amount of agility, movement through snow, dealing with difficulties	10
- Independence	Development of independent work drive	10
- Handler tactics	Situation review, quality of chosen tactics and their implementation, handler overview throughout scent work	10
- Alerts	3 people, each maximum 40 points, minus any false alerts	120
- Work with an avalanche peeps location device	Operation of the avalanche search device by the dog handler, location of the transmitter	20
Total:		200

**22.3 General procedure:****Biological location:**

· Search area: Snowfield, at least 12,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

Flags are to clearly mark the boundaries of the search area to ensure optimal supervision.

· Victims: 3 victims buried to a depth of approx. 2 metres.

It must not be possible for the dog to have any visual and / or physical contact and the covering must be as inconspicuous as possible. The victims must be unable to be reached via the entrances. The distance between victims must make a clear alert possible. Hiding places may be used more than once, but there is to be no danger of false alerts when changing hiding places. Hiding places used must remain unconcealed when unoccupied. The victim is not permitted to help in the preparation of the hiding place dig-out immediately before the test.

The victims must be in position at least 20 minutes before the dog begins to search.

There must be due compliance with safety regulations. The victims are there to assist the judge; they must remain quiet, without giving the handler and / or the dog any help whatsoever. The victims are there to assist the judge; they must remain quiet, without giving the handler and / or the dog any help whatsoever. Located victims are rescued by assistants on the instructions of the judge.

· Assistants: The search area must have been criss-crossed by at least three people with a test dog on foot or on skis up to 15 minutes before the search begins, and it must be criss-crossed by at least three people without dogs on foot or on skis immediately before and during the search exercise.

· Time limit: maximum 30 minutes.

The search time starts when the dog is dispatched for searching.

**Technical location:**

- Snow field, 10 m x 10 m, clearly marked
- 1 avalanche peeps device as a transmitter
- 1 avalanche peeps device as a receiver

When registering the handler must advise whether they are using their own device or one provided by the organiser.

**22.4 Permissible Commands:****Biological location:**

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted.

**22.5 Execution of exercise:****Biological location:**

The test participant must wait with his dog out of sight and hearing range of the search area until called. The dog handler is to carry out the search work on touring skis.

The dog handler is given a location description and task in the language of the organiser or in English or German on request. The search area is described verbally. The search tactics are left to the dog handler and must be notified to the judge before the search begins. The judge must be kept informed of any changes during the exercise, in which case the search time will continue to run.

The dog is to begin the search at a point the dog handler deems correct. The dog is to search the site at the command of its handler. The dog handler may not leave the starting position until the dog is at least 30 metres away or when the dog alerts and the judge instructs him to do so.

While alerting, the dog may receive absolutely no support from the dog handler and / or the victim. The dog handler must report the alert to the judge and may not go to his dog until instructed to do so by the judge. The dog must alert clearly and forcefully, visibly or audibly, the location of the scent / the place of alert until his handler reaches him. The handler must clearly identify the place where the dog has picked up the scent. The handler marks the place of alert. The victim is dug out by assistants. The work continues on the instructions of the judge without waiting for the completion of the rescue operation. The Avalanche Search Level B section is completed when the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

**Technical location:**

The handler's task is to locate, dig out and present to the judge within a maximum of 5 minutes an avalanche search device which has been buried in the marked area at a depth of approx. 0.30 m. Tactics are at the handler's discretion.

**22.6 Evaluation:****Biological location:**

Shortcomings in the dog handler's tactics or in the dog's directability, intensity of search, agility and independence, and any harassment of a victim by the dog are duly penalised. An alert which is not confirmed by the dog handler is a fault, but is not to be marked as a false alert.

If the alert behaviour of the dog is triggered by the dog handler and / or the victim, this victim alert will be awarded 0 points.

The first false alert will be marked as minus 40 points.

A second false alert will lead to the scent work being abandoned.

The test cannot be passed if a victim is not found. The maximum possible score in this case is then 139 points.

Any injury to a victim by the dog leads to disqualification.

**Technical location:**

The exercise is awarded 0 points if the time limit is exceeded.

## **23 SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG - OBEDIENCE AND DEXTERITY FOR AVALANCHE TEST LEVEL A AND B (RH-L A/B)**

**23.1 Scoring**

<u>#</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Marks</u>
Exercise 1	Off leash heeling	10
Exercise 2	Distance control	10
Exercise 3	Retrieval on flat ground	10
Exercise 4	Directability at a distance	10

Exercise 5	Carrying and handing over the dog	10
Exercise 6	Laying down of the dog	20
Exercise 7	Following ski tracks	20
Exercise 8	Transportability	10
	Total	<hr/> 100

### 23.2 **General procedure:**

Obedience and Dexterity are to be conducted in snow.

Sign-in and sign-out with the testing judge must take place with dogs on the leash in starting position. Only one single leash and a suitable collar are permitted. The choice of commands to perform an exercise is at the discretion of the dog handler, but it must be a short voice command. Using the dog's name together with a command counts as a voice command. Hand signals are only allowed with express permission. If the dog needs a second command for the exercise, the rating of the work will be reduced by two grades.

The dog must complete exercises swiftly and willingly. Each exercise begins and ends in the start position. The phases between the exercises will not be evaluated. Short motivating of the dog between the individual exercises and commending the dog after exercise is allowed. Before the beginning of the next exercise the start position has to be taken.

In the start position the dog sits close to the handler, on his left side, oriented directly forward, so that the dog's shoulder is no further forward than the handler's knee. When going from the front position into the start position, the dog may either go directly into the sit position or assume it closely around the dog handler.

Each exercise begins at the command of the judge.

The order of events, in which exercises 1-6 are to be demonstrated by the RHT, is determined by a drawing of lots immediately before the work begins. The dog is to be taken off the leash after the drawing of lots.

Two gunshots have to be fired during the off-leash heeling. The dog must be indifferent to the gunshots. Should the dog show any gun-shyness, it will be disqualified from the test. If the dog becomes agitated during the shooting, this will be considered acceptable as long as it remains under the control of its Handler. Only a dog that reacts indifferently to gunshots can be awarded full points.

The 'gun' used must be a suitable starter's pistol, electronic starter's pistol, cap gun, blank pistol or suitable gunshot simulator app. Under no circumstances may live ammunition be used. Effective ear protection must be worn by the person firing the gun, e.g. earmuffs, headphones or earplugs (inserts).

### 23.3 **Performance exercises:**

#### 23.3.1 **Exercise 1: Off leash Heeling**

##### 23.3.1.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

The attached diagram must be followed for off leash heeling. As a sole exception, depending on local conditions, the judge may change the direction of the angles, which must be the same for all test examinees.

