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International Trial Rules

for

Search and Rescue Dog Tests

of

International Search and Rescue Dog Organisation (IRO)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH AND RESCUE DOG ORGANISATION

and

Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI)

Result of the FCI/IRO working group for the revision of these RH PO

Resolution through the FCI General Committee - **SEPTEMBER 2024**

Resolution through the IRO Meeting of the Delegates - 2024

Effective January 1st, 2025

Preamble

These Search and Rescue Dog testing standards were jointly developed by the FCI/IRO Commission for search dogs and likewise approved by the FCI Executive Board as well as the IRO General Assembly.

They replace the originally valid FCI and IRO Rescue Dog testing standards.

These testing standards were deliberated and developed in German. For translations in other languages or in case of doubt the German version is the authoritative version.

After at least 5 years the testing standards will be reviewed, changed, adapted, or extended based on current trends and lessons learned during their implementation.

Changes require the official approval of the responsible parties of the FCI and the IRO. These testing standards are valid for all member organisations / federations of the FCI and the IRO.

They are considered to be a world-wide platform for the deployment organisations as a basis for the training of search and rescue dogs.

The mission readiness test is governed and carried out by the national and international deployment organisations.

For practical reasons the masculine designators will be utilized, these will also apply for the female annotation.

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General	
	Purpose and execution
Purpose	These Search and Rescue Dog tests are designed to qualify the individual dogs for further training for the search and rescue dog platform depending on their intended use. Successful completion of a test is proof of proper training conducive to being a search and rescue dog in that particular discipline. It is a foundation for continued training in the respective deployment organisations.
Mission Readiness	Mission readiness is determined and recognized strictly through the deployment organisation. For this, additional requirements can be stipulated, for example the regular repetition of specific tests, additional knowledge of the DH, radio courses, alpine courses, age limits for D and DH, stamina testing, equipment regulations, first-aid courses, etc.
Execution of Tests	Search and Rescue dog tests can be held throughout the year. If human and animal safety and health cannot be guaranteed, the test cannot be carried out. For major events such as big testing events, National and World Championships tactical restrictions are possible in view of the number of participants and timetable. Search and Rescue Dog tests can be carried out as pure nose work or pure obedience tests in all disciplines and levels, whereby in this case only one phase is tested. Tests done only in one phase will be entered into the LH with points and grade, with the comment that only one phase was tested. Example: RH-F B — complete test with mark RH-F B, N — only nose work RH-F B, UO/GW — only obedience/dexterity In this case, a title/rating in regard to the testing standards, show- or exhibition rules, conformation rules and breed worthiness rules will not be awarded. In order to achieve a title both phases (nose work and obedience/dexterity) need to be passed.

General abbreviations and definitions		
Organisation	**FCI**	Fédération Cynologique Internationale
	LAO	National Organisation FCI
	IRO	International SAR Dog Organisation
	NRO	National SAR Dog Organisation of IRO
Documents	**SAR**	International Trial Rules for SAR Dogs
Tests	**RH-F**	**SAR Dog Test in Tracking**
	RH-FL	**SAR Dog Test in Area**
	RH-T	**SAR Dog Test in Rubble**
	RH-L	**SAR Dog Test in Avalanche**
	RH-W	**SAR Dog Test in Water**
	RH-MT	**SAR Dog Test in Mantrailing**
Dog Handler/Dog	**D**	Dog(s)
	DH	Dog handler (for male / female expressions)
	RH	SAR dog
	RDT	SAR dog team = dog handler and dog
	AC	Acoustic command
	VC	Visual command
Persons	**HP**	Helper / assistant
	TC	Test coordinator
	TJ	Test judge
	RA	Judge's directive
	VP	Victim, hiding person
	FHL	Track layer
	TL	Trail layer
Technical Terms	**F**	Track
	FL	Area
	GW	Dexterity
	GS	Basic position
	ID	Identification article
	L	Avalanche
	LH	Scorebook
	LVS	Avalanche search device (peeps)
	MT	Mantrailing
	T	Rubble
	TO	Technical location
	UO	Obedience
	W	Water
Test Levels	**A**	Test Level A
	Abt. A	(Phase) nose work
	Abt. B	(Phase) obedience and dexterity
	B	Test Level B
	V	Preliminary test, pre-test (formerly suitability)

Organisation	
Requirements for the organiser	
Implementation Claim	The permit to hold an event is issued by the respective umbrella organisation of the event organiser (FCI-LAO or IRO-NRO) to an event organiser. Test results are to be mutually recognized by all FCI-LAOs and IRO-NROs. A testing event can only be held if there are at least 4 participating DHs who complete nose work as well as UO/GW.
Requirements for the Organiser	The Organiser must have the personnel, material, and logistical means, which are stipulated in the event regulations. A test can be held independently or in conjunction with other organisations. VPs and HPs are assistants to the TJ and are obliged to always adhere to the directives as given by the TJ. VPs and HPs who do not follow the directives of the TJ, for instance trigger an alert and such, must be exchanged and replaced.
Test Coordinator	The organiser must have a qualified Test Coordinator (TC) from his or from another organisation. He organizes and oversees all necessary work for the preparation and carrying out of a test in accordance with the regulations. The TC has to, in good time, ensure that the work areas are organized according to the testing standards. The TC is available to the TJ for the entire duration of the test.
Date Registration	The TC is responsible for ensuring that the test is scheduled and registered timely and in proper format to all concerned authorities.
Administration	The TC is responsible for handling all formalities. It is recommended that he works according to a checklist.
Personnel requirement	The TC is responsible for choosing the necessary and qualified personnel.
Timetable	A timetable is to be drafted before the test, in which the test times of the participants are apparent. The timetable should be sent to the TJ at least 3 days before the test starts. Be mindful that each RDT is evaluated by the same judge in the same discipline and level and that each TJ is employed no longer than 9 hours per day.
Evaluation Reports	The national rules are valid for conveying or documenting the test results.
Units	The maximum of 36 units are to be maintained per TJ per day: ☐ **Phase A Nose work:** Level V 1 Unit Level A 2 Units Level B 3 Units ☐ **Phase B Obedience and Dexterity:** Level V 1 Unit Level A 1 Unit Level B 1 Unit

Requirements for the dog handler	
Application for test	It is the obligation of the DH to report in for the test in a timely manner. If the DH is unable to report in punctually, he is to let the TC know at once. The DH has to obtain information about the application deadline himself. Every DH who takes part in the test has to be suitably equipped and properly clothed for the respective test discipline and phase.
Reporting In/Out	Reporting in before the first exercise and reporting out after the last exercise to the TJ, is to be executed with the leashed D in GS, with leash of approx. 1 m and a collar. Search vests, harnesses, life vests etc. are only permitted insofar as they are required and described for the respective phase. The DH has to obey the directives of the TJ and TC. Each DH is required to finish all phases even when he has not reached the minimum points for passing in one phase. The test is finished when the results have been announced and the LH has been handed over. Prematurely leaving the test based on illness, injury or important reason has to be reported to the TC. Pulling without sufficient reason leads to disqualification and is noted in the LH
Animal welfare	Animal welfare, safety and environmental regulations of the organiser's country must be observed. During the entire testing event, any form of force is not permitted. For that reason, any excessive force or rough handling with the D will be sanctioned according to **chapter 2.6**.
Liability	The DH is liable for himself and his D during the entire test for any possible accidents. The owner of the D must pay for any injuries to a person or damages caused by either himself or his D. Therefore, the DH has to be able to provide proof of a liability insurance for himself and his D prior to the beginning of the test to the TC. All instructions given by the TJ or the event organiser are voluntarily accepted by the DH and executed at his own risk.
Permitted aids	Specifically for nose work, the following tools are permitted for tactical support of the search work: *Whistle*: Before beginning the work, the TJ must be notified about all used whistle sounds. When using the whistle, simultaneous audible signals for the commands given with the whistle are omitted. - *Water and/or sponge* are permitted in nose work after agreement by the TJ if the outside conditions or weather-related conditions require it, however not directly after and at the alert. - **MT:** GPS device if the TJ is informed of this before the test starts.
Aids not permitted	- GPS and any recording devices during the nose work (DH), exception GPS for MT - Motivational articles - Food

Requirements for the dog	
Minimum age	The minimum age for the D to enter the respective test are: **Minimum age for:** **Level V** Pre-test **15 months** **Level A** Test **18 months** **Level B** Test **20 months** The D must have reached the required minimum age on the day of the test.
Identification of the D	A D that cannot be identified by a tattoo or microchip may not participate.
Permission to start	Dogs may take part in the rescue D tests regardless of size, breed, or pedigree. A DH may only enter one testing event on a given day and is allowed to show maximum 2 D during a testing event. A D may only participate in 2 tests at a given event but only 1 test per day. A test has to be finished before the first phase of the next test starts.
	Admission for Level V: none (NRO/LAO regulations must be honoured!) **Admission for Level A:** Level V in the same discipline **Admission for Level B:** **F, FL, T, MT:** minimum of 2 tests in Level A in the same discipline and minimum total G rating **L, W:** 1 test in Level A with a minimum G rating. All testing levels may be repeated as one likes. For a test that was not passed, this D can be shown again in the same discipline after a time limit of 5 days. After 2 passed test in Level A (exception: L, W) with the minimum rating of good (G) in the same discipline, the D can be shown the next day in the same discipline for Level B as long as the minimum age has been reached. A D may not be shown by several DHs at a testing event. At events with rankings, the D must be shown in the highest previously achieved level of a discipline. Bitches in heat are permitted at all tests, however, must be kept away from the other participating D and will be shown at the end, as long as this is possible on an organisational basis. Pregnant bitches may participate in tests up to the 21st day of pregnancy and not until 75 days after having given birth. Sick and possibly contagious D are excluded from the tests and must not be taken to the test site.
Scorebook	The LH issued by the national organisation is mandatory for every test participant and must be registered by the FCI-LAO or the IRO-NRO. It must be handed over to the testing organisation office prior to the test. The test result is to be entered by the testing organisation office and be checked and signed by the TJ. For disqualifications, an international stamped entry ("dis") or an according remark with justification will be made in the LH.
Vaccinations	Proof of nationally required vaccinations (vaccination certificate) must be presented to the authorized TC prior to the test if requested.
Social behaviour	**The TJ observes the temperament of the D prior to beginning and during the entire test.** **The TJ is obliged to terminate the test if a D is showing obvious temperament inadequacies or disqualify it in case of aggressive behaviour and to immediately inform the TC.** **Obvious temperament inadequacies are:** - **Aggressive behaviour towards strangers and other D** - **Leaving the DH or the work area**

Obedience of the dog	If the D shows little obedience, i.e. the handler does not have the D under control, the TJ will give the DH three chances to recall the D. The TJ has the right to terminate the work when it is distinctly noticeable that the D is insufficiently prepared, shows insufficient willingness to work, is obviously not under the control of his DH or where definitive physical limitations are noticeable.
Gear	A search vest is permitted except in rubble work. Lamps and/or bells are allowed. Hereby meant are blinking lights or snap light sticks that allow the DH to see the D, but not a lamp or spotlight on the D for its orientation. For a collar, a non-manipulatory and customary collar may be utilized. Either the D wears it or the DH carries it with him. No collars may be used in the rubble, with the exception of medicinal collars (parasite collars). They are permitted as long as they are worn loosely.

Infrastructure	
General	In order to carry out a test, there need to be appropriate areas available which are compliant with all aspects of the test regulations. The decision to walk on work areas for phase A outside of the work lies with the organisational administration and the TJ.
Safety	Work areas and obstacles must conform to the safety guidelines and standards of the respective country in order to avoid accidents. The TJ can decline the use of work areas or obstacles if there is risk for the DH or D.
Helpers	HP are to remain neutral during the D's work and not disturb him.

The judges (TJ)	
Authorization	The tests may only be judged by competent TJ certified through the host's umbrella organisation (FCI or IRO). For this, the regulations of the host's umbrella organisation's valid judges' regulations are valid.
In General	The decision of the TJ is final, in the case of a rule infraction, the right to object is permitted. In case of unforeseen events the TJ is free to have an exercise or discipline repeated. However, a DH cannot demand to repeat an exercise. The TJ may not judge a D that he owns, possesses, or maintains. Prior to the start of the test, the acting TJ are responsible to check everything that falls within the scope of their duties – especially the setup of the work areas – and in agreement with the TC make any corrections, if necessary. If a correction is not possible, the TJ will make the decision concerning acceptance of the test itself. TJ are equipped with the necessary protection clothing in their work, especially helmet and safety shoes in the rubble.

Warning / termination / disqualification	
Announcement	A warning, termination or disqualification ordered by the TJ has to be announced to the DH verbally and immediately following the sanction.
Warning	
Reasons	• Non-adherence to a TJ directive • Prohibited helps or touching the D during nose work and UO/GW, except for praise • Unsportsmanlike behaviour • Relinquishing an exercise or a part of an exercise
Procedure	At first warning, 5 points are deducted, at second warning the respective phase will be terminated.
Termination	
Reasons	• When the D leaves the testing area and after the 3rd AC does not return to the DH • When the D shows no obedience, after the 3rd AC • Lack of preparation • Lack of willingness to work • Temperament flaws • Definitive physical restrictions of the D and/or the DH • After a 2nd warning • For giving food or motivational items during the work • After a 2nd false alert
Procedure	When a phase has been terminated, this phase is considered as not passed. The points awarded up to this point will be recognized, minus an obligatory deduction of 61 points in phase A and 31 points in phase B, and the participant starts, as far as still required, in the next phase of his test.

Disqualification	
Reasons	• Unsportsmanlike behaviour of the DH before, during and after the test • Use of forceful training aids in the entire testing area as well as in bordering areas • Aggressive behaviour of the D against people and/or animals • Injury to a VP • Pulling out from the test for no reason
Procedure	Disqualification leads to immediate termination of the test. No points will be awarded for the entire test. A disqualification will be noted with justification in the LH and evaluation list. A written report is done by the TJ and sent to the IRO Training Spokesperson or the respective FCI LAO. They will make any decisions regarding further sanctions. A preventive suspension by IRO, NRO or LAO until the end of the review proceedings is permitted.

Sanctions and objections due to rule violations	
Objection	An objection may be made only for rule infractions and not due to a judge's decision. DHs, who want to object to the judge's decision due to rule infractions, have the possibility on the same day up to ½ hour after the end of the work (end of the last work with a D) to submit a justified objection to the TC in writing by leaving a deposit of 300, - EUR. If the objection is denied, the deposit remains with the hosting organisation.
Objection Authority	The objection authority is comprised of the following: - the TC and the involved TJ Should no agreement be reached, the issue is to be announced to the organiser's umbrella organisation, who will make a final decision. In supra-regional events, the objection authority needs to be outlined in the event specifications and guidelines.
Objection Handling	The objection authority must handle the objection immediately after it has been made known. Witnesses may be consulted. The objection authority's decision is final.

Test execution and evaluation

General regulations

Basics of evaluation	Evaluations for performances may only be done in accordance with the criteria as set forth by these test rules and are noted in grades and points. The grades and related points must reflect the execution of the exercise. At events where rankings are given, the highest scores in the phase A (nose work) before B (UO/GW are decisive. Only total points are awarded for the final score. This, however, does not mean that partial scores may not be given for individual exercises. If the end result does not add up to a round score, this score will be rounded up or down considering the overall impression of the phase. A test is considered passed if the D achieves a minimum of 70% of the possible overall points in each phase. The national rules are valid in regard to documenting the final test results as correct. Please take into consideration that if a continuous mistake is made during the entire work (e.g. sitting crooked in the GS) is not too strongly weighed in each exercise. The mistake may also be mentioned in the critique in regard to the overall impression and taken into consideration.

Total score key

Table rounded up to 0,5 points

Qualification total

Excellent (v)		Very Good (sg)		Good (g)		Satisfactory (b)		Insufficient (m)	
max	**min**	**max**	**min**	**max**	**min**	**max**	**min**	**max**	**min**
100%	**96%**	**95%**	**90%**	**89%**	**80%**	**79%**	**70%**	**69%**	**0%**
5,0	5,0	4,5	4,5	4,0	4,0	3,5	3,5	3,0	0
10,0	10,0	9,5	9,0	8,5	8,0	7,5	7,0	6,5	0
15,0	14,5	14,0	13,5	13,0	12,0	11,5	10,5	10,0	0
20,0	19,5	19,0	18,0	17,5	16,0	15,5	14,0	13,5	0
30,0	29,0	28,5	27,0	26,5	24,0	23,5	21,0	20,5	0
40,0	38,5	38,0	36,0	25,5	32,0	31,5	28,0	27,5	0
50,0	48,0	47,5	45,0	44,5	40,0	39,5	35,0	34,5	0
60,0	57,5	57,0	54,0	53,5	48,0	47,5	42,0	41,5	0
70,0	67,0	66,5	63,0	62,5	56,0	55,5	49,0	48,5	0
80,0	76,5	76,0	72,0	71,5	64,0	63,5	56,0	55,5	0
100,0	96,0	95,5	90,0	89,5	80,0	79,5	70,0	69,5	0
200,0	191,0	190,5	180,0	179,5	160,0	159,5	140,0	139,5	0
300,0	286,0	285,5	270,0	269,5	240,0	239,5	210,0	209,5	0

Execution and evaluation of obedience and dexterity

In general

If necessary, the TJ may decline work areas or obstacles if they don't comply with the Testing Standards.
For carrying out the UO and GW an **area of appropriate size** must be made available.
Avalanche: **A flat, completely or partially machined or cleared snow area** of appropriate size.

Markings

Marking the areas is to be carried out according to the description for the individual exercises or the sketches. The structure of the obstacles and exercises is decided by the TJ after checking the local conditions. This is especially valid for the Down under Distraction, for the Group and the Distance work. The positions indicating the start of the test shall be defined in agreement with the TJ. In case of steps, the length of a step is to be calculated at about 0.7m.

Draw and sequence of the exercises

V no drawing lots

A, B. The sequence of exercises is drawn before the beginning of the event and is the same for each participant. The "Reporting in and social behaviour" and subsequently the "off-leash heeling" is done as the first and second and down under distraction" as the last exercise. All dexterity exercises are to be integrated as a block into one draw. The TJ determines the sequence of the dexterity exercises in the block. So, the draw is done as follows:

- distance control
- retrieve on the flat
- carry and hand-over
- directability at a distance
- block dexterity (*ladder; unstable plank or swing; tunnel*)

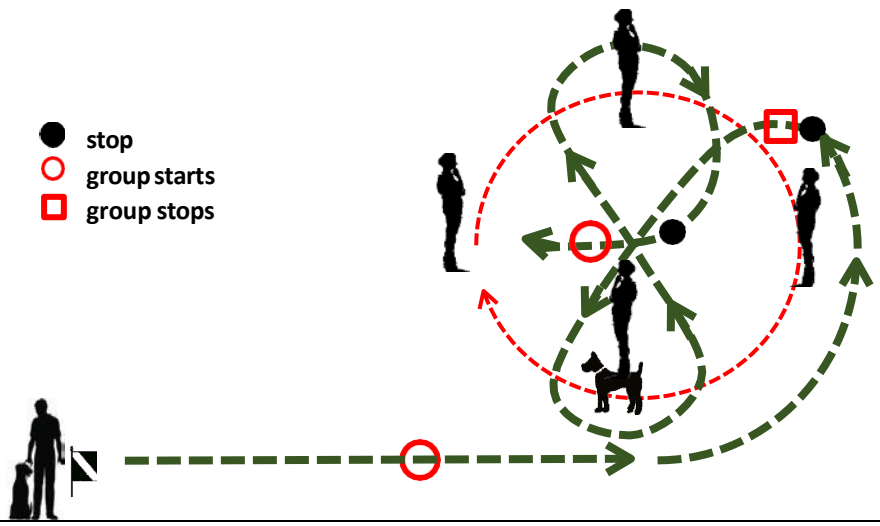
There are no drawing lots at W, UO/GW.