The group must consist of at least four people incl. the 2nd dog handler, and must have two people each with a dog on the leash (dog and bitch). The group moves in a circle in a clockwise direction.

##### 23.3.1.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Either a short voice command or a hand signal for heel, which may be given at the start and again when changing pace.

##### 23.3.1.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position, the dog must be attentive to the handler's voice command heel and obey willingly and directly, and heel going to the left side of the dog handler and remaining oriented directly forward, with its shoulder no further forward than the handler's knee.

At the beginning of the exercise the handler and dog is to take 50 steps at normal pace straight down the middle line without stopping; upon turning around and an additional 10-15 steps at normal pace, the handler and dog must demonstrate both the running pace and the slow pace for at least ten steps each. Change of pace from running to a slow pace must be achieved abruptly with no steps being taken in between.

The handler and dog then goes a few steps at normal pace and demonstrates the first corner on a track of 20-25 steps without a change of pace, the second corner on a track of 25-30 steps, turns around, a further 10-15 steps at normal pace and a start position. Further 10-15 steps at normal pace are followed by a corner and 20-25 steps at normal pace back to the middle line and another start position.

From the start position the handler and dog passes close by the circle of people, starting from the outside and going at normal pace in an anti-clockwise direction so that the dog to be tested directly encounters each of the dogs brought along by the group. The handler and dog stops once, at which the group continues to move and at least one person passes the handler and dog.

Making a figure eight, the dog handler then leads his dog through the group at normal pace, stops in the middle and his dog takes up the start position independently. This handler and dog then leaves the group at normal pace and completes this part-exercise with a start position.

#### 23.3.1.4 **Evaluation:**

Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands/ hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.

### 23.3.2 **Exercise 2: Distance Control**

#### 23.3.2.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Open ground

#### 23.3.2.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A short voice command for heel, which may be given once each during movement and the concluding start position;

either a voice command and / or a hand signal for each recall;

either a voice command and / or a hand signal for sit;

either a voice command and / or a hand signal for lay down;

either a voice command and / or a hand signal for stay;

#### 23.3.2.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position, the dog handler walks in a straight line with his dog heeling off leash.

After approx. 10-15 paces the dog must sit immediately in response to the voice command for "Sit" and / or a hand signal, without the dog handler changing pace or looking round. After continuing in a straight line for approx. 40 more paces, the dog handler stops and turns to his dog, which is sitting quietly. Upon a command from the judge, the dog handler recalls their dog with a voice command and / or hand signal.

As soon as the dog has covered around half the distance quickly and willingly, the dog handler gives the voice command for "Down" and / or a hand signal, upon which the dog must lay down immediately. On a further command from the judge the dog must stay in response to the voice command for "Stay" and / or a hand signal.

On a further command from the judge the dog handler recalls their dog with the voice command for "Come" and / or a hand signal. The dog must come willingly and quickly and sit immediately in front of its handler. On a voice or hand signal the dog must resume the start position.

#### 23.3.2.4 **Evaluation:**

Errors in movement, sitting, laying or staying slowly, agitatedly or too late, coming too slowly and sitting correctly will be duly penalised. If the dog assumes a position other than the one required, 2 points will be deducted in each instance.

### 23.3.3 **Exercise 3: Retrieval on flat ground**

#### 23.3.3.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Handler's own article, which they have with them throughout this part of the test.

#### 23.3.3.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Either a voice command or hand signal for "Fetch" and "Start position";

a voice command for "Drop" or releasing the article.

#### 23.3.3.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position the dog handler throws an item about 10 paces away. The voice command "Fetch" may not be given until the article has come to a complete stop. Sitting off leash near its handler, upon a voice command or hand signal for "Fetch" the dog must run to the object, swiftly retrieve it and fetch it back to its handler just as quickly. The dog must sit immediately in front of its handler and retain the object in its mouth until, after a brief pause; the handler takes it with the voice command for "Drop". The dog must return to the start position at a voice command or hand signal. The dog handler may not leave its position during the entire exercise.

#### 23.3.3.4 **Evaluation:**

Marks will be duly deducted for throwing the article too short a distance, assistance from the dog handler without a change of position, errors in the start position, running slowly, errors in picking up, returning slowly, dropping the article, playing with or crushing the article, straddle position by the dog handler, and errors in sitting too soon and finishing.

If the dog handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, it will be marked as unsatisfactory.

If the dog does not fetch, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

#### 23.3.4 **Exercise 4: Directability at a distance**

##### 23.3.4.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

Equipment:

- 1 marker for the start point
- 1 marker for the middle point
- 3 marked areas 40 m apart, area approx. 1 m x 1 m, maximum height 0.60 m (pallet, table or similar)
- 6 lots, which display the sequence of the marked areas

##### 23.3.4.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command and hand signal for "Approach the middle marker";  
a voice command for "Stop";  
a voice command and hand signal to approach each of the three marked areas;  
a voice command to approach / mount / stop at each of the three marked areas;  
either a voice command or a hand signal for "Come".  
either a voice command or a hand signal for "Start position".

##### 23.3.4.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The order in which the marked areas are to be approached by the dog is done by the dog handler which draws the order by lot before the exercise begins.

The dog handler takes up the start position at the starting point with his dog off leash. On the instructions of the judge, without changing his position the dog handler is to send his dog to a clearly marked point approx. 20 m away, using the voice signal for "Approach the marker" and a hand signal. When the dog has reached this point it is given the voice command for "Stop".

At the further command of the judge, without changing his position the dog handler sends their dog to the first allocated point with the voice command for "Approach the marked points" and a hand signal. At the voice signal for "Mount and stay" the dog is to jump on the object and stay there. The dog handler then uses voice command and hand signal to send his dog to the next point, onto which it must again jump and stay. The process is repeated for the third point.

The order in which the points are to be approached is determined by the judge at the beginning of the exercise.

The dog is to be recalled from the third object to the dog handler with the voice command for "Come" or a hand signal, and must sit closely in front of him. At a voice command for "Start position" or a hand signal, the dog is to assume the start position.

##### 23.3.4.4 **Evaluation:**

Marks will be duly deducted for a hesitant approach of the first marked area or specific point, straying markedly from the ideal line, change of speed, hesitant mounting of the marked area or leaving a specific point independently, handler assistance such as multiple commands or errors in completion of the exercise.

If the sequence of marked areas stipulated by the judge is not followed or the dog handler leaves their position, the exercise will be marked as unsatisfactory.

#### 23.3.5 **Exercise 5: Carrying and handing over the dog**

##### 23.3.5.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

- Start position: The dog may be picked up from the ground or a higher level (a spotting table, for example).
- A carrying assistant.

##### 23.3.5.2 **Permissible Commands:**

Either a voice command or a hand signal for the start position, "Come" and "Start position".

### 23.3.5.3 **Execution of exercise:**

From the start position, the dog handler may give a voice command or hand signal to adopt a start position that makes it easier to lift the dog. Distance control between handler and dog is not incorrect.

The handler carries his dog in a straight line for 10 m and hands it to a second person. Whilst the handler stands still, the second person carries the dog another 10 m and sets it on the ground. The dog must stay there until the handler calls it with a voice command or hand signal on the instructions of the judge. The dog must come quickly and willingly and sit close in front of its handler. On a voice or hand signal the dog must resume the start position.

The dog may show no aggression towards the handler or the assistant. Whilst being carried the dog must be able to move its tail freely.

### 23.3.5.4 **Evaluation:**

If the dog is uncooperative, agitated whilst being carried, growls or moves away when set down, this will be duly penalised. If the dog jumps down, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

Excessive shyness or aggression towards the handler or assistant will lead to disqualification.

## 23.3.6 **Exercise 6: Laying down while distracted**

### 23.3.6.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

Two marked places for dog and bitch.

### 23.3.6.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command or a hand signal for "Down";

Either a voice command or a hand signal for "Sit up".

### 23.3.6.3 **Execution of exercise:**

Before the second dog begins work the dog handler assumes the start position with their dog off leash at a place specified by the judge. At the judge's command he orders his dog to "Lay down" with a voice command or a hand signal, leaving no objects near it. The dog handler now goes to a second place at least 40 paces away, as specified by the judge, and stands still facing the dog. The dog must lay quietly without any intervention by the handler, whilst the first dog demonstrates exercises 1 to 8.

Whilst the other dog does the off leash heeling, the dog handler goes alone to the group of people and then returns to his original place.

At the judge's command the handler is to go to his dog and stand to the right of it. At the further command of the judge, the handler gives the voice command for "Sit up" or a hand signal. The dog must quickly sit up straight.

### 23.3.6.4 **Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if the dog lays in an agitated manner, stands / sits up too soon or comes to meet the handler when being collected, and for agitated behaviour by the handler or other covert assistance.

The exercise will be assessed as unsatisfactory if the dog stands or sits instead of laying down but stays in its place. If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place once the dog on show has completed the fourth exercise, a part-assessment is carried out.

If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place before the fourth exercise has been completed, the exercise will be awarded 0 points.

The Obedience and Dexterity section is completed when the dog handler signs out and the judge announces the marks.

## 23.3.7 **Exercise 7: Laying down while distracted**

### 23.3.7.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

Snow shoes or touring skis

### 23.3.7.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Follow tracks";

either a voice command or a hand signal for "Start position".

### 23.3.7.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The Follow Ski Tracks Level A test is to be performed with snowshoes or touring skis and with touring skis at Level B.

The dog handler takes up the start position with his dog off leash. From the starting position the dog handler and his dog are to follow a path, defined by the judge, through the area totalling a length of approx. 500 m. At the beginning the handler gives the dog a voice command for "Follow tracks" and / or a hand signal and may repeat these several times in the course of the exercise. From the start position, the dog must fall in immediately behind the dog handler and remain in his tracks without hindering or interfering with him. The Follow Ski Tracks exercise is to be done with touring skis or snowshoes.

#### 23.3.7.4 Evaluation:

Marks are duly deducted if the dog leaves the track, forges ahead or lags behind.

#### 23.3.8 Exercise 8: Transportability

##### 23.3.8.1 Exerciserequirements:

Means of transport:

- Slope grooming machine, chairlift, helicopter or similar.

##### 23.3.8.2 Permissible Commands:

A voice command and / or a hand signal for “Jump up”;  
a voice command for “Stop”;  
either a voice command or a hand signal for “Start position”.

##### 23.3.8.3 Execution of exercise:

The dog handler takes up the start position at an appropriate distance from the relevant means of transport with his dog off the leash. Any commonly used conveyance may be used as long as the relevant safety regulations are adhered to. The dog climbs, jumps or is lifted onto the conveyance. During transportation the dog must behave in a calm and composed manner.

After the journey or flight the dog handler disembarks with his dog, places it to the side of the vehicle on the ground and brings it into the start position using the voice command for “Start position”.

##### 23.3.8.4 Evaluation:

Unconfident behaviour will be duly penalised.

If the dog is uncooperative when embarking/disembarking, the exercise will be awarded 0 points.

The Obedience and Dexterity section is completed when the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

## 24 SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG – WATER TEST LEVEL A (RH-W A)

### 24.1 Content

Water Rescue = 200 marks

Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks

Total: 300 marks

### 24.2. Criteria and Scoring for Water Rescue for RH-W A

#	Description	Method	Distance	Marks
Exercise 1	Bringing a rescue device from the shore:	Line	25 m	20
Exercise 2	Retrieval of a person from the shore:	Harness	25 m	60
Exercise 3	Bringing a rescue device from the boat:	Line	25 m	20
Exercise 4	Retrieval of a person from the boat:	Harness	25 m	60
Exercise 5	Transport of an unseaworthy boat:	Rowing Boat	25 m	40
Total:				<hr/> 200

### 24.3 General procedure:

General safety rules must be followed. All participants in the water or in the boat must wear a neoprene suit or a life vest.

The dog handler must wear a neoprene suit or a life vest and the dog a life vest or suitable marine harness.

The exercise must be carried out on a shore area specially selected to ensure that the dog must spend the majority of the exercise in the water but is still easily able to come ashore.

### 24.4 Permissible Commands:

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted.

### 24.5 Performance exercises:

#### 24.5.1 Exercise 1: Bringing a rescue device from the shore

##### 24.5.1.1 Exerciserequirements:

- Rowing boat and driver.
- Line: Tow rope, approx. 30 m in length.

##### 24.5.1.2 Execution of exercise:

A rowing boat with a driver is located in the water 25 m from the shore.

The dog handler places the end of an approx. 30 m line in the dog's mouth. At the handler's command the dog swims to the boat and gives the end of the rope to the driver. Whilst the handler pulls the boat to the shore, the dog swims alongside the boat. As soon as the boat has reached the shore, the handler calls their dog.

**24.5.1.3 Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if there are mistakes when picking up and dropping the line or accompanying the boat.

If the dog does not take the rescue line to the boat driver, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

**24.5.2 Exercise 2: Retrieval of a person, starting from the shore**

**24.5.2.1 Exerciserequirements:**

· Assistant with neoprene suit in the water.

**24.5.2.2 Execution of exercise:**

A person simulating drowning and calling for help is located 25 m from shore in the water.

At the command of the dog handler the dog swims to the person. As soon as the person is able to hold on to the dog's harness or life vest, the dog brings him back to the shore independently. As soon as the dog has reached the shore with the person who has got into difficulties, the handler goes to the rescued victim and takes care of him.