	Evaluation of the dog handler and dog
General – DH	- the behaviour of the DH - the team work - sportsmanship is considered in the evaluation A splayed stance of the DH is generally faulty and devalues the respective exercise.
General – D	Joy to work, handling, directability, mobility, fitness, endurance, and the overall picture.
AC and VC	The selection of AC/VC for the execution of an exercise is at the discretion of the DH, however they must be short. The name of the D is considered 1 AC. If the D requires a second AC and/or VC to execute an exercise or part of an exercise, it devalues the exercise or part of the exercise by 2 grades. If the D refuses to execute an apparatus or an area, this exercise is evaluated with 0 points. Repeating the obstacle or area is not permitted. If the D requires a third AC and/or VC to execute an exercise, the entire exercise is rated as insufficient. If the D does not execute the command after the third AC/VC, then the exercise is terminated and rated with 0 points. A 3 second pause is to be maintained until the next AC/VC. It is at the discretion of the DH to use only one format. If he uses both, then they are to be given at the same time. Noncompliance devalues the entire exercise respectively. Non-used AC/VC are not considered negatively in the evaluation.
Aids	Additional AC/VC and body help, as well as other hidden aids devalue accordingly.
Development	The D is shown in a natural gait. The D follows the DH at knee height attentively, happy, close and straight. When the DH stops, the D is to sit independently, close and straight.
Positions	After having been given the AC/VC the D has to assume the position quickly, without hesitation, straight and attentively.
About turns and GS	The about turn is to be shown by the DH to the left (turning 180 degrees in place). Two variations are possible: • the D goes at a right turn behind the DH • the D shows a left about turn at 180 degrees turning in place The GS can be shown either in front of or closely behind the DH.
Repeated mistakes	A marginal mistake carried throughout the entire work (e.g. crooked GS), will not be too strongly weighed in each exercise, but can rather be incorporated into the discussion of the overall image and taken into consideration there.
	Beginning and end of exercises
Execution	Every exercise in UO/GW begins and ends in the GS at the directive of the TJ. In the GS, the D sits close and straight to the left side of the DH so that the shoulder of the D is at close to the knee of the DH. Non- compliance results in devaluation. If the DH leaves his position during an exercise without permission from the TJ or in spite of the exercise not allowing it, the exercise is devalued accordingly. The D has to carry out the exercises happily and quickly. The D has to execute every start GS and every halt independently without AC/VC. In Dexterity, generally all exercises begin with the GS approx. 2 steps in front of the obstacle and ends in the GS behind the obstacle as long as nothing else is described in the exercise itself. Praising the D briefly after ending an exercise is permitted. When having the D go into the GS from the sit in front, the D may assume the sitting position of the GS directly or close to the DH.

Exercises of obedience (UO) and dexterity (GW)

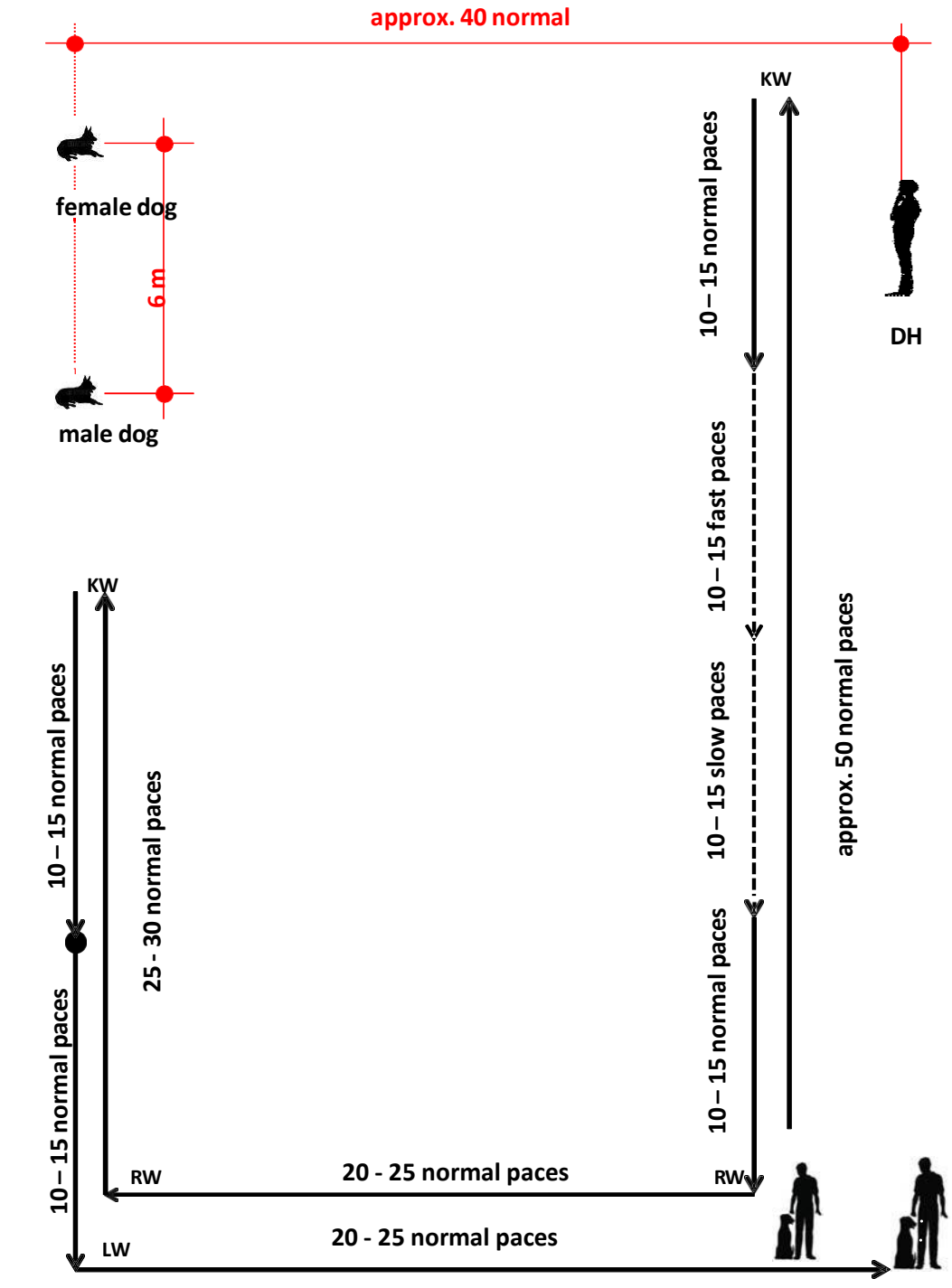
	V	A	B
F / FL / T / MT	1. Reporting in 10 p 2. On-leash heeling 15 p 3. Sit and recall 10 p 4. Change of position 15 p 5. Down under distraction 10 p 6. Carry and hand-over 10 p 7. Directability at a distance 10 p 8. Tunnel with tube 10 p 9. Wooden board 10 p	1. Reporting in 5 p 2. Off-leash heeling 10 p 3. Distance control 15 p 4. Retrieve on the flat 10 p 5. Carry and hand-over 10 p 6. Directability at a distance 15 p 7. Unstable Plank 10 p 8. Horizontal ladder 10 p 9. Tunnel with tube 5 p 10. Down under distraction 10 p	1. Reporting in 5 p 2. Off-leash heeling 10 p 3. Distance control 15 p 4. Retrieve on the flat 10 p 5. Carry and hand-over 10 p 6. Directability at a distance 15 p 7. Swing 10 p 8. Horizontal ladder 10 p 9. Tunnel with tube 5 p 10 Down under distraction 10 p
	100 P	100 P	100 P
L	V 1. Reporting in 10 p 2. On-leash heeling 15 p 3. Sit and recall 10 p 4. Change of position 15 p 5. Down under distraction 10 p 6. Carry and hand-over 10 p 7. Directability at a distance 10 p 8. Following ski tracks in deep snow 10 p 9. Transportability 10 p	A 1. Reporting in 5 p 2. Off-leash heeling 10 p 3. Distance control 15 p 4. Retrieve on the flat 10 p 5. Directability at a distance 20 p 6. Carry and hand-over 10 p 7. Down under distraction 10 p 8. Following ski tracks in deep snow 10 p 9. Transportability 10 p	B 1. Reporting in 5 p 2. Off-leash heeling 10 p 3. Distance control 15 p 4. Retrieve on the flat 10 p 5. Carry and hand-over 10 p 6. Directability at a distance 20 p 7. Down under distraction 10 p 8. Following ski tracks in deep snow 10 p 9. Transportability 10 p
	100 p	100 p	100 p
W	V 1. Distance swim 20 p 2. Reporting in 10 p 3. On-leash heeling 10 p 4. Change of position 15 p 5. Down under distraction 10 p 6. Mounting and riding on a surfboard 15 p 7. Carry and hand-over 10 p 8. Transport by boat 10 p	A 1. Distance swim 20 p 2. Reporting in 5 p 3. Off-leash heeling 5 p 4. Distance control 10 p 5. Carry and hand-over 10 p 6. Down under distraction 10 p 7. Retrieving from the water 10 p 8. Mounting and riding on a surfboard 10 p 9. Directability at a distance 10 p 10. Transport by boat 10 p	B 1. Distance swim 20 p 2. Reporting in 5 p 3. Off-leash heeling 5 p 4. Distance control 10 p 5. Carry and hand-over 10 p 6. Down under distraction 10 p 7. Mounting and riding on a surfboard 10 p 8. Directability at a distance 10 p 9. Retrieving from the water, throwing from boat 10 p 10. Transport by boat 10 p
	100 p	100 p	100 p

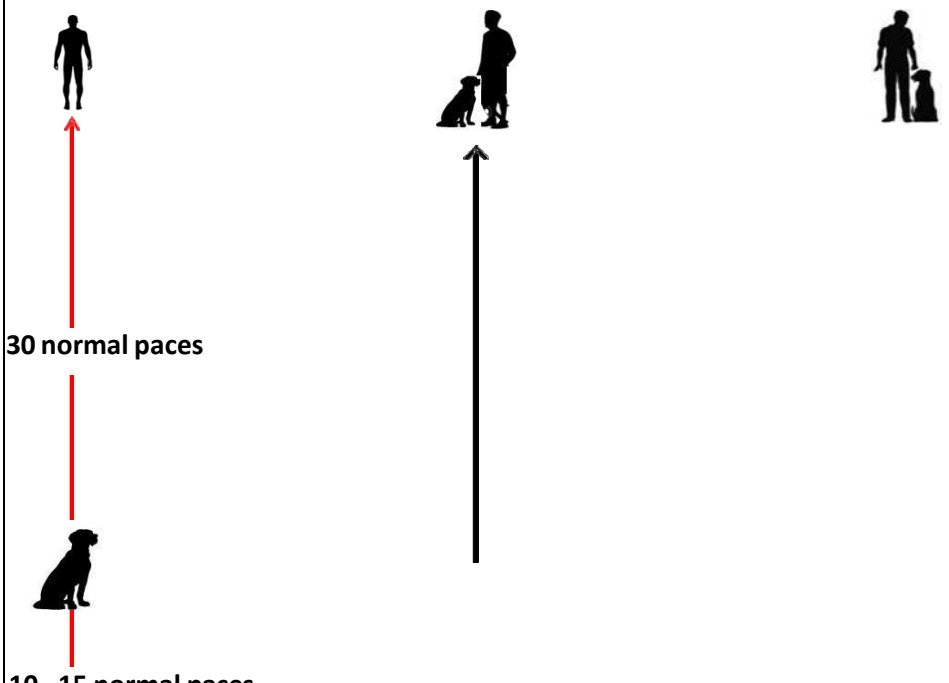
Reporting in and social behaviour

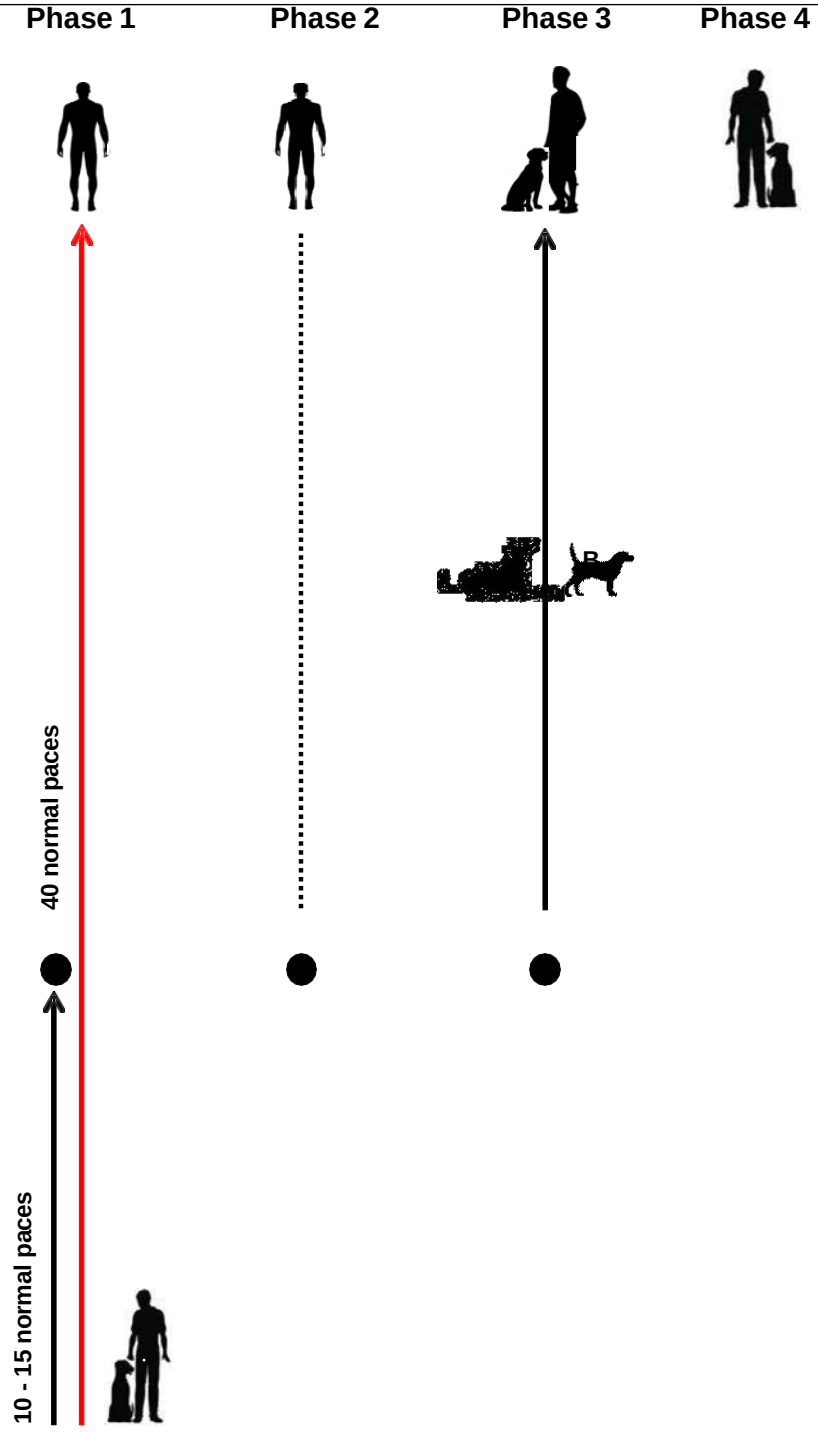
Tests	**All tests UO/GW**
	

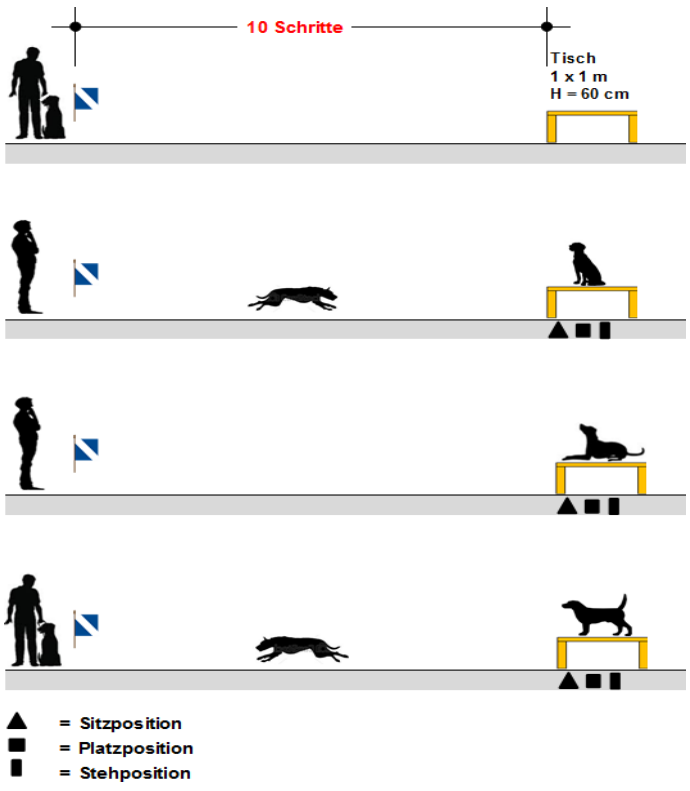
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC or VC for "Heeling" for each start 1 AC or VC for the check of the microchip
Level V, A, B	The D remains on the leash.
Testing area	For the group exercise, it is recommended to mark two circles with a radius of 2.0 and 3.0 m at an appropriate location. The group remains within the inner circle, the DH moves along the outer circle. So, there's a distance of 1.0 m between the DH and group. The group must consist of 3 persons and each time of one of the two tested D. The group moves in a circle in a clockwise manner, moving and stopping is upon instruction of the TJ or TC.
Execution	At the instruction of the TJ or the TC, the two RHTs to be tested go to the registration area. There, the on-leashed dogs must take the GS independently. They register and the microchip is checked. The social behaviour in the group is then checked. One of the two dogs takes on the role of group dog, while the other dog has to complete the programme. Then they switch. Before the DH goes into the group, the group halts at the judge's instruction. From the GS the RDT walks at normal pace counterclockwise around the group of people moving in a circle in such a way that the D directly meets the D walking with the group. The RDT stops independently, while the group continues moving and at least one person and the D pass the RDT. At the judge's instruction the group halts. Then the DH and his D move through the group and circle the RDT as well as another person in a figure of eight. Afterwards the DH halts in the centre of the group, the group starts to move again at the judge's instruction and the DH leaves the group. Afterwards the two RDT change position and the other RDT carries out the exercises in the same manner. Once both D have completed the group exercise in this manner one RDT moves to the area for the Down while the other RDT moves to the starting point for the on-leash heeling/off-leash heeling.
Evaluation	In the group the D has to prove its social abilities. A lack of concentration as well as additional AC or VC devalue the exercise accordingly. If the D shows aggression and attacks the group D or a person, it will be disqualified.
Exercise on-leash heeling / off-leash heeling	
Tests	**On-leash heeling RH – F, FL, T, L, MT, W; Level „V"** **Off-leash heeling RH – F, FL, T, L, MT, W; Level „A" and „B"**
Permitted AC/VC	1 short AC or VC to heel, which may be given for each start and change of pace
On-Leash heeling	The D is on leash
Off-Leash heeling	The D is not on leash

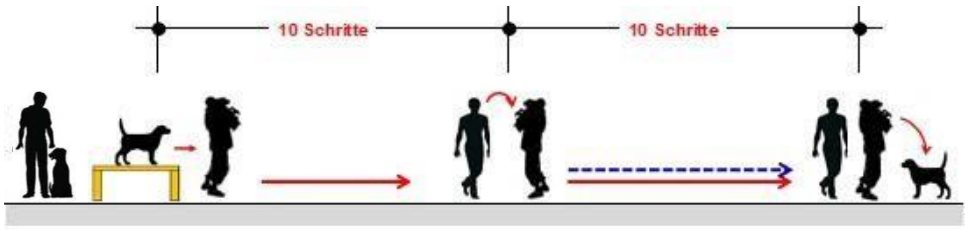
Execution	The TJ gives the directive to start the exercise. Everything else, such as turns, halt, change of pace etc., is executed without the directive of the TJ or TC. At the beginning of the exercise, the RDT goes out 50 steps on the middle line straight on at normal pace without stopping; After an about turn and an additional 10 - 15 steps at normal pace, the RDT has to demonstrate a minimum of 10 steps each in fast and slow pace respectively. The change of pace from running to slow has to be done without intermediate steps. The individual gaits need to be clearly distinguishable in the tempo of D and DH. Afterwards, the RDT takes several normal steps and without a change in pace and does the first turn with a leg of 20 - 25 steps, the second turn with a leg of 25-30 steps, an about turn, additional 10 - 15 normal steps as well as a GS. After additional 10 - 15 normal steps, a turn and 20 - 25 steps at a normal pace take the RDT back to the middle line, then another GS.

Evaluation	Forging, deviating sideways, lagging, slow or hesitant sitting, strained leash, submissive behaviour of the D as well as additional AC/VC and body help of the DH devalue accordingly.
	 **RW = right turn** **LW = left turn** **KW = u-turn** The positions for the down areas for the male and female D and the position of the DH are examples and are to be organized according to the conditions on-site.

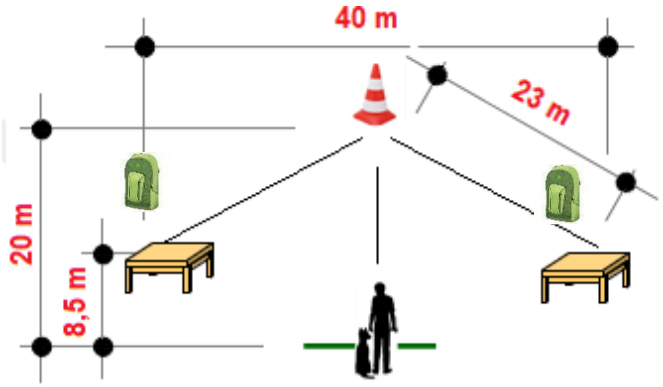
	Sit in motion with recall
Tests	RH – F, FL, T, L, MT; Level „V“
Testing area	The starting point is defined by the TJ.
	Phase 1 **Phase 2** **Phase 3**  **30 normal paces** **10 - 15 normal paces** **Start Position**
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC or VC for “Heeling” 1 AC or VC for “Sit” 1 AC or VC for “Recall” 1 AC or VC for “GS”
Execution	From the GS, the DH goes with his off-leash heeling D straight on. After 10 - 15 steps, the D has to sit in the direction of movement when given the AC and/or VC for “sit” without the DH breaking stride or turning around. After an additional approx. 30 steps walking straight ahead, the DH stops and turns to his D that is calmly sitting down. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH calls the D with the AC or VC to “recall”. The D is to come happily and at a fast pace to his DH and sit close in front. After approx. 3 seconds the DH orders the D to go in GS
Evaluation	If the D lies down or stands after the AC and/or VC for “Sit“, 5 points are deducted. Mistakes in the development, slow sit, unsteady sit, slow recall, mistakes in sitting in front of the DH and ending the exercise, as well as additional AC and body aids by the DH devalue accordingly.

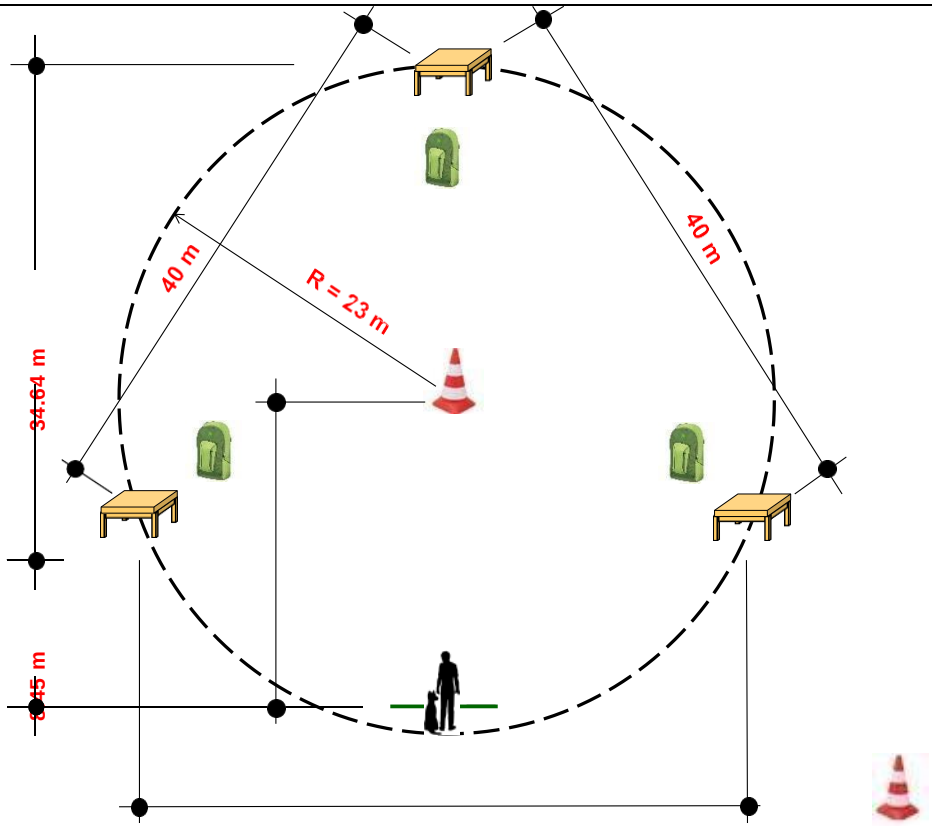
	Distance control
Tests	RH – F, FL, T, L, MT, W; Level “A” and “B”
Testing area	
Permitted AC/VC	In Level A the sequence is determined as Sit-Recall-Down-Recall, in Level B the sequence is shown with Sit-Recall-Down-Stand-Recall. **Level A** 1 AC for “heel” 1 AC or VC for “sit” 1 AC or VC for “recall” 1 AC and/or VC for “down” **Level B** 1 AC and/or VC for “stand” 1 AC or VS for “recall” 1 AC or VC for GS

Execution	From the GS, the DH goes with his off-leashed D straight out. After 10 - 15 steps, the D has to "sit" immediately at 1 AC or VC without the DH breaking stride or turning around. After another approx. 40 steps in a straight direction, the DH stops and turns around facing his D. At the instruction of the TJ the DH calls the D back with 1 AC or VC. The D is to run towards the DH happily and at fast pace. At the middle of the distance between the D and the DH, the DH gives 1 AC and/or VC to "down" whereby the D has to immediately lie down.		
Level „A"	At an instruction of the TJ, the DH calls his D with 1 AC or VC to "come here" in front position.		
Level „B"	At the instruction of the TJ, the D has to "stand" at 1 AC and/or VC. At an additional instruction by the TJ, the DH calls his D with 1 AC or VC to "come here".		
Level „A" and „B"	The D has to come happily and at a fast pace and sit close and straight in front. After approx. 3 seconds the DH orders the D to go in GS.		
Evaluation	**If the distance for the 1st recall and assuming the 2nd position is surpassed by more than 10 steps, the partial exercise is evaluated with a maximum satisfactory.**		
	Level "A" – Partial evaluations **Part 1 Initial GS, development, assume & remain „sitting"** **Part 2 Approach and assume & remain „down"** **Part 3 Approach, sit in front & GS**	**F, FL, T, MT** **6 P.** **5 P.** **4 P.**	**W** **4 P.** **3 P.** **3 P.**
	Level "B" – Partial evaluations **Part 1 Initial GS, development, assume & remain „sitting"** **Part 2 Approach and assume & remain „down"** **Part 3 Assume & remain standing, approach, sit in front and GS**	 **6 P.** **5 P.** **4 P.**	 **4 P.** **3 P.** **3 P.**
	Change of position		
Tests	**RH – F, FL, T, L, MT, W; Level „V"**		
Testing area	RH – F, FL, T, MT; Level „V" – The change of position is to be shown on a table. – Table size: 100 x 100 cm, height 60 cm		
			

Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC to jump up and staying 1 AC and/or VC for each position 1 AC or VC for the recall 1 AC or VC for the GS
Execution	10 steps from the table, the RDT assumes the GS. From there the DH sends his D with AC/VC onto the table. The D has to jump without hesitation on the table and remains there. The following positions are to be demonstrated at the judge's instruction on the table: Sit / Down / Stand. The DH decides on the sequence of the positions. At the end of the exercise, the D is recalled by the DH at the instruction of the TJ. The D has to sit in front and with 1 AC assume the GS.
RH – F, FL, T, MT, W „V“	The change of position is to be shown on a table.
RH – L „V“	The change of position is to be shown on a snow block, natural elevation, or table (100 x 100 cm, 60 cm).
RH – W „V"	The change of position can also be demonstrated on a surfboard or paddle board.
Evaluation	**Positions the D doesn't show, that are wrong, or if the D does not remain in place after mounting devalue this partial exercise by** **RH – F, FL, T, L, MT - 4 points** **RH – W - 3 points** **If the D jumps off the table prematurely, the exercise is considered insufficient.** **Hesitant mounting, slow recall, mistakes in sitting and ending the exercise, as well as additional AC and body aids by the DH devalue accordingly.**
Carry and hand-over	
Tests	RH – F, FL, T, L, MT, W
Testing area	- 1 table or elevated place - 1 marked spot for the hand-over - 1 marked spot for the final spot
	Level „V“ 
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for jumping up on the table from the GS 1 AC or VC for the recall 1 AC or VC for the GS
Execution	An assistant (HP) is made available. From the GS the D jumps onto the table at the AC and/or VC, from which the DH picks up the D, carries him 10 steps straight on and hands him over to the HP. During the carry, the D's tail must be free. The DH should be capable of carrying his D. If the DH is not capable of carrying his D, a HP will execute the picking up from a table, carry and hand-over. The DH goes along at the same level until the handing over and then, after it, carries out the remaining part of the exercise.
Level „V“	Thereafter, the HP carries the D next to the DH 10 steps straight on with the head of the D towards the DH. The DH may speak to his D. After the D is put down by the HP, the DH ends the exercise with a GS.

Level „A“ and „B“	After the hand-over the HP carries the D 10 steps further and puts him down while the DH stops and stays. The D has to stay there until the DH at the TJ's instruction calls his D with an AC. The D has to come quickly and happily and sit closely in front of the DH and after a 3 second pause on an AC to go into GS.
Evaluation	If the D is not cooperative, is not calm during the carry, growls slightly or pulls back when picked up or put down, the exercise will be devalued accordingly. If the D jumps off during the carry, the exercise will be scored as insufficient. If the D leaves the HP after having been put down and before the TJ’s instruction, the exercise is to be scored with maximum satisfactory.
	Retrieve on the flat
Tests	RH – F, FL, T, L, MT; Level „A“ and „B“
Testing area	The starting point is defined by the TJ.
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC or VC for the retrieve 1 AC or VC for to release the article 1 AC or VC for the final GS
Retrieve article	Utility articles, maximum shoe size, consisting of the following material: wood, leather, light metal, textile, plastic, and/or a combination of these. Jute rolls, toys or similar items are not considered a utility article. Also designed articles (wrapped gloves or other fabricated articles) are not permitted. **Recommendations for the measurement tolerances:** Length 10 – 25 cm, width 5 – 10 cm, thickness 3 – 6 cm. For round articles, the diameter should be approx. 3 – 6 cm. **Not suitable are**: • Glass, porcelain, breakable articles • Articles under pressure (e.g. aerosol can) • Articles with liquids • Tubes, with pastes or similar • Plastic containers of any kind • Articles which are too heavy or too light (less than 200 g; more than 500 g) **Preferably**, articles should be used which are not deformed or destructed even after multiple use. For instance: • Pencil case made of soft plastic / leather / linen, if possible, filled • Hand broom made of wood • Clothes or shoe brush • Synthetic garden shoe / also possible: wooden shoe • Wash brush made of wood or plastic • Small toolbag made of leather / plastic / linen • Flashlight made of plastic / rubber and/or metal • Small rolling pin Articles which differ from this are permitted in accordance with the TJ.
Level „A“	The DH chooses the article from the articles made available by the organiser.
Level „B“	The TJ selects the article at the beginning of the testing event for the exercise, it is the same for all participating RDT.
Execution	The DH with his D off-leash gets the article shortly before the exercise at the place designated by the organiser close to the start position and returns it there after the exercise.

	From the GS, the DH throws the article about 10 steps away. The AC to retrieve is only given when the article comes to a rest. The D sitting off-leash next to his DH has to run quickly towards the article with 1 AC or VC, pick it up immediately and bring it back directly to his DH in the same quick pace. The D has to sit close in front of his DH and hold the article in his mouth until the DH commands him after a brief pause with 1 AC to release. At 1 AC the D is to assume the GS. The DH may not leave his original location during the entire exercise.
Evaluation	Amongst others, these points are faulty and lead to point deduction: - running there slowly or not directly - mistake when picking up - slow or not directly coming back - dropping the utility article - playing or mouthing the utility article Throwing the article too short or too far and any help by the DH result in devaluation accordingly. If the DH changes his location the exercise is scored with 0 points. If the D does not retrieve, the exercise is to be scored with 0 points.
	Directability at distance
Tests	**RH – F, FL, T, L, MT**
Testing area **Level „V“**	 - **F, FL, T, MT: tables, L: backpacks/buckets** - **1 marked area for the starting point** - **2 tables/backpacks/buckets at a distance of 40 m from one another and the start**
Permitted AC/VC	**Level „V“** **1 AC and/or VC to go to each marked point** **1 AC and/or VC for each remaining** **1 AC or VC for recall** **1 AC or VC for GS**
Permitted AC/VC	**Level „A“ and „B“** 1 AC and/or VC for “going out to the middle marker” 1 AC or VC for “remaining in place” 1 AC and/or VC each for running to each table or backpacks/buckets (L) 1 AC for jumping on and remaining on each table or remaining at backpacks/buckets (L) 1 AC or VC for the recall 1 AC or VC for the GS

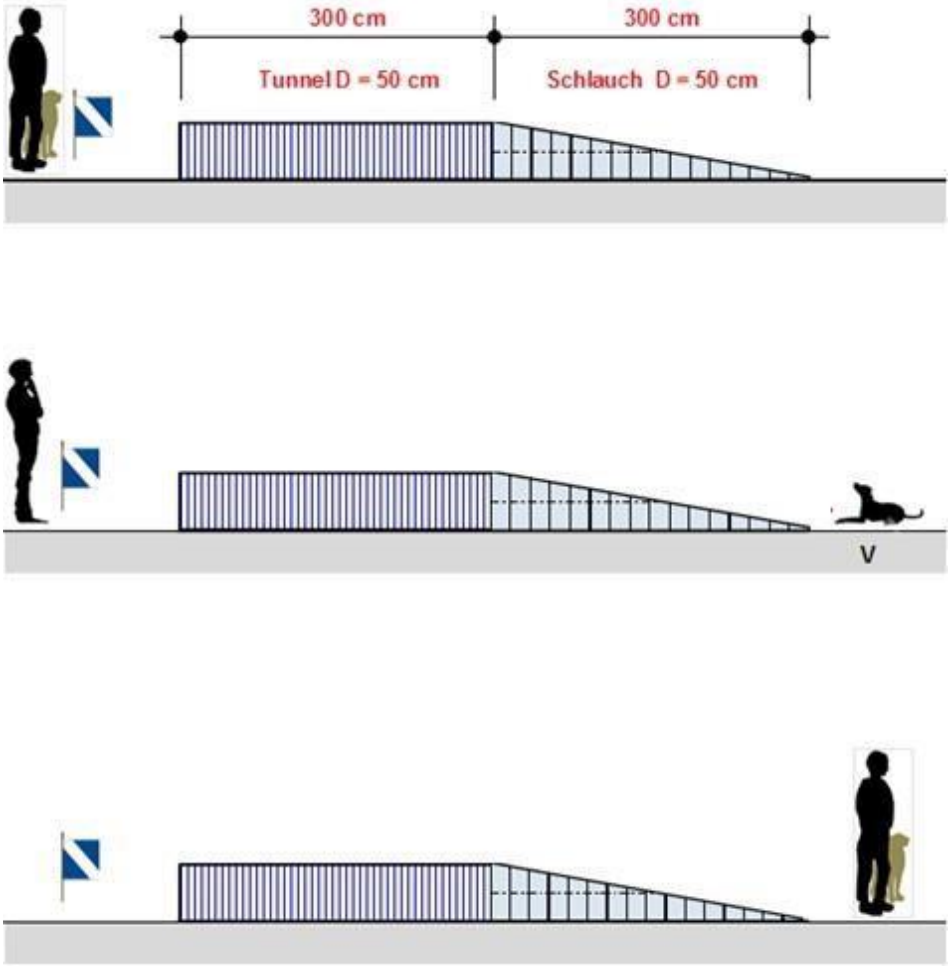
Testing area **Level „A“ and „B“**	 - F, FL, T, MT: tables, L: backpacks/buckets - The tables to be used have a height of 60 cm. The top areas for mounting are 100 x 100 cm. Slip proof coatings are permitted. Tables (backpack/buckets) are not to have wrappings or be marked - 1 marked area for the starting point Level “B”: Drawing lots for the sequence
Sequence	**Level „V“ and „A“:** The DH announces the sequence to the TJ at the beginning of the exercise **Level “B”:** Drawing lots for the sequence
Execution	**RH F, FL, T, L, MT; Level „V“** The DH assumes the GS with his off-leash D at the starting point of the exercise. After the TJ releases the exercise, the DH sends his D with an AC and/or VC, without changing his location, to “go to the marker” that is at a distance of 20 m and clearly marked. When the D has reached this marker, he receives an AC and/or VC to “remain in place”. The D has to remain there at least 3 seconds. After the required waiting time the DH sends his D with the AC and/or VC to “go out to the distictive spot” to the first designated table (L: backpack or bucket). At 1 AC each for “jump and remain in place”, the D has to jump onto this (L: run to) and remain in place. The DH sends his D thereafter with AC and/or VC to the next table (L: backpack/bucket), where he likewise upon an AC has to jump on to (L: run to) and remain in place. From the second spot the D is recalled with 1 AC or VC to the DH and has to sit close in front of him. At one AC or VC for “GS”, the D has to assume it. **RH F, FL, T, L, MT; Level „A“ and „B“** The DH assumes the GS with his off-leash D at the starting point of the exercise. After the judge releases the exercise, the DH sends his D with an AC and/or VC, without changing his location, to “go to the marker” that is at a distance of 20 m and clearly marked. When the D has reached this marker, he receives an AC and/or VC to “remain in place”. The D has to remain there at least 3 seconds. After the required waiting time the DH sends his D with the AC and/or VC to “go out to the marked spot” to the first designated table (backpack or bucket). At 1 AC each for “jump” and “remain in place”, the D has to jump onto this and remain in place.