**24.5.2.3 Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if the dog does not swim directly to the person, does not swim directly back or disturbs the after-care. If the dog does not bring the assistant back, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

**24.5.3 Exercise 3: Bringing a rescue device, starting from the boat**

**24.5.3.1 Exerciserequirements:**

- Motorboat and driver.
- Rowing boat and driver.
- Line: Tow rope, approx. 30 m in length.

**24.5.3.2 Execution of exercise:**

The handler and dog are in a motorboat. There is a rowing boat with a driver 25 m away in the water. At the command of the dog handler the dog jumps into the water. The dog handler places the end of an approx. 30 m line in the dog's mouth. At the handler's further command, the dog swims to the rowing boat and gives the end of the rope to the driver. Whilst the handler pulls the rowing boat to their own boat, the dog swims alongside the rowing boat. As soon as the rowing boat is within range of the motorboat, an assistant secures it. The dog handler summons their dog, it swims to them and the handler helps it back into the boat.

**24.5.3.3 Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if there are mistakes when picking up and dropping the line or accompanying the boat, or shortcomings when jumping into the water, swimming to the boat or lifting into the boat.

If the dog does not take the rescue line to the boat driver, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

**24.5.4 Exercise 4: Retrieval of a person, starting from the boat**

**24.5.4.1 Exerciserequirements:**

- Motorboat and driver.
- Assistant with neoprene suit in the water.

**24.5.4.2 Execution of exercise:**

The handler and dog are in a motorboat. A person simulating drowning and calling for help is located 25 m away. At the command of the dog handler the dog jumps into the water and swims to the person. As soon as the person is able to hold on to the dog's harness or life vest, the dog brings them back to the boat independently. As soon as the dog is within range of the boat with the person who has got into difficulties, an assistant takes over from there. The dog handler summons their dog, it swims to them and the handler helps it back into the boat.

**24.5.4.3 Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if the dog does not swim directly to the person, does not swim directly back or displays shortcomings when jumping into the water, swimming to the boat or lifting into the boat.

If the dog does not bring the assistant back, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

**24.5.5 Exercise 5: Transport of an unseaworthy boat**

**24.5.5.1 Exerciserequirements:**

- Rowing boat and driver.
- An approx. 3m line with thick ends is fastened to the boat.

**24.5.5.2 Execution of exercise:**

A drifting rowing boat, in which the driver is lying helpless, is located in the water 25 m from the shore. At the command of the dog handler the dog swims to the drifting boat. The dog searches independently for the trailing line, takes it in its mouth and brings the boat to the shore. As soon as the boat has reached the shore, the handler instructs the dog to release the rope and lie on the shore. They then see to the helpless boat driver.



#### 24.5.5.3 Evaluation:

Marks are duly deducted if the dog does not swim directly to the boat, does not grab the line quickly or does not swim directly back.

If the dog does not bring the boat, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

The water rescue Level A section is completed when the dog handler signs out and the judge announces the marks.

### 25 SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG – WATER TEST LEVEL B (RH-W B)

#### 25.1 Content

Water Rescue = 200 marks

Obedience and Dexterity = 100 marks

Total: 300 marks

#### 25.2. Criteria and Scoring for Water Rescue for RH-W B

#	Description	Method	Distance	Marks
Exercise 1	Bringing a rescue device from the shore:	Life ring	40 m	20
Exercise 2	Retrieval of a person from the shore:	Arm grip	40 m	60
Exercise 3	Bringing a rescue device from the boat:	Life ring	40 m	20
Exercise 4	Retrieval of a person from the boat:	Arm grip	40 m	60
Exercise 5	Transport of an unseaworthy boat:	Motor Boat	40 m	40
Total:				200

#### 25.3 General procedure:

General safety rules must be followed. All participants in the water or in the boat must wear a neoprene suit or a life vest.

The dog handler must wear a neoprene suit or a life vest and the dog a life vest or suitable marine harness.

The exercise must be carried out on a shore area specially selected to ensure that the dog must spend the majority of the exercise in the water but is still easily able to come ashore.

#### 25.4 Permissible Commands:

Repeated and familiar voice commands and hand signals are permitted.

#### 25.5 Performance exercises:

##### 25.5.1 Exercise 1: Bringing a rescue device from the shore

###### 25.5.1.1 Exerciserequirements:

- Boat with driver and assistant with neoprene suit.
- Life ring with line.

###### 25.5.1.2 Execution of exercise:

The assistant falls into the water from a boat travelling parallel to the shore 40 m away and simulates drowning. Unaware of this, the driver of the boat continues on his way.

The dog handler throws a life ring into the water in the direction of the drowning person. At the handler's command the dog goes to the life ring, takes hold of the line connected to the ring and takes this to the victim, who then holds on to it. The dog then pulls the person with the life ring to the shore independently. As soon as the dog has reached the shore with the person who has got into difficulties, the handler goes to the rescued victim and takes care of them.

###### 25.5.1.3 Evaluation:

Marks are duly deducted for mistakes when picking up or dropping the line. If the dog does not bring the assistant back, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

##### 25.5.2 Exercise 2: Retrieval of a person, starting from the shore

###### 25.5.2.1 Exerciserequirements:

- Boat with driver and assistant with neoprene suit.

#### 25.5.2.2 **Execution of exercise:**

The assistant falls into the water from a boat travelling parallel to the shore 40 m away and behaves passively. Unaware of this, the driver of the boat continues on their way.

At the handler's command the dog swims to the drowning person, grips their arm in its mouth and brings the person to the shore. As soon as the dog has reached the shore with the person who has got into difficulties, the handler goes to the rescued victim and takes care of them.

#### 25.5.2.3 **Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if the dog does not swim directly to the person, does not swim directly back or disturbs the after-care.

If the dog does not bring the assistant back, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

### 25.5.3 **Exercise 3: Bringing a rescue device, starting from the boat**

#### 25.5.3.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

- Motorboat and driver.
- Boat with driver and assistant with neoprene suit.
- Life-saving appliance with line

#### 25.5.3.2 **Execution of exercise:**

The handler and dog are in a motorboat. The assistant falls into the water from a boat travelling parallel to the shore 40 m away and simulates drowning. Unaware of this, the driver of the boat continues on his way.

The dog handler throws a life-saving appliance into the water in the direction of the drowning person. At the handler's command the dog jumps into the water, swims to the life-saving appliance, takes hold of the line connected to the life-saving appliance and takes this to the victim, who then holds on to it. The dog then pulls the person with the life-saving appliance to the rescue boat independently. As soon as it is within reach of the boat, an assistant takes the rescued person. The dog handler summons their dog, it swims to them and the handler helps it back into the boat.