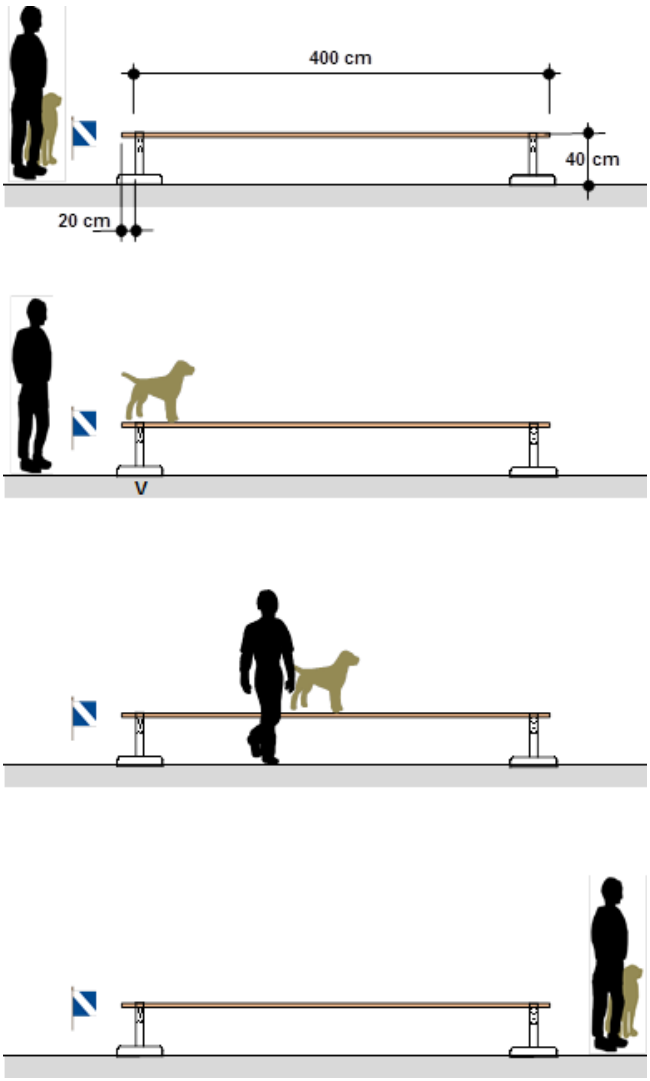
	The DH sends his D thereafter with AC and/or VC to the next table (backpack/bucket), where he likewise upon an AC has to jump on to (L: run to) and remain in place. The same applies to the third designated table (L: backpack/bucket). The D is recalled from the third table (L: backpack/bucket) with the AC or VC and has to sit close in front of him. At the AC or VC for "GS", the D has to assume it. The D has to remain approximately 3 seconds at the marker and each table (L: backpack/ bucket) respectively. The DH is permitted to adjust his position in the direction of sending the D as well as take a sidestep for the respective direction without leaving his location.
Evaluation	If the middle is not shown or if the drawn sequence of the tables is not kept or the DH leaves his location the exercise is considered insufficient. Amongst others, these points are faulty and lead to point deduction: - hesitant running to the tables / a designated zone - strongly deviating from the ideal line - hesitant jumping on the tables - prematurely leaving a table / a designated zone - hesitantly assuming a position - slow recall and sitting in front - DH aids such as repeated AC - mistakes in the finish.

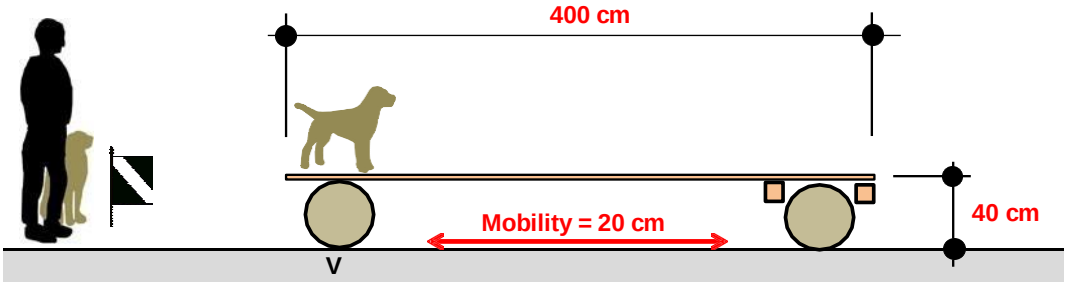
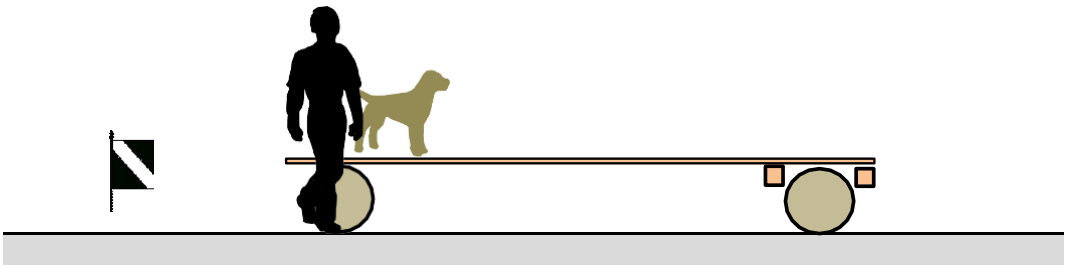
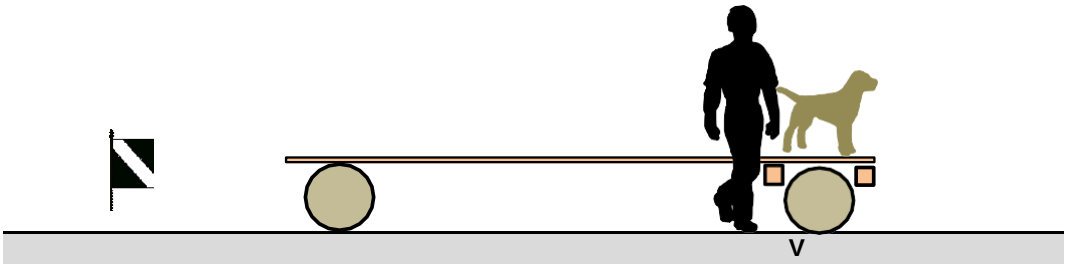
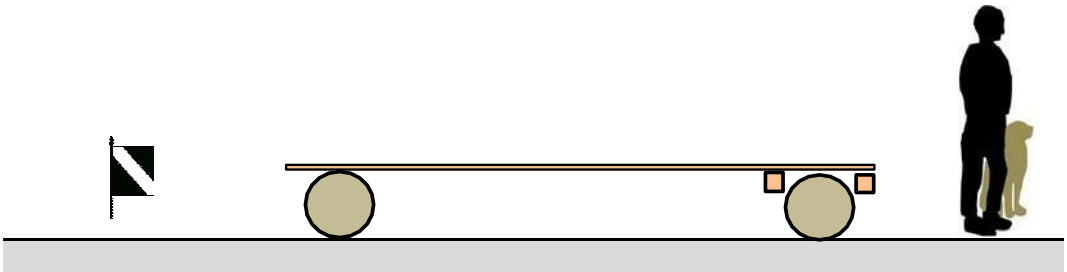
Partial evaluations	**F, FL, T, MT "A" + "B"**	**L "A" + "B"**	**F,FL,T,MT,L "V"**
Centre	3 p.	4 p.	2 p.
1. Table (backpack/bucket)	3 p.	4 p.	3 p.
2. Table (backpack/bucket)	3 p.	4 p.	3 p.
3. Table (backpack/bucket)	3 p.	4 p.	-
Initial GS, approach, sit in front, GS	3 p.	4 p.	2 p.

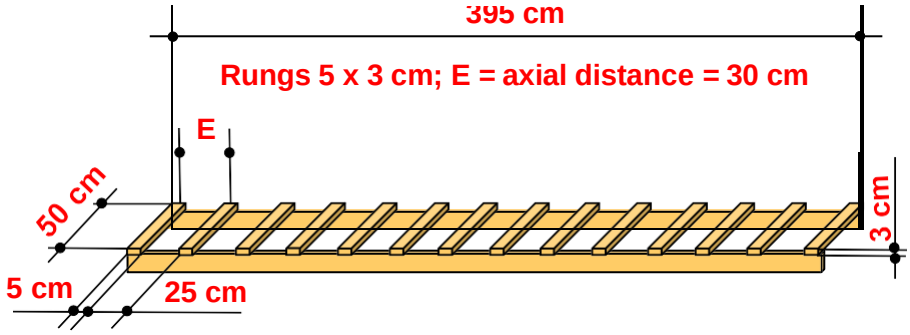
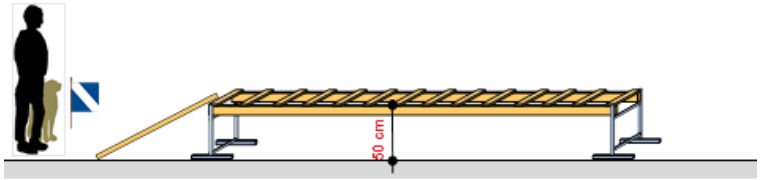
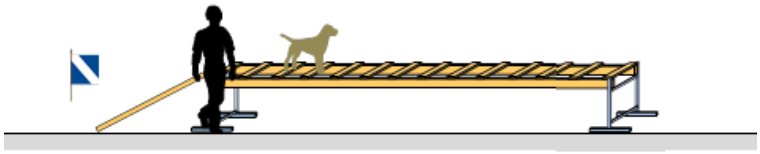
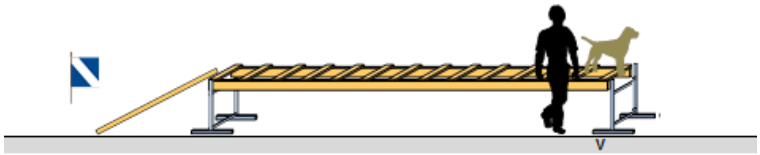
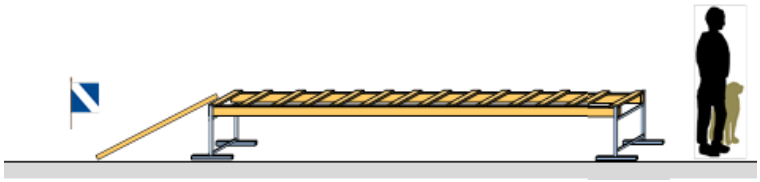
	Down under distraction
Tests	**RH – F, FL, T, L, MT, W**
Testing area	Two spots marked by a line for male and female D. The distance between the obstacles and the D on the down must be a minimum of 10 m, between the D (m/f) minimum 6 m.
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC or VC for "Down" 1 AC or VC for "Sit"
Execution	After having completed the exercise "Reporting in and social behaviour" and prior to the UO/GW of the second D, the DH takes their off-leash D to the GS at the area marked for the Down. At the instruction of the TJ, he downs his D with 1 AC or VC without leaving any article with him. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH returns to his D and stands to the right of him. At a renewed instruction by the TJ, the DH gives an AC or VC to sit, whereby the D has to sit quickly and straight.

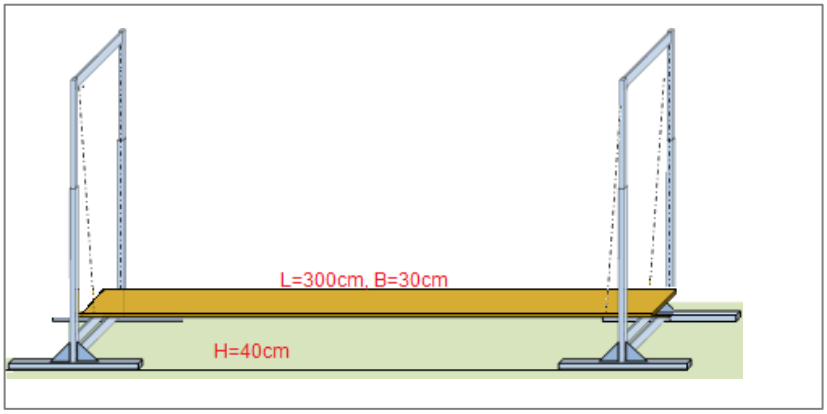
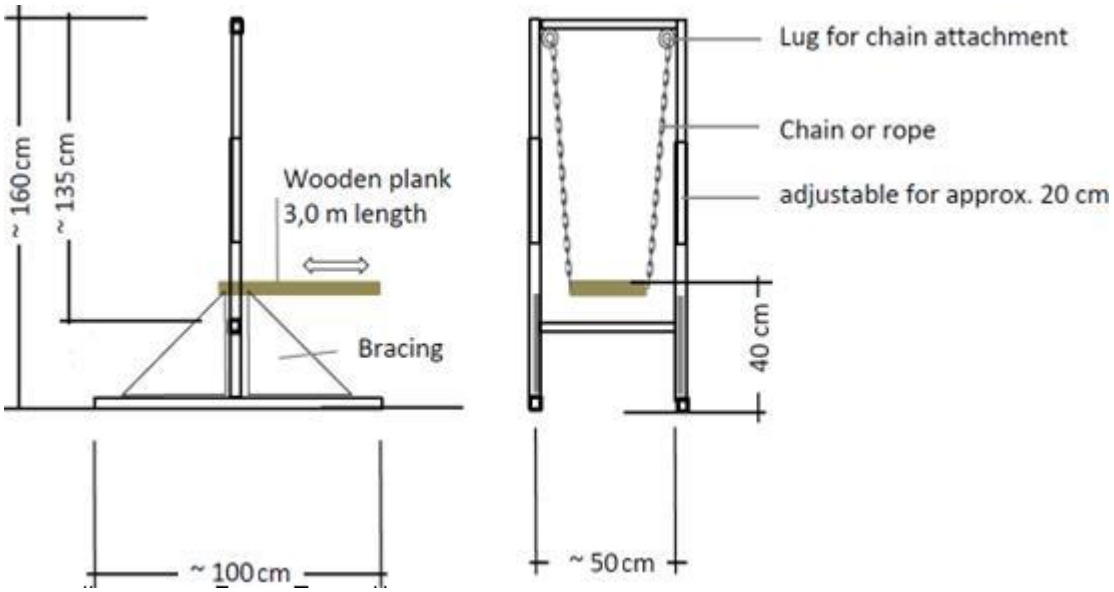
Evaluation	If the D does not assume the down position but rather stands or sits, however remains at the down area, the exercise is devalued by 5 points. **Level „V“** The DH walks 20 steps away and remains standing quietly facing the D. - The D has to lie calmly without influence by the DH while the other D shows the exercises 2-4 (**W**: 3-4.) After the end of the 4th exercise of the second RDT, the DH finishes this exercise at the judge's instruction. While the second D executes the other exercises, the DH remains with his D at the down area or at a spot indicated by the TJ. During this, it is allowed to leash the D. - If the D leaves the down place by more than 3 meters **afte**r the ending of exercise **2** of the D being shown, the exercise is evaluated as insufficient. - If the D leaves the down area **prior** to the completion of exercise **2** by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points. **Level „A“** The DH moves 40 paces away from the D and remains standing with his back to the D. Once the exercises of the second RDT have been completed, the DH ends this exercise at the instruction of the JT. The D has to lie calmly without influence by the DH while the other D shows the exercises 2 - 9 (**L** 2 - 6; **W** 3 - 5) - If the D leaves the down place by more than 3 meters **after** the ending of exercise 4 (**L, W** 3. exercise) of the D being shown, the exercise is evaluated as insufficient. - If the D leaves the down area **prior** to the completion of exercise **4** (**L, W** 3. exercise) by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points. **Level „B“** The DH moves out of the D's sight to a place within the workplace (screening wall or similar). Once the exercises of the second RDT have been completed, the DH ends this exercise at the instruction of the JT. The D has to lie calmly without influence by the DH while the other D shows the exercises 2 - 9 (**L** 2-6; **W** 3 - 5). - If the D leaves the down place by more than 3 meters **after** the ending of exercise 4 (**L, W** 3. exercise) of the D being shown, the exercise is evaluated as insufficient. - If the D leaves the down area **prior** to the completion of exercise **4** (**L, W** 3. exercise) by more than 3 meters, the exercise is scored with 0 points. Restless lying down with lack of concentration, standing or sitting up prematurely or approaching the DH during the pickup devalue the exercise accordingly. Additional AC/VC and body help, restless behaviour of the DH and other hidden aids devalue accordingly.
Tunnel with tube	
Tests	RH – F, FL, T, MT; Level „V“ RH – F, FL, T, MT; Level „A“ und „B“
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for “go through” 1 AC or VC for “stay” 1 AC or VC for “GS”
Execution	The DH assumes the GS with his off-leashed D in front of the obstacle. At the AC and/or VC for “through” the D has to go confidently through the tunnel. After the D has left the tunnel, the DH gives the AC and/or VC to “stay”. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH goes to his D and with an AC or VC commands him to assume the GS.
Evaluation	Insecure, hesitant and/or hectic going in and through the obstacle devalue the exercise accordingly. If the D does not leave the tunnel, or does not stay after the AC/VC, the exercise will be scored as insufficient.

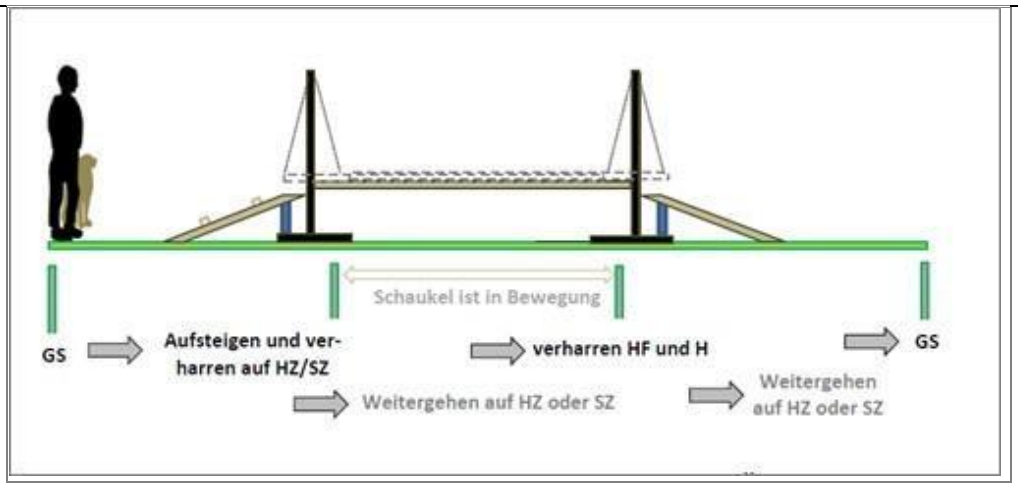
Testing area	 Stiff entrance, diameter 0.50 m, length 3 m, with a tube at the exit: soft material, length 3 m
	Traversing an elevated rigid wooden board
Tests	RH – F, FL, T, MT; Level „V“
Testing area	The rigid board consists of two firm supports and a board, with a length of approx. 4 m and width of approx. 30 cm, affixed to them. The supports are to be placed at the two ends of the board. As support, other stable constructions are possible.
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for “mounting” 1 AC for “staying” 1 AC for “go on”
Execution	The DH assumes the GS with his off-leash D in front of the obstacle. At the AC and/or VC to “mount”, the D is to jump onto the board and at an AC to immediately “remain in place” in the direction of movement. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH goes to the side of the D, gives the AC or VC to “Go on” and accompanies the D up to the GS. There he stops and his D independently assumes the GS. The D has to go the entire length of the wooden board without any fear or being erratic.
Evaluation	If the D jumps off the obstacle within the first half, the exercise is scored with 0 points; if the D jumps off after the first half, the exercise is considered insufficient. Insecure, hesitant and/or hectic traversing, running on ahead or staying behind devalue the exercise accordingly.

	
	Unstable plank
Tests	RH – F, FL, T, MT; Level „A“
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for “mounting” 1 AC for “remain in place” 1 AC or VC for “Go on”
Execution	The DH assumes the GS with his off-leash D in front of the obstacle. At the AC and/or VC to “mount”, the D is to jump onto the board and at an AC to immediately “remain in place” in the direction of movement. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH goes to the side of the D, gives the AC or VC to “go on” and walks with his D to the end of the obstacle. The D has to independently remain there. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH commands the D with AC or VC to “go on” and walks several steps behind the apparatus. He stops there and his D independently assumes the basic position. The D has to go the entire length without being anxious or hectic. There he stops and his D independently assumes the GS. The D has to go the entire length of the wooden board without any fear or being erratic.
Evaluation	Insecure and/or hectic behaviour or insufficient coordination devalue accordingly. Hesitant or hectic mounting, insecure, hesitant, anxious, erratic and/or hectic crossing, running ahead and/or lagging behind, hesitantly assuming a position and not reaching the end of the obstacle devalue accordingly.

Testing area	    The unstable plank is made out of 2 identically big barrels with a diameter of 40 cm and a support board with a length of 4 m and width of 30 cm. The construction has to be such that the board may move approx. 20 cm. Similar constructions with the same measurements and the same movability are permitted, e.g. 2 firm trestle supports with movable slides.
	Horizontal ladder
Tests	RH – F, FL, T, MT; Level „A“ and „B“
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for “mounting” 1 AC or VC for “GS”

Testing area	 Beam ladder, length 4 m, rung distance 30 cm centered, rung width 5 cm, 14 rungs, 2 paddings at the start and end of the ladder: height approx. 0.50 m. Mounting ramp: Length 1.20 m, width 0.50 m, cross struts are permitted as mounting aids. The mounting ramp is to be constructed in a solid way and to be connected firmly to the ladder.    
Execution	The DH assumes the GS with his off-leashed D in front of the apparatus. At AC and/or VC the D goes up the ramp onto the ladder and independently goes to the last rung and remains there. **Level A:** As soon as the D has reached the first rung with his front paws, the DH goes alongside of his working D, however without touching the D or the apparatus. At the end of the ladder, the DH lifts his D off it and gives an AC or VC to assume the GS. **Level B**: The DH stays until the D has reached the last rung with his front paws, and then, at the judge's instruction, walks to his waiting D. At the end of the ladder the DH lifts his D off and gives an AC or VC to assume the GS.

Evaluation	If the D jumps off within the first half, the exercise is scored with 0 points. If the D jumps off after the first half, the exercise is considered insufficient. If the D jumps off after the last rung, the exercise may only be maximum satisfactory. If the D falls down between the steps and if it is possible for the D to get back up onto the ladder independently and without help, then he gets a partial score as insufficient. Individual steps on a ladder beam devalue accordingly. If the D uses a beam throughout a large portion of the ladder or shows strong step insecurity, the exercise is considered insufficient. Insecure, hesitant and/or hectic traversing, running on ahead or staying behind devalue the exercise accordingly.
	Swing
Tests	RH – F, FL, T, MT; Level „B“
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for “mounting” 1 AC for “staying” 1 AC or VC for each “go on”
Testing area	Similar constructions with the same measurements and same movability are admitted.  

	 The construction consists of: - 1 wooden plank, length approx. 3.0 m, width approx. 30 cm - A support construction at the start and at the end with a mechanism to affix the plank - Measure from the ground 40 cm Mounting and dismounting: - 2 wooden boards, length approx. 1.5 m, width approx. 30 cm - Measure of the top edge from the ground 35 cm - Cross struts are permitted as mounting aids The swing consists of 2 brackets and a plank affixed to them with a rope or chain, and 2 boards as mounting and dismounting ramps. The middle plank hangs from the supporting construction in such a way that it can swing freely. Similar constructions with the same measurements and the same movability (sideways and lengthwise) are permitted. The longitudinal movement of the swing can be restricted to 25 cm.
Execution	The DH assumes the GS with his off-leashed D in front of the swing. At the AC and/or VC to "mount", the D has to step on the movable plank via the mounting ramp and immediately "stay" on the AC. At the directive of the TJ's, the DH walks to the D's side, gives the AC or VC to "go on", walks with his D to the end of the movable plank and stops there. At the directive of the TJ's, the DH gives the AC or VC to "go on" and the D leaves the apparatus via the dismounting ramp. With the D, the DH walks a few steps behind the apparatus where he stops, and the D independently assumes the GS. The D has to go the entire length without being anxious or hectic.
Evaluation	If the D jumps off within the first half, the exercise is scored with 0 points. If the D jumps off after the first half, the exercise is considered insufficient. Insecure and/or hectic behaviour or insufficient coordination devalue accordingly. Hesitant or hectic mounting, insecure, hesitant, anxious, erratic and/or hectic crossing, running ahead and/or lagging behind, hesitantly assuming a position and not reaching the end of the obstacle devalue accordingly.

	Following ski tracks in deep snow
Tests	**RH – L** The exercises „Following ski tracks in deep snow“ and „transportability” can also be done individually prior to or after the nosework.
Testing area	The track line (route) can have any form (no acute angle) length: RH – L V 150 steps RH – L A 250 steps RH – L B 350 steps Following ski tracks is to be demonstrated with snow shoes/touring skis.
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for “follow the tracks” 1 AC or VC for the GS
Execution	The DH assumes the GS with his D at the beginning of the track. From the GS the DH goes with his D on a prescribed route in the area. At the instruction of the TJ the DH gives his D 1 AC or VC to start to “follow the track” and walks in the prescribed snow track ahead of his D. From the GS, the D has to immediately fall back behind his DH and follow in the track of his DH.
Evaluation	Expected are fluid movements with consistent distance between the DH and D and few AC/VC given from the beginning until the end. The following points devalue accordingly: - hesitant starting and going - breaking away from the track - falling back on the part of the D - crowding or passing the DH by the D - repeated AC or VC
	Transportability
Tests	**RH – L** The exercises „Following ski tracks in deep snow“ and „Transportability” can also be done individually prior to or after the nosework.
Testing area	Means of transport: e.g. rescue sledges, skidoo, snow groomer, ski lift, helicopter or similar Route approx. 150 m
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for “mount” 1 AC for the GS
Execution	The DH assumes the GS with his off-leash D at a reasonable distance from the respective transport vehicle. Any usual type of transport vehicle may be used whereby the respective safety regulations are to be taken into consideration. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH lifts or sends his D with 1 AC and/or VC into the transport vehicle. The way in which the D and DH gets into the vehicle is at the discretion of the DH. After the trip or flight the DH climbs out with his D, places him sideways at a safe distance from the transport vehicle and takes him into the GS.
Evaluation	During the transport the D is to remain calm and uninhibited. Insecure or hectic behaviour of the D when getting in or out and/or during the transport devalues accordingly. If the D is not cooperative when being lifted or getting into the vehicle, the exercise is scored with 0 points.

	Distance swim
Tests	RH – W
Testing area	**Motorboat with boatman / each D is accompanied by a** **boat distance RH – W V 4 minutes (max. 300 m)** **RH – W A 8 minutes (max. 500 m)** **RH – W B 12 minutes (max. 800 m)**
Permitted AC/VC	**RH – W V** 1 AC and/or VC for "go out swim" / "go at a distance" 1 AC and/or VC for "follow" 1 AC and/or VC for "swim here" 1 AC and/or VC for "come to DH" **RH – W A, B** 1 AC and/or VC for "jump into water" 1 AC and/or VC for "go on swim" 1 AC and/or VC for "go at a distance" 1 AC and/or VC for "follow" 1 AC and/or VC for "swim here" 1 AC and/or VC for "come to DH" During swimming the DH may occasionally give the D additional AC.
Execution	The RDT is on a boat. They are to behave disciplined, whereby a GS is not necessary. **RH – W V** The DH picks up his D out of the stationary boat and puts him in the water or the D jumps on command into the water. **RH – W A, B** At an AC and/or VC the D jumps out of the stationary boat into the water. The DH sends his D away from the boat so that it can pull away. The boat travels at a distance of approx. 10 m ahead of the D, so that he can be constantly observed. At an AC and/or VC the D follows the boat. He has to calmly swim the distance. Subsequently the boat stops, the DH calls his D with an AC and/or VC, the D swims back to him and the DH helps him back into the boat.
Evaluation	Unsettled, irregular swimming as well as deficiencies while jumping into the water, swimming towards the boat or being lifted into the boat devalue accordingly. If the D does not show adequate endurance, the exercise is to be interrupted and scored with 0 points.
	Retrieve out of the water
Tests	RH – W; Level „A"
Testing area	Handler owned floating item, not exceeding the size of a shoe, for example rope, auxiliary item for water work that the DH carries with them during the entire phase of the test. For the execution of the exercise a shore line is to be selected that ensures that the D has to swim a predominant portion of the exercise, however can easily get onto the shoreline.
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC or VC for "bring" 1 AC for "release" 1 AC or VC for the GS
Execution	The RDT assumes the GS at a reasonable distance from the water. From the GS, the DH throws the article approx. 10 steps into the water. The AC or VC to retrieve may only be given once the article calmly floats. At the AC or VC to retrieve, the D sitting off-leash next to his DH has to move towards the article in a goal-oriented manner, immediately pick it up, bring it to the DH likewise determinedly and deliver it on command. It is not required that the D sits in front. At the AC or VC the D has to assume the GS. The DH may not leave his location for the duration of the exercise.
Evaluation	Playing or chewing the article devalues the exercise accordingly. If the D does not deliver the article to the DH, the exercise is scored with 0 points.

	Transport by boat
Tests	RH – W
Testing area	Motorboat with boatman
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for “climb in” 1 AC and/or VC for “stay” 1 AC and/or VC for “getting off” 1 AC or VC for the GS
Execution	DH and D assume a GS at a reasonable distance from the boat. The D climbs, jumps or is lifted into the boat. During the transport from a distance of approx. 100 m, the D is to remain calm and uninhibited. After the trip the DH climbs out, calls the D from the boat and gives the D the AC or VC to assume the GS. The exercise can also be combined with the exercise “Distance swim”
Evaluation	Insecure behaviour devalues accordingly. If the D does not get in or out in a goal-oriented manner or is not cooperative at being lifted in or out, the exercise is scored with 0 points.
	Mounting and riding on a surfboard
Tests	RH – W
Testing area	Surfboard or paddle board For the execution of the exercise a shore point is to be selected that ensures the D to stand in the water and can easily get onto the shoreline.
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for “mount” 1 AC and/or VC for “stay” 1 AC and/or VC for “climb off” 1 AC or VC for “GS”
Execution	The DH assumes the GS with his D at the starting point. From the GS, the RHT walks to the surfboard (paddle board) lying in the shallow water. At the AC and/or VC for “mount” the D has to climb up on the surfboard (paddleboard) that is in shallow water and does not have a sail. The surfboard (paddleboard) must be reachable for the D without him having to swim. The DH may help his D climb onto the surfboard by holding it. **RH – W V A** At the AC and/or VC for “stay” the D has to remain calmly on the surfboard (sitting, lying or standing). At the instruction of the TJ the DH pushes the surfboard with the D remaining on it approx. 20 meters in the designated direction. The D has to remain calm and stay until the DH gives him the AC and/or VC to “climb off”. **RH – W B** At the AC and/or VC for “stay” the D has to remain calmly on the surfboard. (sitting, lying or standing). At the instruction of the TJ a HP pushes the surfboard with the D remaining on it approx. 40 m in the designated direction. The D has to remain calm and stay until the DH gives him the AC and/or VC to “climb off and swim”. The D should swim to him quickly and sit in front. To finish the exercise, at the shore the DH assumes the GS with his D by giving an AC or VC.
Evaluation	Insecure mounting or remaining devalue accordingly. If the D leaves the surfboard independently, the exercise is considered insufficient. If the D does not go onto the surfboard, the exercise is scored with 0 points.

	Directability at a distance
Tests	RH – W; Level „A“, „B“
Testing area	For the execution a shore line should be selected that ensures that the D has to swim a predominant portion of the exercise, however can easily get onto the shoreline. Two boats or surfers at a distance of 20 m - Level „A“ 40 m - Level „B“ from one another and from the shore.
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and VC each for swimming to both goals 1 AC for “here” 1 AC or VC for the GS
Execution	**RH – W A** The DH assumes the GS with his off-leash D at the starting point and announces the sequence to the TJ. **RH - W B** The DH assumes the GS with his off-leash D at a reasonable distance in front of the water. At the beginning of the exercise, the TJ determines the sequence in which the points are to be approached. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH sends his D, without leaving his location, with an AC and a VC to the first designated spot. The D has to stay at the point swum to until the DH sends him with AC and VC to the second designated spot. The DH is permitted to adjust his position in the direction of sending the D as well as take a sidestep for the respective direction without leaving his location. With the AC or VC for “here”, the D is recalled back to the DH and has to sit close in front. At the AC or VC for “finish” the D has to assume the GS.
Evaluation	I the sequence of the marked areas which was announced by the DH is not adhered to or if the DH leaves his location, the exercise is considered insufficient.
	Retrieving from the water, throwing from boat
Tests	RH – W; Level “B”
Testing area	Boat with boatman, HP, TJ, DH with D; Paddle in the boat
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for each “bring the paddle”
Execution	The boatman with HP, TJ and RDT goes to a marked spot (buoy or similar) at approx. 25 m distance. There, the TJ instructs to have the paddle dropped into the water, visibly to the D. The boat continues for another approx. 10 m and stops. The DH commands the D with 1 AC or VC to retrieve the paddle and bring back to the boat. The paddle and the D are lifted into the boat.
Evaluation	Repeated commands to “bring” devalue accordingly. If the D does not bring the paddle back to the boat, the exercise is scored with 0 points. Non-cooperative behaviour on part of the D while being lifted into the boat devalue accordingly.

Execution and evaluation of nosework	
General procedure	
RDT Readiness	The DH has to remain with his search ready D out of sight of the search area until he is called. The search ready D can either wear a search vest or something similar and/or wear a collar. If the D does the Bringsel alert, then the bringsel is placed on the D prior to the beginning of the search. Affixing small bells or chimes to the D is permitted. In darkness, small lights (no spotlights or lamps) are permitted on the D.
Reporting in	When called the DH reports in with his D on leash in the GS and announces his selected type of alert to the TJ.
Victims	The VPs are assistants to the TJ. In the hide they have to stay quiet, and they may not help the DH and/or the D at any time and in any way, especially rendering assistance to the D at the alert is forbidden. No objects such as blankets, backpack or similar may be left in unused hiding places/snow hides.
Tactical situation	Based on the sketch the TJ describes the search area which is visibly marked or whose boundaries are clearly recognizable. The description of the situation by the TJ essentially entails the information of: - the event which has happened - the search area - the buildings/area structures - the question what was done beforehand - the infrastructure - the risks The search time then begins. After the description by the TJ, the DH has to analyse the situation and make his tactic known to the TJ. For any tactical changes during the work, the TJ is to be informed, whereby this is counted towards the search time. It is up to the discretion of the TJ to stop the search work after finding all VPs. The search work ends when the DH reports out and the TJ announces the evaluation.
Search time	The search time begins after the tactical situation is made known by the TJ.
AC/VC	Repeated and any AC and VC to direct the D are permitted, excessive commands to search are faulty.
Alert	The DH has to announce the executed alert to the TJ and may approach the D only at the instruction of the TJ.
Evaluation of the dog handler	
In general	- handling the D (leading, pressure and holding back, reading the H) - team work - rational deployment of the D
Tactic	Assessing the situation, implementation of the selected tactic, overview of the DH during the total nose work. Essential criteria include amongst others: - questioning witnesses, their positions and statements - taking the composition, layout and shape of the area into consideration - wind direction - gauging the capabilities of the D - if applicable, condition of buildings (entrance, structure…) - last known position of the persons - is the D dispatched at a suitable place - overview of the searched/non-searched area - final report (searched areas, position of the person)

Evaluation of the dog	
In general	- handling / directabilty - search drive / desire to find - mobility, fitness and endurance - independence, joy to work and work drive - crowding, bothering or injuring a VP - overall picture of the work.
Directability	Cooperation with the DH, fast and goal-oriented implementation of work assignments while maintaining the search motivation, teamwork DH-D.
Search Intensity	search drive, search behaviour, temperament, motivation, joy to work
Mobility	type and manner of mobility, dealing with difficulties, endurance
Independence	pronounced individual work drive
Alerts	
In general	The DH has to inform the TJ of his alert style prior to the beginning of any nose work. Any assistance by the DH / VP / TL is forbidden and the alert will be evaluated with 0 points. The DH has to report the executed alert to the TJ and may only go to his D upon instructions from the TJ. The D has to independently, clearly and intensively alert in a directional way until the DH has reached him. Ending the alert, it is generally at the discretion of the DH whether he recalls the D in the vicinity of the alert or picks up the D take it approx. 2-3 m away from the VP and place it lying down. In the rubble search taking away the D and placing it lying down is only foreseen if the situation in the rubble allows it. For a correct finish of the alert a change in motivation has to be shown and contact has to be established to the VP. During the contact period the D should behave calmly at the designated place. At instruction of the TJ the DH returns to the D and leaves the alert place together with the D. The change in motivation makes up 30 % of the points for the evaluation.
Barking	
Tests	F, FL, T, L, MT
Execution	When barking the D orients himself definitively to the VP or his scent cone, he should bark independently, continuously, and directly until, upon instruction from the TJ, the DH appears and ends the alert.
Leaving the alert place	If the D leaves the alert place shortly once yet independently returns to the VP, the exercise will be evaluated with a maximum satisfactory. When leaving the VP again, the alert is evaluated as insufficient. If the D does not return to the VP independently, the exercise is scored with 0 points.
T	When barking the D orients himself definitively to the VP or his scent cone, he should bark continuously and directly until the DH appears and ends the alert. The D should not touch the VP. At closed hides reachable for the D, he should indicate exactly the scent cone through directed behaviour. Penetrating behaviour is not faulty.
Evaluation	- the execution - the barking - remaining at the place of the alert Any assistance by the DH / VP / TL is forbidden and the alert will be evaluated with 0 points. Every infraction against the VP by the D devalues accordingly.