#### 25.5.3.3 **Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if there are mistakes when picking up and dropping the line or accompanying the boat, or shortcomings when jumping into the water, swimming to the boat or lifting into the boat. If the dog does not take the rescue line to the boat driver, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

### 25.5.4 **Exercise 4: Retrieval of a person, starting from the boat**

#### 25.5.4.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

Marks are duly deducted if there are mistakes when picking up and dropping the line or shortcomings when jumping into the water, swimming to the boat or lifting into the boat. If the dog does not bring the assistant back, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

#### 25.5.4.2 **Execution of exercise:**

The handler and dog are in a motorboat. The assistant falls into the water from a boat travelling parallel to the shore 40 m away and behaves passively. Unaware of this, the driver of the boat continues on his way.

At the command of the handler, the dog jumps into the water, swims to the person, takes hold of his arm in its mouth and brings it back to the boat independently. As soon as the dog is within range of the boat with the victim, an assistant takes over from there. The dog handler summons their dog, it swims to them and the handler helps it back into the boat.

#### 25.5.4.3 **Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if the dog does not swim directly to the person, does not swim directly back or displays shortcomings when jumping into the water, swimming to the boat or lifting into the boat.

If the dog does not bring the assistant back, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

### 25.5.5 **Exercise 5: Transport of an unseaworthy boat**

#### 25.5.5.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

- Motorboat with driver, weight approx. 1,000 kg.
- An approx. 5 m line with thick ends is fastened to the boat.

- Footbridge.

#### 25.5.5.2 **Execution of exercise:**

The handler and dog are in a motorboat 40 m away from a footbridge. At the command of the dog handler the dog jumps into the water. The handler puts the line attached to the boat into the dog's

mouth. The dog tows the boat to the footbridge. As soon as the boat reaches the footbridge an assistant sees to the mooring. The dog handler summons his dog, it swims to him and the handler helps it back into the boat or onto the footbridge.

#### 25.5.5.3 Evaluation:

Marks are duly deducted if the dog does not swim directly to the footbridge or does not take hold of the line quickly.

If the boat does not reach the footbridge but has covered half the distance, the exercise is marked as unsatisfactory.

If less than half the distance is covered the exercise is awarded 0 points.

The water rescue Level B section is completed when the dog handler signs out and the judge announces the marks.

## 26 SCHEDULE AND DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES RESCUE DOG - OBEDIENCE AND DEXTERITY FOR WATER TEST LEVEL A AND B (RH-W A/B)

### 26.1 Scoring

#	Description	Marks
Exercise 1	Off leash heeling	10
Exercise 2	Distance control	10
Exercise 3	Carrying and handing over the dog	10
Exercise 4	Retrieval from water, throw from shore.	10
Exercise 5	Climbing onto and travelling on a surfboard	10
Exercise 6	Directability at a distance	10
Exercise 7	Laying down of the dog	10
Exercise 8	Distance swimming	20
Exercise 9	Travelling in a boat	10
	Total	100

### 26.2 General procedure:

General safety rules must be follows. All participants in the water or in the boat must wear a neoprene suit or a life vest.

The dog handler must wear a neoprene suit or a life vest and the dog a life vest or suitable marine harness during all exercises in water.

Sign-in and sign-out with the testing judge must take place with dogs on the leash in starting position. Only one single leash and a chain collar are permitted. The choice of commands to perform an exercise is at the discretion of the dog handler, but it must be a short voice command. Using the dog's name together with a command counts as a voice command. Hand signals are only allowed with express permission.

The dog must complete exercises swiftly and willingly. Each exercise begins and ends in the start position. In the start position the dog sits close to the handler, on his left side, oriented directly forward, so that the dog's shoulder is no further forward than the handler's knee.

When going from the front position into the start position, the dog may either go directly into the sit position or assume it closely around the dog handler.

Each exercise begins at the command of the judge.

The order of events, in which exercises 1-6 are to be demonstrated by the RHT, is determined by a drawing of lots immediately before the work begins. The dog is to be taken off the leash after the drawing of lots.

Two gunshots have to be fired during the off-leash heeling. The dog must be indifferent to the gunshots. Should the dog show any gun-shyness, it will be disqualified from the test. If the dog becomes agitated during the shooting, this will be considered acceptable as long as it remains under the control of its Handler. Only a dog that reacts indifferently to gunshots can be awarded full points.

The 'gun' used must be a suitable starter's pistol, electronic starter's pistol, cap gun, blank pistol or suitable gunshot simulator app. Under no circumstances may live ammunition be used. Effective ear protection must be worn by the person firing the gun, e.g. earmuffs, headphones or earplugs (inserts).

### 26.3 Performance exercises:

#### 26.3.1 Exercise 1: Off leash Heeling

##### 26.3.1.1 Exerciserequirements:

The attached diagram must be followed for off leash heeling. As a sole exception, depending on local conditions, the judge may change the direction of the angles, which must be the same for all test examinees. The group must consist of at least four people incl. the 2nd dog handler, and must have two people each with a dog on the leash (dog and bitch). The group moves in a circle in a clockwise direction.

##### 26.3.1.2 Permissible Commands:

Either a short voice command or a hand signal for heel, which may be given at the start and again when changing pace.

##### 26.3.1.3 Execution of exercise:

From the start position, the dog must be attentive to the handler's voice command heel and obey willingly and directly, and heel going to the left side of the dog handler and remaining oriented directly forward, with its shoulder no further forward than the handler's knee.

At the beginning of the exercise the handler and dog is to take 50 steps at normal pace straight down the middle line without stopping; upon turning around and an additional 10-15 steps at normal pace, the handler and dog must demonstrate both the running pace and the slow pace for at least ten steps each. Change of pace from running to a slow pace must be achieved abruptly with no steps being taken in between.

The handler and dog then goes a few steps at normal pace and demonstrates the first corner on a track of 20-25 steps without a change of pace, the second corner on a track of 25-30 steps, turns around, a further 10-15 steps at normal pace and a start position. Further 10-15 steps at normal pace are followed by a corner and 20-25 steps at normal pace back to the middle line and another start position.

From the start position the handler and dog passes close by the circle of people, starting from the outside and going at normal pace in an anti-clockwise direction so that the dog to be tested directly encounters each of the dogs brought along by the group. The handler and dog stops once, at which the group continues to move and at least one person passes the handler and dog.

Making a figure eight, the dog handler then leads his dog through the group at normal pace, stops in the middle and his dog takes up the start position independently. This handler and dog then leaves the group at normal pace and completes this part-exercise with a start position.

##### 26.3.1.4 Evaluation:

Running ahead, straying to the side, lagging behind, slow or hesitant sitting, a dispirited attitude by the dog, and additional voice commands/ hand signal or physical assistance from the handler, will be penalised.