Bringsel	
Tests	F, FL, T
Execution	If the D does the Bringsel work, a special collar is worn on which the Bringsel is affixed. If a Norwegian Bringsel is used, it is to be checked before starting the work that the D can carry the Bringsel freely and that it is possible to drop it. The collar has to have a release mechanism that will protect the D from injury. After finding the VP, the D brings the Bringsel to the DH. Sitting in front to release the Bringsel is not a requirement. After taking the Bringsel and upon the command of the DH the D takes the DH independently, via the direct route to the VP or to the place of alert while keeping in constant contact with the DH. The D may be taken on a leash of any length, maximum of 10 m. In rubble the D may not be taken on a show leash. After the D reaches the VP, he has to independently remain at the VP. The DH goes to his D, takes him off-leash and ends the alert. Ending the alert, it is generally at the discretion of the DH whether he calls the D back in the vicinity of the alert or pick the D up and take it approx. 2-3 m away from the VP. For a correct finish of the alert a change in motivation has to be shown and contact has to be established to the VP. During the contact period the D should behave calmly at the designated place. At the instruction of the TJ the DH returns to the D and leaves the alert place together with the D.
Evaluation	- The execution - Picking up the Bringsel - Bringing the Bringsel directly to the DH without releasing it - Directly going back to the VP after releasing the Bringsel - Not holding the Bringsel calmly is not faulty, strongly chewing it results in devaluation Keeping in contact may be interrupted in certain circumstances (depending on the area) without this being evaluated negatively. A short stop of the D in a dense area, until the DH has closed the gap and can move on, is not faulty. AC for stopping and moving on are allowed if the kind of terrain makes them necessary. Any assistance by the DH / VP / TL is forbidden and the alert will be evaluated with 0 points. Every infraction against the VP by the D devalues accordingly.
Free indication	
Tests	F, FL, T, MT
Execution	During the free indication the D runs back and forth between the DH and VP via the quickest (direct) route and leads the DH to the VP or to the place of the alert. The D may not be put on leash at any time during the exercise. The D has to show this behaviour until the DH has reached the VP or at the place of alert. In addition to this, the D has to clearly demonstrate a behavioural pattern so that the alert behaviour is definitively clear. This behavioural pattern is made known to the TJ prior to the nose work. This may be for instance: - Jumping up or bumping the DH - Barking at the DH - Eye contact between the DH and D
Evaluation	- The execution - Bringing the DH to the VP directly Any assistance by the DH / VP / TL is forbidden and the alert will be evaluated with 0 points Every infraction against the VP by the D devalues accordingly.

Indication	
Tests	F, MT
Execution	**F:** During the indication the D remains lying down, sitting, or standing at the article or the FHL. The D has to show this behaviour until the DH has reached the article or the person. The D has to show a clear behaviour style so that the alert behaviour is definitively clear. The D has to assume the chosen position immediately and behave calmly at the VP without bothering him. **MT:** The DH must clearly recognize the alert and directly and clearly identify the TL. The DH reports the executed alert to the TJ and may only approach the D at the directive of the TJ. A previous conversation with the VP and the D is not allowed.
Evaluation	If the alert is triggered by either DH / VP/TL, the alert is scored with 0 points. Every infraction against the VP by the D devalues accordingly. Uneasy or unclear behaviour when indicating devalue accordingly.
Scratching and penetration	
Tests	L
Execution	When scratching and penetrating the D orients himself continuously and definitively towards the VP until the DH appears and ends the alert. The D should show a definitive penetration behaviour through scratching, barking is not faulty. If the VP remains in the hide, the D can be sent from there only if this is the first alert.
Evaluation	Scratching and penetrating are a measurement to determine the intensity and interest of the D for the VP and can be done in tandem with barking.
Alert exercise	
Tests	RH – FL A, B and RH – F V
Execution	The place of the alert is to be arranged outside of the search area. The VP goes to the alert place without being visible to the D. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies the D for the search work and sends him with one AC and/or VC to the person visibly sitting or lying down at a distance of 20 m. The D has to go by the most direct route and immediately to the VP and alert in a directional way. The D has to definitively and without any help from the DH alert in the announced style. The DH reports the alert. Depending on the type of alert the DH goes to the VP upon the instruction of the TJ or is brought by the D to him. Finishing the alert (pickup / recall in a close distance) is generally at the discretion of the DH. The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. At the instruction of the TJ the D is picked up or recalled by the DH in the immediate vicinity of the alert and receives an AC and/or VC to assume the GS. The D is then placed lying down at a distance of approx. 3 meters. The DH walks up to the person and starts talking to the person. At the instruction of the TJ the DH returns to the D and takes it into the GS. The further nose work follows. The execution is analogous for bringsel and free indication.
Evaluation	If the D does not indicate the VP or leaves him immediately after the alert and goes back to the DH the exercise is scored with 0 points. Detours and not going directly as well as hesitant barking or not barking continuously will devalue the exercise accordingly.
Tests	RH – T A, B and RH – L A, B

Execution	The place for the alert is to be arranged outside of the search area and has to be as such clearly recognizable. The hide is shown to the DH. The work begins 10 meters (marked on the ground) ahead of the position where the VP is placed either in a pipe with a lid or in a crate or snow hide. The snow hide has to be loosely constructed with snow blocks in such a way that the D can penetrate through to the VP by scratching. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies his D for the search and sends him to the hide. One AC and/or VC to begin is allowed for the alert. The D is to alert after picking up the scent at the hide. The DH reports the executed alert and is allowed to leave the location at the instruction of the TJ. Ending the alert, it is generally at the discretion of the DH whether they call the D back in the vicinity of the alert or pick the D up. The D is then placed lying down freely approx. 3 meters from the find location where he is to lie calmly and must not disturb in the recovery. The DH helps in freeing the person. As soon as the opening is large enough the DH approaches the D that is lying down and allows it to advance to the person. At the instruction of the TJ the VP leaves the hide. At another instruction of the TJ the DH assumes the GS with the D by giving an AC and/or VC. The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. The further nose work follows. The execution is analogous for bringsel and free indication.
Evaluation	If the D does not indicate the VP or leaves him immediately after the alert and goes back to the DH, the exercise is scored with 0 points. Detours and not going directly as well as hesitant barking or not barking continuously will devalue the exercise accordingly.

Execution and evaluation TRACKING	
Tests	RH F
Test area	When there are more participants for tracking, the tracks will be drawn in the field before the tracking. When called the DH reports in with his D on leash in the GS and announces his selected type of alert to the TJ. The D may be led off-leash or on a 10 m leash affixed to either a collar or harness. **A, B** - If the D does the Bringsel work, the Bringsel is to be affixed to the D prior to the beginning of the search. The TJ explains the scent area to the DH behind which the DH may freely move. The DH takes his D off-leash and directs him to the start of the search.
Permitted alerts	FHL Barking, bringsel, free indication, indication Articles Indication, picking up
ID article	One well scented utility article that does not stand out in colour from the terrain and is placed not visible to the DH.
Articles	Only well scented utility articles of maximum sneaker size made of any material are permitted, whereby the colour does not stand out markedly in the terrain. The FHL places the articles walking, while laying the track and without stopping. The articles may not be placed next to the track but must be on the track itself. The FHL has to record the location of each article in a sketch. For this, the articles are to be marked or exactly described.
Indication of persons and articles	**Indication** – During the indication the D remains lying down, sitting, or standing at the article or the FHL. The D has to show this behaviour until the DH has reached the article or the person. The D has to show a clear behaviour style so that the alert behaviour is definitively clear. The D has to assume the chosen position immediately and behave calmly at the VP without bothering him. **Picking up:** For this type of indication, the D has to pick up the article without hesitation.

	Behaviour pattern 1*: Picking up and retrieve:* The D has to immediately pick up the article, bring it back to the DH in the most direct way and sit in front. The D can be again dispatched to track either where the article is released or where he picked it up. **Behaviour pattern 2***: Picking up and remaining in place:* For this behavioural pattern, the D, with the article in the mouth, shows one of 3 possible behavioural patterns analogously to indication: lying down, sitting, or standing. The two patterns may be done interchangeably. The D must show a clear behavioural pattern so that the indication behaviour is clearly defined.
Evaluation of article	- indication - picking up the article - directly retrieving the article without releasing it The TJ evaluates the picking up and following the track. Slight deviations from the track are not faulty as long as the D independently follows the continuation of the track. The D should show an independent and happy track work with a confident and independent indication of the articles. Every article not found is scored with 0 points. Any article not independently indicated by the D will be scored accordingly as not found. If the D lies down where there is no article and the DH does not confirm an article but gives the AC to continue the work, this results in devaluation. For a false indication that the DH confirms, the respective points will be deducted for the value of one article.
Alert FHL	If the alert is done differently from what the DH announced, the alert is evaluated as insufficient. If the DH announces a bark alert, the D however clearly does alert on the VP without barking, the alert is to be graded as insufficient. If the D does not bark correctly in the direction of the VP or briefly leaves the VP, the alert is graded with a maximum of sufficient.
Termination	Termination by the TJ occurs when the DH is more than 10 m from the track. The TJ may permit a greater distance in difficult terrain. A termination will occur in any case if the TJ has the impression that the D is no longer able to pick up or continue the track on his own. When the track is terminated, the DH leaves the area with his D and the TJ via the most direct route. A continuation of the work is not permitted.
Execution **V, A, B**	The DH follows his D and has to maintain a distance of 10 m even when tracking off-leash. As soon as the D has found the article, he has to immediately pick it up or definitively indicate it without any help from the DH. When the D has indicated the article, the DH goes to his D. By raising the article, the DH verifies that the D has found it. With this, the DH resumes the work with his D. During the execution the D should follow the track left by the FHL, whereby the DH remains at a 10 m distance from the D. The TJ follows the RDT at an appropriate distance. The TJ should not disturb the team, however, chooses his position independently so that he can correctly evaluate the work. The DH is allowed to interrupt the tracking. Any pauses taken will go against the overall time allowed. The DH may clean his D's head, eyes and nose during the work and possibly give him water. The search ends when the articles are turned over after the alert on the FHL, with the DH's reporting out and the TJ's announcement of the evaluation. It is at the discretion of the TJ to extend the tracking time depending on the conditions after the last change of direction.
Execution A, B	The route of the track should be as natural as possible, adapted to the terrain and contain change of terrain. The terrain can consist of forest, meadows, and fields as well as path and street crossings.

	Slight bends do not count as a change of direction; they must be executed at a clear angle. The FHL has to give the TJ an exact tracking plan with all of the necessary information such as the sequence of the articles and distinctive spots along the track itself. A GPS recording is allowed and desirable. The FHL walks the entire track at a normal pace, he may not scuff the track nor stop while laying the track. For **Level B** there has to be a distinct degree of difficulty for the track layout, as for example change of terrain, ditches, crossing paths and/or streets, etc.
Starting A, B	At the start of the track 1 ID article is placed not visibly in an area of 20 m x 20 m (Level B 30 m x 30 m). The baseline of this area is marked to the right and the left. The FHL enters the field from the left or right side line and places the ID article within this field. It marks the actual start of the beginning of the track. After pausing briefly, the FHL walks at normal pace in the assigned direction. The DH takes his D off-leash and directs him in front of the baseline to locate the ID. The D has to systematically search and find the ID within 3 minutes inside the field, whereby the DH may direct and guide the D through AC and/or VC without crossing over the baseline. After locating the ID, the DH puts his D on the leash if needed and deploys him to working the track. If the D does not locate the ID but finds the track, the DH can let the D pause for putting him on the leash or, if he searches off-leash, he can independently follow the D after notifying the TJ. Should the D not find the track within the prescribed time-frame for the start field (3 minutes), the RDT can continue to try to assume the track which counts against the overall time, whereby the DH may go into the foraging field. If the time limit finding the ID article and assuming the track at the start is exceeded, this part is scored with 0 points. The TJ can terminate the search, if it is clear that the D clearly refuses to work or is not capable of solving the task.
End of track A, B	The FHL assumes either a lying down or sitting position at the end of the track. This position has to be assumed prior to the start of the work.
Evaluation A, B	- The work in the search field with the indication of the ID - Assuming and following the track - Checking the found articles in chronological sequence - The independent alert at the FHL at the end of the track - If the FHL is not found, the test cannot be passed; the maximum achievable score is then 139 points - If the alert at the FHL or the location of an article is triggered by the DH, this alert is scored with 0 points - If the time limit for finding the ID and assuming the track at the start is exceeded, this part is scored with 0 points The TJ can terminate the work at any time if he is convinced that the D cannot continue the work on his own.

RH – F V Tracking Pre-test		100 points max.
Exercises	Maintaining the track (laid by DH): Articles, 3 x 10 points Alert exercise	50 points 30 points 20 points
Testing area	*Handler track* 400 normal steps with 2 changes of direction at a right angle and 3 handler articles The start is marked with a sign which indicates the direction of the track. After a short pause at the start the DH walks with normal steps in the designated direction. While laying the track he may not scrape, drag or stop. The tracking articles may not be placed next to the track but are to be placed on the track. *Age of track* 20 minutes *Search time* maximum 15 minutes *Alert exercise* After the completed search the DH reports with his D on leash in GS, informs the TJ of his chosen alert type, at the instruction of the TJ goes to the alert exercise, and executes it.	
Alert exercise	The VP goes to the alert place without being visible to the D. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies the D for the search work and sends him with one AC and/or VC to the person visibly sitting or lying down at a distance of 20 m. The D has to go by the most direct route and immediately to the VP and alert in a directional way. The D has to definitively and without any help from the DH alert in the announced style. The DH reports the alert. Depending on the type of alert the DH goes to the VP upon the instruction of the TJ or is brought by the D to him. Finishing the alert (pickup / recall in a close distance) is generally at the discretion of the DH. The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. At the instruction of the TJ the D is picked up or recalled by the DH in the immediate vicinity of the alert and receives an AC and/or VC to assume the GS. Afterwards the D has to be placed lying down at a distance of approx. 3 m. The DH walks up to the person and starts talking to the person. At the instruction of the TJ the DH returns to the D and takes it into the GS. The execution is analogous for Bringsel, free indication and indication.	

RH F A Tracking A		200 points max.
Exercises	1 Identification article (ID):	10 points
	Search for the ID article:	10 points
	Assuming the track:	10 points
	Following the track:	70 points
	5 articles (8 points each):	40 points
	Alert person: Locating the person:	30 points
	Alerting at the person:	30 points
Testing area	*Stranger laid track* 1,000 steps with definitive changes of direction, right angles or obtuse/blunt.	
	Age of the track **60 minutes**	
	Search time maximum **20 minutes** for the track work (including the ID).	

	RH - F B Tracking B 200 points max.	
Exercises	Identification article: Search for the ID article: Assuming the track: Following the track: 8 articles (5 points each): Alert person: Locating the person Alerting at the person	10 points 10 points 10 points 70 points 40 points 30 points 30 points
Testing area	*Stranger laid track* ***Age of the track*** *Search time*	2,000 steps 8 definitive changes in direction, that can be acute, right angled or obtuse. **120 minutes** maximum **45 minutes** for executing the track (including the I)

Execution and evaluation AREA	
In General	The search work in the area search is to be executed at a normal gait, the DH may not run. The DH gets a detailed sketch, from which the borders of the search area are clearly visible. Afterwards he has to select his tactic. The DH may not walk around the area or walk along the borders; the minimum distance to the border needs to be 30 m. The D should, upon command, search the area alternately.
Victims	The color of the clothing of the VP is not to distinctively stand out from the terrain, especially no reflective or striking colors. The VPs take up their position as per the directive of the TJ at the indicated location. They should be placed at a distance of at least 20 m from one another. The VPs conduct themselves in the hide per the TJ instructions. They have to either lie down or sit. The VPs have to be in their position 10 min prior to the dispatch of the D. It should be possible for the D to have visual and physical contact, the VPs may not be fully covered with tarps, blankets and such. The face at least must be uncovered. At the instruction of the TJ, the VP has to leave the hide as soon as he has been found. This includes the removal of any mats or padding. The location of the VP can be changed after each D. Used hides may be used again.
Taktik	If the DH finds the VP, there is no restriction on the evaluation if the DH lets the D continue to search freely and the D indicates correctly. Before sending the D, the DH announces whether he goes back with his off-leashed D to the start point where the alert was reported or decides to continue the search from the alert position. A substantiated change in tactics is always possible.

	RH – FL V Area Search Pre-test 100 points max.	
Exercises	Work mode in search: Alert at the person:	30 points 70 points
Search Area	5,000 m² open and covered terrain. The hides have to be selected in a way that allows the D to have visual and physical contact to the VP.	
Victim	1 VP	
Search Time	maximum 10 minutes	
Evaluation	If the VP is not found the test cannot be passed. The first false alert devalues the exercise by 20 points. What is evaluated in particular for the DH is the teamwork.	

	RH – FL A Area Search A	200 points max.
Exercises	Alert exercise: Directability: Search intensity: Mobility: Independence: tactic & teamwork: Alert: 2 persons, at maximum 60 points each	20 points 15 points 15 points 10 points 10 points 10 points 120 points
Search area	**20,000 – 25,000 m² open and covered terrain.** **The hides have to be selected in such a way that the D has the possibility to have visual and physical contact with the VP.** Up to 15 minutes before the beginning of the first search, the search area has to be criss-crossed by several people with a test D.	
Victims	2 VP	
Search Time	maximum 20 minutes.	
Alert exercise	When called the DH reports in with his D on leash and in GS, announces his selected type of alert to the TJ, at the instruction of the TJ goes to the alert exercise, and executes it. The place of the alert is to be arranged outside of the search area. The VP goes to the alert place without being visible to the D. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies the D for the search work and sends him with one AC and/or VC to the person visibly sitting or lying down at a distance of 20 m. The D has to go by the most direct route and immediately to the VP and alert in a directional way. The D has to definitively and without any help from the DH alert in the announced style. The DH reports the alert. Depending on the type of alert the DH goes to the VP upon the instruction of the TJ or is brought by the D to him. Finishing the alert (pickup / recall in a close distance) is generally at the discretion of the DH. The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. At the instruction of the TJ the D is picked up or recalled by the DH in the immediate vicinity of the alert and receives an AC and/or VC to assume the GS. Afterwards the D has to be placed lying down at a distance of approx. 3 m. The DH walks up to the person and starts talking to the person. At the instruction of the TJ the DH returns to the D and takes it into the GS. The further nose work follows. The execution is analogous for bringsel and free indication.	
Execution	Tactic - The tactic is at the discretion of the DH and is to be announced to the TJ prior to the beginning of the search. In case of tentative changes during the work, the TJ has to be notified, in this case the search time continues. At the TJ's instruction, the DH deploys the D at the chosen spot according to their chosen tactic. When the D has clearly left the DH, the TJ gives the DH permission to leave their starting point. At the command of the DH, the D has to search the site with alternating side sweeps. Provided that the DH announces a tactical change to the TJ, he is allowed to continue the search work without point deduction from the place of the alert. Otherwise, he has to return to their starting position with the D. The DH has to report the executed alert to the TJ and may approach the D only at the instruction of the TJ. The search work ends when the DH reports out and the evaluation is announced by the TJ.	
Evaluation	The systematic search of the area. The first false alert is scored with minus 40 points. If a person is not found the test cannot be passed, the maximum achievable score would then be 139 points.	

	RH – FL B Area Search B	200 points max.
Exercises	Alert exercise: Directability: Search Intensity: Mobility: Independence: Tactic & Teamwork: Alert: 3 persons, at 40 points each:	10 points 15 points 15 points 10 points 10 points 20 points 120 points
Search area	**40,000 m², (100 x 400 m), The borders and middle line of the search area are marked.** At least 50% covered and with limited overview, may contain individual buildings. The D has visible and/or physical contact, however hides which are typical for the terrain, such as elevated hides (e.g. deer stands) that are not visible or reachable for the D, are permitted. Hides up to 3 meters are allowed. Elevated hides must be at least 20 m within the search area limits, the wind conditions are to be considered in particular. Up to 15 minutes before the beginning of the first search, the search area has to be criss-crossed by several people with a test D.	
Victims	3 VP	
Search Time	maximum 30 minutes	
Alert exercise	When called the DH reports in with the D on leash and in GS, announces their selected type of alert to the TJ and moves to the alert exercise at the instruction of the TJ. The place of the alert must be set up outside of the search area. The VP moves to the alert place without being visible to the D. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies the D for the search work and sends it with one AC and/or VC to the person visibly sitting or lying down at a distance of 20 m. The D has to take the most direct route and immediately accept the VP and alert in a directional way. The D has to alert clearly and without any help from the DH in the announced style. The DH reports the alert. Depending on the type of alert the DH approaches the VP upon the instruction of the TJ or is brought to them by the D. Finishing the alert (pickup / recall in a close distance) is generally at the discretion of the DH. The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. At the instruction of the TJ the D is picked up or called back by the DH in the immediate vicinity of the alert and receives an AC and/or VC to assume the GS. The D is then placed lying down at a distance of approx. 3 meters. The DH walks up to the person and starts talking to the person. At the instruction of the TJ the DH returns to the D and takes it into the GS. Next up, further nose work is carried out. The execution is analogous for bringsel and free indication.	
Execution	After the alert exercise the DH moves to the starting position for the area search and the TJ informs them of the tactical situation. The DH dispatches the D for the search at the instruction of the TJ. At the DH's instruction the D has to search the area with deep alternating side sweeps. The DH moves only along the middle line except at the alert. Occasional backwards sweeps by the D are not faulty. After the executed alert the DH returns to the middle line with the D and continues searching from there. A backwards search is not allowed as soon as the end of the search area has been reached. However, the DH is entitled to send the D backwards if there are still people missing as long as it happens within the search time. The search work ends when the DH reports out and the evaluation is announced by the TJ.	
Evaluation	the systematic search of the area The first false alert is scored with minus 40 points. If a person is not found the test cannot be passed, the maximum achievable score would then be 139 points.	

Execution and evaluation RUBBLE	
In General	The search area is visibly defined, or its boundaries are marked clearly. The organiser has to prepare the hiding places, according to the directive of the TJ, in a way that ensures that the safety guidelines are met. The VPs have to be in their position 10 min prior to the dispatch of the D. The VPs must not be hermetically closed in. Be particularly mindful of poisonous gases in the hide. The distance between the victims has to be a minimum of 10 m and the hides have to be selected in a way that allows for a definitive and distinctive alert. Used hides may be used again. But when changing the hides, be mindful to exclude the chance of false alerts, insofar as they remain open when they are not being used. When locating the VP, the D may not have any visible and/or physical contact with the VP in level A and B, the coverage has to be as inconspicuous as possible. Redeploying the D after an alert is done directly at the location of the find or from the periphery of the rubble. Then the DH leaves the rubble area. If the VPs are not recovered, a repeated alert is not faulty. The D may be picked up and redeployed from the border.
	Prior to the search and prior to announcing the tactic, the DH may check the search area without the D by way of an accessible periphery to get a short overview of the search area (due diligence), which goes against the overall allotted search time. During this time the D has to remain at a designated spot either freely or tied down. The DH informs the TJ of a place where he would like to dispatch the D and deploys him from there without a search vest or collar (exception: bringsel). The D should search the area at the command of his DH. The DH is allowed to move within a designated area or to follow the D to the rubble as soon as the TJ permits it.
Evaluation	Mobility; Rubble mobility, the type of mobility, dealing with difficulties, endurance.

RH – T V Rubble V Pre-test		100 points max.
Exercises	Work mode in search Alert at the person	30 points 70 points
Search Area	Building rubble of a minimum 400 - 600 m² on one level which can consist of various construction materials. The search area should be visible by to the DH.	
Victim	1 VP hidden covered.	
Search Time	maximum 10 minutes	
Execution	The DH may follow his D in the rubble as soon as the TJ allows it. This usually takes place when the D has definitively left the DH.	
Evaluation	The first false alert devalues the exercise by 20 points. If the VP is not found the test cannot be passed.	

RH – T A Rubble A		200 points max.
Exercises	Alert exercise Directability Search Intensity Mobility Independence Tactic & Teamwork Alerts: 2 persons, 60 points each:	20 points 10 points 20 points 10 points 10 points 10 points 120 points
Search Area	Building rubble of a minimum 800 – 1,000 m² which may consist of various types of construction material on one or more levels. Pure building searches are not allowed, however individual rooms may be included in the search area. A rubble site Level A has to contain dark rooms or cavities and deep hides with VP beneath cover or rubble of approx. 1 meter. The DH gets a site description in form of a sketch. The search area must have been criss-crossed by one or several persons with a test D at least 15 minutes before the first search begins. It must be criss-crossed by several HPs without D immediately before and during the work. The search area should be visible to the DH. **Distraction**: fog machine, motor noises, hammering, drumming, sound carriers, etc. The distractions are to be discussed with the TJ.	
Victims	2 VP, hidden covered.	
Search Time	maximum 20 minutes	
Alert exercise	When called the DH reports in with his D on leash and in GS, announces his selected type of alert to the TJ, at the instruction of the TJ goes to the alert exercise, and executes it. The place for the alert is to be arranged outside of the search area and has to be as such clearly recognizable. The hide is shown to the DH. The work begins 10 meters (marked on the ground) ahead of the position where the VP is placed either in a pipe with a lid or in a crate. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies his D for the search and sends him to the hide. One AC and/or VC to begin is allowed for the alert. The D is to alert in a directional way after picking up the scent at the hide. The DH reports the executed alert and is allowed to leave their location at the instruction of the TJ. Ending the alert, it is generally at the discretion of the DH whether he calls the D back in the vicinity of the alert or picks the D up. The D is then placed lying down freely approx. 3 meters from the find location where he is to lie calmly and must not disturb in the recovery. The DH helps to free the person. As soon as the opening is large enough the DH approaches the D that is lying down and allows it to advance towards the person. At the instruction of the TJ the VP leaves the hide. At another instruction of the TJ the DH assumes the GS with his D by giving an AC or VC. The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. The further nose work follows. The execution is analogous for bringsel and free indication.	
Execution	After the alert exercise, the DH goes to the start position for the search and the TJ informs him of the tactical situation. At the instruction of the TJ the work continues after the alert. From his location, the DH may dispatch his D one time for the continued search.	
Evaluation	The first false alert is scored with minus 40 points. If a person is not found the test cannot be passed and the maximum achievable score is then 139 points.	

	RH – T B Rubble B	200 points max.
Exercises	Alert exercise Directability Search intensity Mobility Independence Tactic & teamwork Alert: 3 persons, 40 points each:	20 points 10 points 20 points 10 points 10 points 10 points 120 points
Search Area	Building rubble of minimum 1.200 – 1.500 m², which consists of various types of construction materials and are on one or more levels. Pure building searches are not allowed; however, individual rooms can be included in the search area. For Level B the rubble site must include a minimum of 6 hides, of these a minimum of 2 dark rooms or cavities, a minimum of 2 deep hides with VP beneath cover or rubble of approx. 2 meters or at least 2 elevated hides at a height of maximum 2 m. The site must contain a minimum of 2 hide variants. In elevated hides, the wind conditions have to be particularly considered. The search area must have been criss-crossed by several persons with a test D up to 15 minutes before the first search begins. It must be criss- crossed by several persons without a D immediately before and during the search work. **Distraction:** fog machine, motor noises, hammering, drumming, sound carriers, etc. The distractions are to be discussed with the TJ.	
Victims	3 VP, hidden covered	
Search Time	maximum 30 minutes	
Alert exercice	When called the DH reports in with his D on leash and in GS, announces his selected type of alert to the TJ, at the instruction of the TJ goes to the alert exercise, and executes it. The place for the alert is to be arranged outside of the search area and has to be as such clearly recognizable. The hide is shown to the DH. The work begins 10 meters (marked on the ground) ahead of the position where the VP is placed either in a pipe with a lid or in a crate. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies his D for the search and sends him to the hide. One AC and/or VC to begin is allowed for the alert. The D is to alert in a directional way after picking up the scent at the hide. The DH reports the executed alert and may leave their location at the instruction of the TJ. Ending the alert, it is generally at the discretion of the DH whether he calls the D back in the vicinity of the alert or pick the D up. The D is then placed lying down freely approx. 3 meters from the find location where he is to lie calmly and must not disturb in the recovery. The DH helps to free the person. As soon as the opening is large enough the DH approaches the D that is lying down and allows it to advance towards the person. At the instruction of the TJ the VP leaves the hide. At another instruction of the TJ the DH assumes the GS with its D by giving an AC or VC. The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. The further nose work follows. The execution is analogous for bringsel and free indication.	
Execution	When locating the VP, the D may not have any visible and/or physical contact with the VP in level A and B, the coverage has to be as inconspicuous as possible. At the instruction of the TJ the work continues after the alert. From his location, the DH may dispatch his D one time for the continued search.	
Evaluation	The first false alert is scored with minus 40 points. If a person is not found the test cannot be passed and the maximum achievable score is then 139 points.	

Execution and evaluation AVALANCHE	
In General	The safety guidelines are to be particularly adhered to when constructing the snow hides. The snow field can be totally or partially machined and/or dotted with ski tracks. For better surveillance, as well as for limiting the search area, it is to be visibly bordered by flags. Utilized snow hides can be used again, unused ones must remain open. The VP may not participate in assisting with the preparations of the hide prior to being buried. When locating the VP, the D may not have any visible and/or physical contact with the VP in level A and B, the coverage has to be as inconspicuous as possible.
Working with the LVS: A, B	1 transceiver LVS as sender. 1 transceiver LVS as receiver. When reporting in, the DH has to announce what type of device he will use either his own or that of the event organiser. An LVS is to be buried in a clearly marked area of 20 m x 20 m depth A: 30 cm; B: 50 cm The DH has the task to locate, dig out and show the TJ a buried avalanche transceiver (LVS) within maximum 5 minutes. The tactic is at the discretion of the DH. If the allotted time is exceeded the exercise is scored with 0 points.
Execution	The D should systematically search the area at the command of his DH. The DH may first leave his place when the D is at a minimum distance of 30 m, the D alerts or the TJ instructs him to do so. The search work ends when the DH reports out and the evaluation is announced by the TJ.
Alert A, B	After announcing the alert and at the instruction of the TJ the DH goes to the find location and marks it. Without waiting for the recovery, the work continues at the instruction of the TJ.

	RH – L V Avalanche Pre-test 100 points max.	
Exercises	Work mode in search Alert at the person	30 points 70 points
Search Area	Snowfield of approximately 5,000 m² with a minimum of 3 snow hides. The entrance of the snow hide has to be loosely constructed with snow blocks in such a way that the D can penetrate through to the VP by scratching. Note that the hides have to be inconspicuously adjusted to the terrain.	
Victim	1 VP is buried in the snow hide a minimum of 10 minutes prior to dispatching the D and has to remain quiet during the search.	
Search Time	maximum 10 minutes	
Execution	The DH can execute the search work with snowshoes or touring skis. The DH moves to the starting point for the search and the TJ informs them about the tactical situation. The D must systematically search the area at the instruction of the DH. The DH may leave his starting point only when the D is further than 30 m away, the D alerts and/or the TJ allows it. The judge decides whether the work area may be accessed or not.	
Alert	The D may advance to the VP, subsequently the DH extricates the VP at the instruction of the TJ and the find site is marked by the DH.	
Evaluation	• systematically search the area • the intensive scratching and penetration The first false alert devalues the exercise by 20 points. The TJ may only call a false alert when the D had no opportunity to gather the VP's scent through the local wind and thermal situation. If the person is not found the test cannot be passed.	

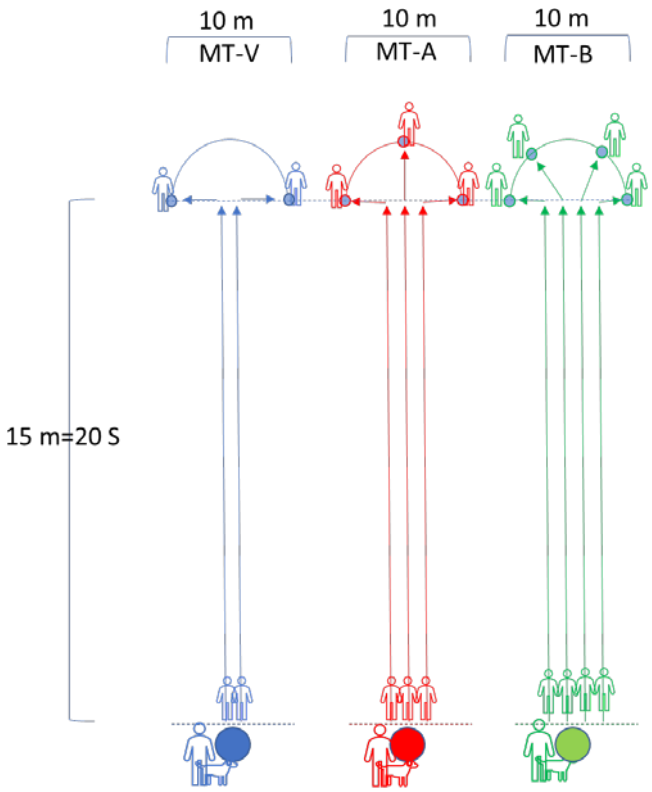
RH – L A Avalanche A		200 points max.
Exercises	Alert exercise Work with LVS Directability Search intensity Mobility Independence Tactic & teamwork Alerts 2 persons 60 points each:	20 points 10 points 10 points 10 points 10 points 10 points 10 points 120 points
Site for Biological Location	Snowfield of approx. 8,000 m² with minimum of 5 snow hides. The snow hides have to be loosely constructed with snow blocks in such a way that the D has a hard time to penetrate through to the VP by scratching. Directly before deploying the D and during the work, the search area has to be criss-crossed on foot or on skis by at least three people without a D.	
Victim	There are 2 victims buried in 80 cm depth. The VPs must be buried a minimum of 20 minutes prior to the dispatch of the D and remain quiet during the search. The distance between the victims has to ensure a clear alert.	
Search Time	maximum 15 minutes. The time is interrupted while the first VP is being extricated.	
Alert exercise	When called the DH reports in with his D on leash and in GS, announces his selected type of alert to the TJ, at the instruction of the TJ goes to the alert exercise, and executes it. The place for the alert is to be arranged outside of the search area and has to be as such clearly recognizable. The hide is shown to the DH. The work begins 10 meters (marked on the ground) ahead of the position where the VP is placed in a snow hide. The snow hides have to be loosely constructed with snow blocks in such a way that the D has to penetrate through to the VP by scratching. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies his D for the search and sends him to the hide. One AC and/or VC to begin is allowed for the alert. The D is to alert after picking up the scent at the hide. The DH reports the executed alert and may leave his location at the instruction of the TJ. Ending the alert, it is generally at the discretion of the DH whether he calls the D back in the vicinity of the alert or picks the D up. The D is then placed lying down freely approx. 3 meters from the find location where he is to lie calmly and must not disturb in the recovery. The DH helps in freeing the person. As soon as the opening is large enough the DH approaches the D that is lying down and allows it to advance again towards the person. At the instruction of the TJ the VP leaves the hide. At another instruction of the TJ the DH assumes the GS with the D by giving an AC or VC. The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. The further nose work follows. The execution is analogous for bringsel and free indication.	
Execution	The DH can execute the search work with snowshoes or touring skis. The DH moves to the starting point for the search and the TJ informs him about the tactical situation. The DH dispatches his D according to his decision. The DH may leave his starting point only when the D is further than 30 m away, the D alerts and/or the TJ directs it. The TJ decides whether the work area may be accessed or not. Without waiting for the end of the extrication, the work continues at the instruction of the TJ.	
Evaluation	The first false alert is scored with minus 40 points. If a person is not found the test cannot be passed, whereby the maximum achievable score then is 139 points.	

RH – L B Avalanche B		200 points max.
Exercises	Alert exercise Work with LVS: Directability: Search intensity: Mobility: Independence: Tactic & teamwork: Alert: 3 persons, at 40 points each:	20 points 10 points 10 points 10 points 10 points 10 points 10 points 120 points
Search Area	Snowfield of approx. 12,000 m² with minimum of 5 snow hides. The snow hides have to be constructed with snow blocks in such a way that the D has a hard time to penetrate through to the VP by scratching. Up to 15 minutes prior to the beginning of the search, the search area has to be criss-crossed or crossed on skis by at least three persons with a test D. Directly before deploying the D and during the work of the D, the search area has to be criss-crossed or crossed on skis by at least three persons.	
Victims	3 persons buried in 120 cm depth. The VPs must be buried in the snow hide a minimum of 20 minutes prior to the dispatch of the D and remain quiet during the search. The distance between the VPs has to ensure a clear alert.	
Search Time	maximum 25 minutes	
Alert exercise	When called the DH reports in with his D on leash and in GS, announces his selected type of alert to the TJ, at the instruction of the TJ goes to the alert exercise, and executes it. The place for the alert is to be arranged outside of the search area and has to be as such clearly recognizable. The hide is shown to the DH. The work begins 10 meters (marked on the ground) ahead of the position where the VP is placed in a snow hide. The entrance of the snow hide has to be loosely constructed with snow blocks in such a way that the D can penetrate through to the VP by scratching. At the instruction of the TJ, the DH readies his D for the search and sends him to the hide. One AC and/or VC to begin is allowed for the alert. The D is to alert in a directional way after picking up the scent at the hide. The DH reports the executed alert and may leave his location at the instruction of the TJ. Ending the alert, it is generally at the discretion of the DH whether he calls the D back in the vicinity of the alert or pick the D up. The D is then placed lying down freely approx. 3 meters from the find location where he is to lie calmly and must not disturb in the recovery. The DH helps in freeing the person. As soon as the opening is large enough the DH approaches the D that is lying down and allows it to advance again towards the person. At the instruction of the TJ the VP leaves the hide. At another instruction of the TJ the DH assumes the GS with his D by giving an AC or VC. The alert when barking is to last approx. 15 seconds. The further nose work follows. The execution is analogous for bringsel and free indication.	
Execution	The DH has to execute the search work on touring skis. The DH dispatches his D according to his search tactic. The DH may leave his starting point only when the D is further than 30 m away, the D alerts and/or the TJ directs it. The judge decides whether the work area may be accessed or not.	
Evaluation	The first false alert is scored with minus 40 points. If a person is not found the test cannot be passed, whereby the maximum achievable score is 139 points.	