#### 26.3.2 Exercise 2: Distance Control

##### 26.3.2.1 Exerciserequirements:

Open ground

##### 26.3.2.2 Permissible Commands:

A short voice command for heel, which may be given once each during movement and the concluding start position;

either a voice command and / or a hand signal for each recall;

either a voice command and / or a hand signal for sit;

either a voice command and / or a hand signal for lay down;

either a voice command and / or a hand signal for stay;

##### 26.3.2.3 Execution of exercise:

From the start position, the dog handler walks in a straight line with his dog heeling off leash.

After approx. 10-15 paces the dog must sit immediately in response to the voice command for "Sit" and / or a hand signal, without the dog handler changing pace or looking round. After continuing in a straight line for approx. 40 more paces, the dog handler stops and turns to his dog, which is sitting quietly. Upon a command from the judge, the dog handler recalls their dog with a voice command and / or hand signal.

As soon as the dog has covered around half the distance quickly and willingly, the dog handler gives the voice command for "Down" and / or a hand signal, upon which the dog must lay down immediately. On a further command from the judge the dog must stay in response to the voice command for "Stay" and / or a hand signal.

On a further command from the judge the dog handler recalls their dog with the voice command for "Come" and / or a hand signal. The dog must come willingly and quickly and sit immediately in front of its handler. On a voice or hand signal the dog must resume the start position.

**26.3.2.4 Evaluation:**

Errors in movement, sitting, laying or staying slowly, agitatedly or too late, coming too slowly and sitting correctly will be duly penalised.

If the dog assumes a position other than the one required, 2 points will be deducted in each instance.

**26.3.3 Exercise 3: Carrying and handing over the dog**

**26.3.3.1 Exerciserequirements:**

- Start position: The dog may be picked up from the ground or a higher place.
- A carrying assistant, wearing head and neck protection.

**26.3.3.2 Permissible Commands:**

Either a voice command or a hand signal for the start position, "Come" and "Start position".

**26.3.3.3 Execution of exercise:**

From the start position, the dog handler may give a voice command or hand signal to adopt a start position that makes it easier to lift the dog. Distance control between handler and dog is not incorrect.

The handler carries his dog in a straight line for 10 m and hands it to a second person. Whilst the handler stands still, the second person carried the dog another 10 m and sets it on the ground. The dog must stay there until the handler calls it with a voice command or hand signal on the instructions of the judge. The dog must come quickly and willingly and sit close in front of its handler. On a voice or hand signal the dog must resume the start position.

The dog may show no aggression towards the handler or the assistant. Whilst being carried the dog must be able to move its tail freely.

**26.3.3.4 Evaluation:**

If the dog is uncooperative, agitated whilst being carried, growls or moves away when set down, this will be duly penalised.

If the dog jumps down, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

Excessive shyness or aggression towards the handler or assistant will lead to disqualification.

**26.3.4 Exercise 4: Retrieval from water, throw from the shore**

**26.3.4.1 Exerciserequirements:**

The exercise must be carried out on a shore area specially selected to ensure that the dog must spend the majority of the exercise in the water but is still easily able to come ashore. Dog handler's own article, able to float, which he has with him throughout this part of the test.

**26.3.4.2 Permissible Commands:**

Either a voice command or hand signal for "Fetch" and "Start position";  
a voice command for "Drop".

**26.3.4.3 Execution of exercise:**

The handler and dog adopt the start position an appropriate distance from the water. From the start position the dog handler throws an item into the water from about 10 paces away. The voice command or hand signal "Fetch" may not be given until the article is floating. Sitting off leash near its handler, upon a voice command or hand signal for "Fetch" the dog must move purposefully towards the object, swiftly retrieve it and fetch it back to its handler equally purposefully. The dog must sit immediately in front of its handler and retain the object in its mouth until, after a brief pause, the handler takes it with the voice command for "Drop". The dog must return to the start position at a voice command or hand signal. The dog handler may not leave his position during the entire exercise.

**26.3.4.4 Evaluation:**

Marks will be duly deducted for throwing the article too short a distance, assistance from the dog handler without a change of position, errors in the start position, moving slowly, errors in picking up, returning slowly, dropping the article, playing with or crushing the article, straddle position by the dog handler, and errors in sitting correctly and finishing.

If the dog handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, it will be marked as unsatisfactory. If the dog does not fetch, the exercise is awarded 0 points.

**26.3.5 Exercise 5: Climbing onto and traveling on a surfboard**

**26.3.5.1 Exerciserequirements:**

The exercise must be carried out on a shore area specially selected to ensure that the dog can stand up in the water and is easily able to come ashore.

- A surfboard.

#### 26.3.5.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command and / or a hand signal for “Mount”, “Stay” and “Down”.  
Either a voice command or a hand signal for “Start position”.

#### 26.3.5.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The dog handler takes up the start position at the starting point with his dog. From the start position, on the voice command for “Mount” and / or a hand signal the dog must climb onto the surfboard, without a sail and lying in shallow water. The dog must be able to reach the surfboard without swimming. The handler can help his dog whilst it climbs up by holding the board still.

On the voice command for “Stay” and / or a hand signal, the dog must remain calmly on the surfboard. On the instructions of the judge, the handler pushes the board, with the dog lying on it, in the direction ordered for approx. 20 metres. The dog must behave calmly and remain there until the dog handler orders it to dismount with the voice command for “Down” and / or a hand signal.

At the end of the exercise the handler takes up the start position with his dog on the bank with a voice command or hand signal.

#### 26.3.5.4 **Evaluation:**

Unsure mounting or staying are duly penalised.

If the dog leaves the surfboard independently the exercise is marked as unsatisfactory.

If the dog does not climb onto the surfboard the exercise is awarded 0 points.

### 26.3.6 **Exercise 6: Directability at a distance**

#### 26.3.6.1 **Exercise requirements:**

The exercise must be carried out on a shore area specially selected to ensure that the dog must spend the majority of the exercise in the water but is still easily able to come ashore.  
Two boats or surfers 40 m apart and from the bank.

#### 26.3.6.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command and hand signal for swimming to each of two points;  
a voice command for Come;  
either a voice command or a hand signal for Start position.

#### 26.3.6.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The dog handler takes up the start position at an appropriate distance from the water with their dog off the leash. At the judge’s command, without changing position, the handler sends their dog to the first specified point with a voice command and a hand signal. The dog must stay at the point to which it has swum until the handler sends it to the second specified point with a voice command and hand signal.

The order in which both points are to be approached is determined by the judge at the beginning of the exercise. The dog is to be recalled to the dog handler with the voice command for “Come” or a hand signal, and must sit closely in front of him. At a voice command for “Start position” or a hand signal, the dog is to assume the start position.

#### 26.3.6.4 **Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted for hesitation in moving to a specified point, straying markedly from the ideal line, lack of reference to a marker or leaving a specified point independently, handler assistance such as multiple commands or errors in completion of the exercise.

If the sequence of marked areas stipulated by the judge is not followed or the dog handler leaves their position, the exercise will be marked as unsatisfactory.

### 26.3.7 **Exercise 7: Laying down while distracted**

#### 26.3.7.1 **Exercise requirements:**

Two marked places for dog and bitch.

#### 26.3.7.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command for “Down”;  
either a voice command or a hand signal for “Sit up”.

#### 26.3.7.3 **Execution of exercise:**

Before the second dog begins work the dog handler assumes the start position with his dog off leash at a place specified by the judge. At the judge’s command he orders his dog to “Lay down” with a voice command, leaving no objects near it. The dog handler now goes to a second place at least 40 paces away, as specified by the judge, and stands still facing the dog.

The dog must lay quietly without any intervention by the handler, whilst the first dog demonstrates exercises 1 to 6.

Whilst the other dog does the off leash heeling, the dog handler goes alone to the group of people and then returns to his original place.

At the judge's command the handler is to go to his dog and stand to the right of it. At the further command of the judge, the handler gives the voice command for "Sit up" or a hand signal. The dog must quickly sit up straight.

#### 26.3.7.4 **Evaluation:**

Marks are duly deducted if the dog lays in an agitated manner, stands / sits up too soon or comes to meet the handler when being collected, and for agitated behaviour by the handler or other covert assistance.

The exercise will be assessed as unsatisfactory if the dog stands or sits instead of laying down but stays in its place. If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place once the dog on show has completed the fourth exercise, a part-assessment is carried out.

If the dog moves more than 3 metres away from its place before the fourth exercise has been completed, the exercise will be awarded 0 points.

### 26.3.8 **Exercise 8: Distance Swimming**

#### 26.3.8.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

Motorboat and driver.

#### 26.3.8.2 **Permissible Commands:**

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Jump into the water";

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Swim forward" / "At a distance";

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Follow";

A voice command and / or a hand signal for "Swim forward" / "Come to handler"

#### 26.3.8.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The handler and dog are in a motorboat. It should be disciplined in manner, although start position is not necessary.

At a voice command and / or hand signal the dog jumps from the stationary boat into the water. The handler sends their dog away from the boat, which then starts up. The boat travels approx. 10 m in front of the dog, so that it can be monitored continuously. At a voice command / or hand signal the dog follows the boat. It must calmly swim a distance of 600 m. The boat then stops, the handler summons their dog with voice commands and / or hand signals, it swims towards them and is helped back into the boat by the handler.

#### 26.3.8.4 **Evaluation:**

Agitated, uneven swimming and shortcomings when jumping into the water, swimming to the boat and being lifted into the boat will be duly penalised.

If the dog demonstrates inadequate fitness, the exercise is to be terminated and 0 points awarded.

### 26.3.9 **Exercise 9: Travelling in a boat**

#### 26.3.9.1 **Exerciserequirements:**

Motorboat and driver.

#### 26.3.9.2 **Permissible Commands:**

voice command and / or a hand signal for "Get in";

A voice command for "Stop";

Either a voice command or a hand signal for "Start position".

#### 26.3.9.3 **Execution of exercise:**

The dog handler and dog assume start position an appropriate distance from the boat. The dog climbs, jumps or is lifted into the boat. During transportation the dog must behave in a calm and composed manner. After the ride the dog handler disembarks with his dog and orders him into start position with the voice command "Start position".

#### 26.3.9.4 **Evaluation:**

Unconfident behaviour will be duly penalised.

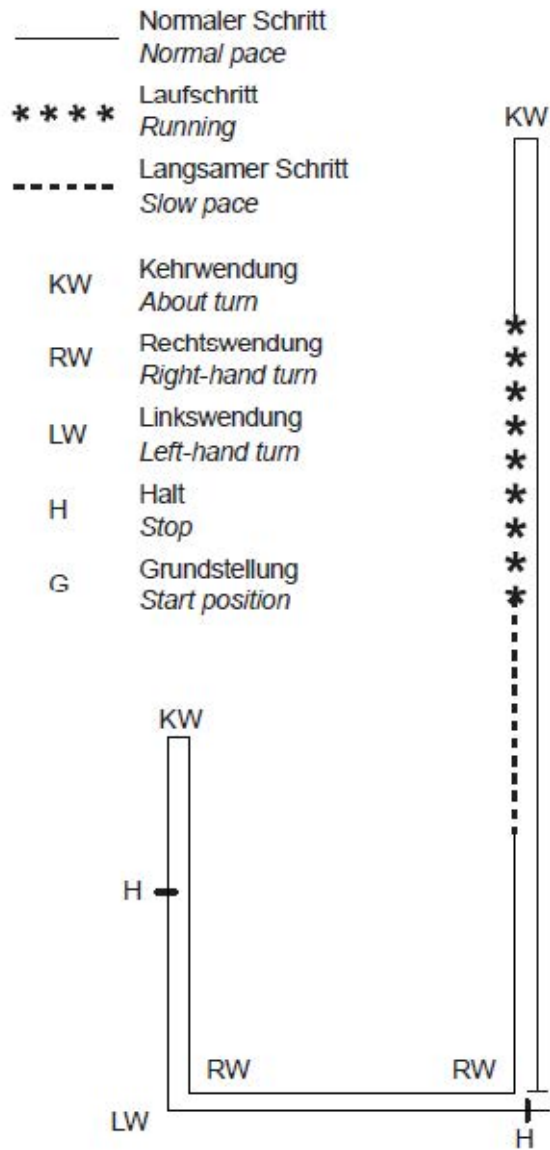
The exercise is awarded 0 points if the dog does not get in or out purposefully, or if the dog is uncooperative when being lifted in or out.

The Obedience and Dexterity Section B is completed when the dog handler reports to the judge and signs out and the judge announces the marks.

If the Water Test Section A is to be conducted subsequently, the dog must be able to rest for at least one hour.

**Addendum 1**

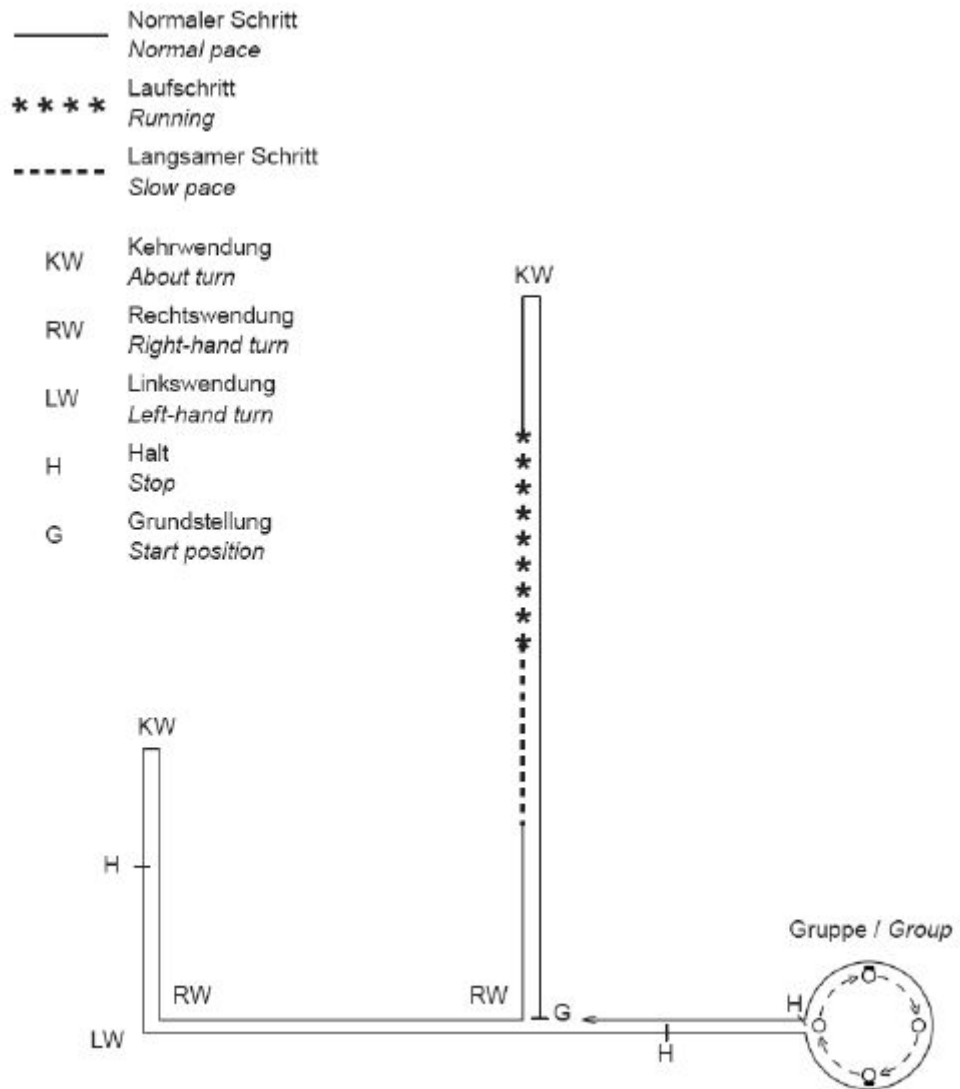
Diagram 1:  
Suitability Tests



Off Leash Heeling –



Diagram 2: Off Leash Heeling – All Level A and B Tests



**Attention:**

This diagram is dependent on locality.

After the about turn it is permissible to have the first left turn and then the right turn.

Diagram 3: Control at a Distance

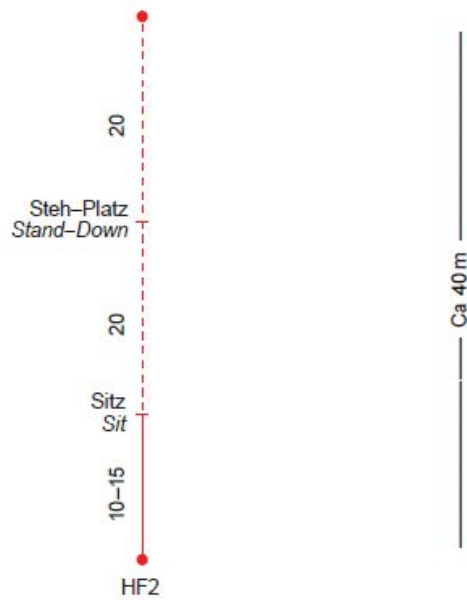
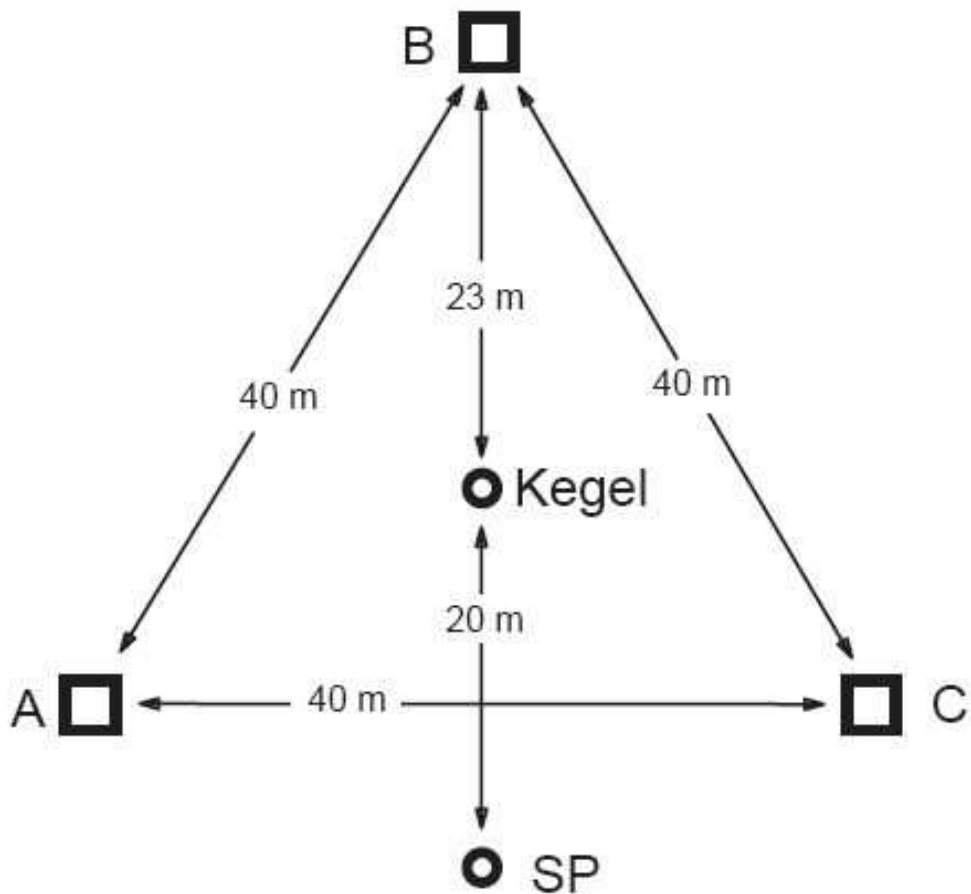


Diagram 4: Directability at a distance





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