Execution and evaluation MANTRAILING	
In General	Before the beginning of the work the sequence of teams is drawn for all test levels.
In general	Any area may be used as testing site. The selection of the area is determined by the TC. The trail is to be sketched entirely by means of a GPS or map. For each tested D, a distinct trail is to be laid in a separate area. The trail pattern should be as natural as possible and adapted to the terrain and should include change of terrain. The area can be in a country setting such as forest, lawns and fields, or quiet, less travelled urban areas, and contain path or street crossings. Within the time frame until the search, the age of the trail should ensure that the trail has, at least in the inner-city area, been crossed by outsiders. Should this not be the case, the TJ may request it to be crossed. At the destination a vehicle picks up the TL and, prior to the test, brings him back. The vehicle with the TL may not cross the laid scent trail again. The TL may not have entered the testing area within the last 14 days. The TL has to follow the prescribed route by foot as per instructions at a normal pace and speed from a predetermined starting point. The TL starts at a distinctive spot (vehicle, bus stop, bench, in front of a building, crossing or similar). After a short pause at the starting point, the TL walks at a normal pace in the indicated direction. The TL has to give the TJ/TC an exact plan with all of the necessary information such as distinctive spots for the trail layout, if necessary, the route has to be recognizable on a GPS device. The TL may be a known person but not be a family member of the DH. After the trail has been laid, the TL may not approach the trail within 2.5 km. The TL has neither food nor a toy with him. At least 15 minutes before the test starts, the TL is taken to the destination in a closed vehicle (windows closed, air conditioning off) via detours and without crossing the trail. The person to be found (TL) remains passive and is at the end of the trail. Additionally, persons close to the destination have to be at a distance of at least 5 m to the HP.
Assistant	One assistant will be provided by the organiser. He is responsible for the MT teams' safety in public (junctions, pedestrian crossing, and the like). If required, they also carry the backpack and possibly water. If the MT team takes along the scent articles it may also be carried by the assistant. Under no circumstances shall the assistant be involved in the search work or communicate with the DH during search work.
Scent articles	Only well scented articles may be used as scent articles for picking up the TL's scent. Prior to laying the trail, these have to be held by the TL a minimum of 1 hour on his body or carried in his pants' pockets. Directly before laying the trail, the TL puts the scented article into an unused plastic bag and seals it. Additionally, this bag is put into a glass container with screw plug. This closed and labelled container is given to the TC. Prior to the search, the scent article in the closed container is given to the DH. It is at the DH's discretion whether he takes the scent article along or not. The direction of the scent trail may not be made known.

Execution	The DH has to wait with his D until he is called. The search ready D is led on a leash of minimum 5 m up to maximum 10 m length, as well as a collar and search harness; the search may only be done in search harness. The DH reports into the TJ with his D on leash in GS and announces his D's type of alert. The TJ explains the dispatch situation and the starting area to which the DH may freely move. Next, time starts running. It is at the DH's discretion whether he readies the D for search before reporting in or afterwards and after a possible ritual at the expense of the already running search time. The scent intake is done with the scent article of the TL that the DH receives from the TC at the instruction of the TJ. The D has to independently or with an AC take up the scent trail at the starting point and to subsequently follow it in a goal-oriented and continuous manner. In MT the tactic serves in assessing the situation and gathering information on the VP, as well as their implementation in working out the trail.
	The DH is to get an image of the situation. Thereby, weather, the thermals and the local circumstances of the search area have to be taken into consideration. Based on the briefing he must be able to assess the situation. He makes his strategy known. Any deviations are to be brought to the attention of the TJ. If the D does not take up the trail, the RDT can try to continue picking it up against the time allotted, however the TJ can terminate the search when it is clear that the D refuses the work or is not able to solve the task. The TJ follows the RDT at a reasonable distance. The DH is allowed to interrupt the trail. The resulting pauses go against the allotted total time. The DH is allowed to clean his D's head, eyes and nose and give him water during the work. During the alert any influence by the DH and/or VP is prohibited. The D has to locate the VP directly, independently, definitively and without any influence by the DH in the announced type of alert. The DH is allowed to take breaks, which, however, are deducted from his search time. A renewed dispatch is permitted, if the D at first does not follow the trail due to weather or wind conditions. The test ends when the TL is found, when it is terminated by the DH or TJ, or when time has run out. For completion, the DH reports out and the TJ announces the evaluation.

Evaluation	The TJ is entitled to follow the trail with a vehicle (scooter or the like). Further transport of the TJ to the next starting point – transport if required by vehicle – must be organized by the organiser. The TJ evaluates taking up the trail, the work and following the trail as well as the independent alert at the TL by the D. Correct handling at the start, leash handling during the trail and attention to traffic are expected. The D should show a positive search behaviour. Following or maintaining the scent trail means that the D follows the scent trail as consequently and goal oriented as possible, or that a pronounced, independent search behaviour is recognizable for the entire trail. Deviating from the trail is not faulty as long as the D independently can follow the continuation of the course. The DH has to be mindful of these especially during the entire test: - overview of the entire layout of the trail - working and communicating with the D, reading his D - handling the leash correctly - keeping in contact with the assistant. What will be evaluated is whether the DH has a complete image of the situation based on the information and inquiries and makes his decision accordingly. Likewise, what will be evaluated is how the DH leads his D into the trail scent and also whether he offers the scent article to the D anew during the search work. What is also important is whether the DH, for instance, clearly identifies when the D has lost the scent, e.g. at a crossing, and leads the D back to an appropriate spot along the trail and lets him work from that point on. If the D loses the scent trail now and then, the RDT can make an effort to pick up the scent at the last point where the scent was noted, which will go against the overall allotted time. Due to wind turbulence, the original scent may be picked up by the D several meters next to the actual trail of the TL. This is not faulty as long as the D correctly maintains the trail direction of the TL. Scent can also dissolve to parallel streets and paths. Following this type of scent is not faulty, if the RDT finds the TL by this route. If, for example, the TL turns to the left at a crossing and then to the right in the next street, it is allowed that the D first goes straight ahead and then gets the scent from the left in the next street and follows it. At street mergers and crossings, the trail scent might be carried into the street passage ways. The D may search these individually until he finds the way where the TL went and can continue to follow his trail. Also, at corners the scent picture of the TL might be carried straight ahead, especially when a tailwind prevails. The D can therefore search beyond the corner point. If the D has searched beyond the turn and the DH recognizes this, he may interrupt the search.
	Diminished condition in the search work due to endurance, as well as slacking off in the search motivation (during the course less interested and/ or has to be repeatedly encouraged) influences the evaluation. The speed and position of the nose are secondary and not relevant for the evaluation or passing the test. The DH has to be able to gauge his speed of the search according to the traffic and in view of safety. If the D leads the DH in an absolutely wrong direction, the test is terminated. The TJ can terminate the work at any time if he is convinced that the D cannot continue the work on his own. If the D finds the TL only with strong help of the DH, then the test is terminated. If the exercise goes over the time limit, it is scored with 0 points. *Alert*: It is evaluated whether the D directly and without any influence by the DH finds and clearly identifies the TL. Via hand and audible signs, the DH has to clearly indicate to the TJ that his D alerts. If the D does not alert or not clearly alert the TL or he indicates the wrong person, the test cannot be passed. Any bothering of the TL by the D results in devaluation accordingly.

Odour differentiation	**At the beginning of each odour differentiation exercise the HPs hand-over their scent article to the TJ who then selects the respective scent article after the departure of the HPs. The scent articles must be labelled in a neutral manner (for example with figures or letters) and the DH should not be able to allocate them to the HP.** **Number of assistants:** **MT-V: 2 HP** **MT-A: 3 HP** **MT-B: 4 HP** **Starting from a line marked the HPs walk 15 m (20 steps) parallel to each other at the same speed to a marked baseline where they walk to the respective marked position on a semicircle with a radius of 5 m according to the test level. They remain there standing calmly with their back turned to the starting point. At the instruction of the TJ the DH readies his D for search. The TJ gives the DH a scent article belonging to one of the persons. The DH off leashes his D and sends him with 1 AC and/or VC to the line of people visibly standing 20 steps away turning their back to the DH. The D has to take the most direct route to the persons and alert the right one. The alert must be executed according to the reported type of alert. The DH reports the alert, walks up to his D at the instruction of the TJ and ends the alert. The ending of the alert (picking up/recall) is basically at the discretion of the DH.** **The location for the odour differentiation exercise can be the training place, a meadow, a parking lot or the like.** 

	RH – MT V Mantrailing pre-test	100 points max
Exercises	Picking up the scent trail: Following and maintaining the scent trail: Locating and alerting on the VP: Odour differentiation	10 points 40 points 40 points 10 points
Trail type and length	1,000 steps / approx. 500 m, 2 changes of direction, a change in terrain and 1 street and/or path crossing.	
Age of the trail	60 minutes	
Search Time	20 minutes	
Evaluation	The TJ can terminate the work at any time if he is convinced that the D cannot continue the work on his own. If the TL is not found the test cannot be passed.	

	RH – MT A Mantrailing A	200 points max
Exercises	Assuming the trail: Following and maintaining the trail: Behaviour of the DH: Tactic & teamwork: Locating and alert on the TL Odour differentiation	20 points 70 points 20 points 20 points 50 points 20 points
Trail type and length	2,000 steps / approx. 1,000 m 3 changes in direction, minimum 1 terrain change, 1 crossing, 1 “stranger” sitting/lying on the trail (between 600 and 800 m) for leading the trail off	
Age of the trail	4 hours	
Search Time	45 minutes	
Evaluation	The TJ can terminate the work at any time if he is convinced that the D cannot continue the work on his own. If the VP is not found the test cannot be passed.	

	RH – MT B Mantrailing B	200 points max
Exercises	Assuming the trail: Following and maintaining the trail: Behaviour of the DH: Tactic & teamwork: Locating and alert on the TL: Odour differentiation	20 points 70 points 20 points 20 points 50 points 20 points
Trail Area and length	4000 steps/ approx. 2,000 m. Minimum 4 changes of direction, 2 street crossings, minimum one change of terrain. The ratio of urban area / open area should be 50/50%.	
Age of the trail	6 hours	
Search time	60 minutes	
Evaluation	The TJ can terminate the work at any time if he is convinced that the D cannot continue the work on his own. If the TL is not found the test cannot be passed.	

Execution and evaluation WATER	
In General	The D must wear a water working harness or lifejacket with a suitable handle during the test. Search vests are not allowed. For the execution of the exercise a shoreline is to be selected that ensures that the D has to swim a predominant portion of the exercise, however, can easily get onto the shoreline. All of those in the water or on a boat have to wear either a neoprene suit or a lifejacket. The DH wears a neoprene suit or a lifejacket, the D wears a lifejacket or a suitable harness. The water test always begins with the distance swimming as an endurance test and may be done as a group exercise, that means more D may swim at the same time. Prior to starting further exercises, the D has to have a 60-minute minimum break.

1.1	RH – W V Water work pre-test	100 points max
Exercises	Retrieving a line starting from the shore Rescuing a person starting from the shore	30 points 70 points
	Retrieving a line starting from the shore	
Testing area	Surfer with a surfboard Line: Boat line, length approx. 30 m.	
Permitted AC/VC	Any AC and VC	
Execution	A surfer with a surfboard is 25 m from the shore in the water. The DH is on the shore with his D in GS. At the instruction of the DH, the D swims to the surfer. The surfer puts one end of an approx. 30 m long rope into the D's mouth. The D takes the rope in its muzzle and pulls the surfer to the beach.	
Evaluation	Dropping the line devalues accordingly. If the D interrupts the exercise by releasing the line, but takes it up again independently, the exercise is devalued by 2 grades. If the D does not deliver the boat line to the DH, not even after an additional command (devaluation 2 grades) the exercise is scored with 0 points.	
	Rescuing a person starting from the shore	
Testing area	HP in neoprene suit in the water	
Permitted AC/VC	Repeated and any AC and VC	
Execution	A person who acts as if he were drowning and calls for help, finds himself 25 m from the shore in the water. At the instruction of the DH, the D swims to the person. As soon as the person can hold onto the harness or lifejacket of the D, the D independently brings him back to the shore. As soon as the D with the person in trouble reaches the shore, the DH goes to the rescued person and takes care of him.	
Evaluation	If the D does not swim directly to the person or does not swim back directly, the exercise is devalued accordingly. If the D does not bring the HP, the exercise is scored with 0 points.	

RH – W A Water work A	200 points max
Exercises	1. Bringing a rescue device starting from the shore: line, distance 25 m — 20 points 2. Rescuing a person starting from the shore: harness, distance 25 m — 60 points 3. Bringing a rescue device starting from a boat: line, distance 25 m — 20 points 4. Rescuing a person starting from of a boat: harness, distance 25 m — 60 points 5. Transport of a disabled boat: rowboat, distance 25 m — 40 points
Bringing a Rescue Device starting from the shore, line, distance 25 m	
Testing area	Boat with boatman and assistant in neoprene suit; lifesaver with a line, length approx. 30 m
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for "bring lifesaver to drowning person" 1 AC and/or VC for "release"
Execution	A rowboat with boatman finds itself 25 m from the shore in the water. The DH puts the end of an approximately 30 m long boatline in the D's mouth. At the instruction of the DH, the D swims to the boat and offers the end of the line to the boatman. While the DH pulls the boat to the shore, the D swims alongside of the boat. As soon as the boat has reached the shore, the DH calls his D to him.
Evaluation	Mistakes in taking the line or dropping it as well as mistakes inaccompanying the boat devalue accordingly. If the D does not deliver the rescue line to the boatman, the exercise is scored with 0 points
Rescuing a person starting from the shore: harness, distance 25 m	
Testing area	HP in neoprene suit in the water
Permitted AC/VC	Repeated and any AC and VC
Execution	A person who acts as if he were drowning and calls for help is located 25 m from the shore in the water. At the instruction of the DH, the D swims to the person. As soon as the person can hold onto the harness or lifejacket of the D, the D brings him back to the shore. Repeated and any AC and/or VC by the DH are allowed. As soon as the D reaches the shore with the person who was in trouble, the DH goes to the rescued person and takes care of him.
Evaluation	Mistakes when taking up or dropping the line devalue the exercise accordingly. If the D does not bring the HP back, the exercise is scored with 0 points.
Bringing a rescue device starting from a boat: line, distance 25 m	
Testing area	Motorboat with a boatman; Rowboat with a boatman, boat line, length approx. 30 m.
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC oder VC for "jump into the water" 1 AC oder VC for "swim to rowboat" 1 AC oder VC for "swim back"
Execution	The RDT finds itself in a motorboat. At a distance of 25 m in the water, there is a rowboat with a boatman. At the instruction of the DH, the D jumps into the water. The DH puts the end of an approximate 30 m long boat line in the D's mouth. At further instruction, the D swims to the rowboat and offers the end of the line to the boatman. While the DH pulls the rowboat towards his own boat, the D swims next to the rowboat. As soon as the rowboat is within reach of the motorboat, an assistant takes over securing it. The DH calls his D to him, the D swims to the boat and the DH helps his D back into the boat.
Evaluation	Mistakes when taking or dropping the line, mistakes in accompanying the boat as well as insufficiencies when jumping into the water, swimming back to the boat or when being lifted into the boat devalue the exercise accordingly. If the D does not deliver the rescue line to the boatman, the exercise is scored with 0 points.

Rescuing a person starting from of a boat: harness, distance 25 m

Testing area	Motorboat with a boatman. Assistant in neoprene suit in the water.
Permitted AC/VC	Repeated and any AC and VC
Execution	The RDT is in a motorboat. 25 m away is a person who acts as if he were drowning and calls for help. At the instruction of the DH, the D jumps into the water and swims to the person. As soon as the person holds onto the harness or lifejacket of the D, the D independently brings him back to the boat. As soon as the D with the person in trouble is within reach of the motorboat, an assistant takes over the further care. The DH calls his D back, the D swims to him and the DH helps his D back into the boat.
Evaluation	If the D does not swim directly to the person, does not swim directly back or shows deficiencies in jumping into the water, swimming towards the boat or when being lifted into the boat, the exercise is devalued accordingly. If the D does not bring the HP, the exercise is scored with 0 points.
Transport of a disabled boat: rowboat, distance 25 m	
Testing area	Rowboat with a boatman An approximate 3 m towline, fortified at the end, is affixed to the boat
Permitted AC/VC	Repeated and any AC and VC
Execution	A drifting rowboat in which a boatman lies helplessly is located 25 m from the shore in the water. At the instruction of the DH, the D swims to the drifting boat. The D searches independently for the towline hanging down, takes it into his mouth and brings the boat to the shore. As soon as the boat has reached the shore, the DH directs the D to let go of the line and takes care of the boatman.
Evaluation	If the D does not swim directly to the boat, does not grab the line quickly or does not swim back directly, the exercise is devalued accordingly. If the D does not bring the boat the exercise is scored with 0 points.

RH – W B Water work B		200 points max
Exercises	1. Bringing a rescue device starting from the shore, distance 40 m 2. Rescuing a person starting from the shore, distance 40 m 3. Bringing a rescue device starting from a boat, distance 40 m 4. Rescuing a person starting from a boat, distance 40 m 5. Transport of a disabled boat, distance 40 m	20 points 60 points 20 points 60 points 40 points
Bringing a rescue device starting from the shore, distance 40 m		
Testing area	Boat with Boatman, assistant in neoprene suit, lifesaver with a line	
Permitted AC/VC	1 AC and/or VC for "bring lifesaver to VP" 1 AC and/or VC for "release"	
Execution	Off a boat that is travelling parallel to the shore in 40 m distance, a person falls into the water and acts as if he were drowning. The boatman drives on without noticing. The DH throws a lifesaver into the water in the direction of the drowning person. At the instruction of the DH, the D swims to the lifesaver, grabs the lifesaver by the line and brings this to the person in trouble, who then holds onto it. The D independently pulls the person by the lifesaver to the shore. As soon as the D reaches the shore with the person, the DH goes to the rescued person and takes care of him.	
Evaluation	Mistakes when picking up or dropping the line devalue accordingly. If the D does not bring the HP, the exercise is scored with 0 points.	
Rescuing a person starting from the shore, distance 40 m		
Testing area	boat with a boatman; assistant in neoprene suit	
Permitted AC/VC	Repeated and any AC and VC	
Execution	In a distance of 40 m, the HP falls off a parallel travelling boat into the water and acts passively. The boatman drives on without noticing. At the instruction of the DH, the D swims to the drowning person. The D wears a lifejacket or a harness with a handle. The person remains passive until the D is close enough to grasp the handle. Then the D pulls the person to the beach. As soon as the D reaches the shore with the person, the DH goes to the rescued person and takes care of him.	
Evaluation	If the D does not swim directly to the person, does not swim directly back or interferes with the assistance, this devalues the exercise accordingly. If the D does not bring the person or injures him, the exercise is scored with 0 points.	
Bringing a rescue device starting from a boat, distance 40 m		
Testing area	Motorboat with a boatman and RDT Boat with a boatman and assistant in neoprene suit Rescue device with a line.	
Permitted AC/VC	Repeated and any AC and VC	
Execution	The RDT is in a motorboat. Off a boat that is travelling parallel to the shore in 40 m distance, a person falls into the water and acts as if he were drowning. The boatman drives on without noticing. The DH throws the rescue device into the water in the direction of the person. At the instruction of the DH, the D jumps into the water, swims to the rescue device, takes the line of the rescue device and brings this to the person in trouble, who holds onto it. The D independently pulls the person by the rescue device to the rescue boat. As soon as he is in reach of the boat, an assistant takes care of the rescued person. The DH calls his D to him, the D swims back and the DH helps him back into the boat.	

Evaluation	Mistakes when picking up or dropping the line as well as deficiencies in jumping into the water, swimming towards the boat or being lifted into the boat devalue accordingly. If the D does not bring the person, the exercise is scored with 0 points.
Rescuing a person starting from a boat, distance 40 m	
Testing area	Motorboat with boatman and RDT Assistant in neoprene suit
Permitted AC/VC	Repeated and any AC/VC.
Execution	The RDT is in a motorboat. At a distance of 40 m, the HP falls off a parallel travelling boat into the water and acts passively. The boatman drives on without noticing. At the instruction of the DH the D jumps into the water, swims to the person. As soon as the D is within reach of the boat with the person in trouble, an assistant takes care of the person. The DH calls his D, the D swims back and the DH helps him back into the boat.
Evaluation	If the D does not swim directly to the person, does not swim directly back, or shows deficiencies when jumping into the water, swimming back to the boat or when being lifted back into the boat, the exercise is devalued accordingly. If the D does not bring the person or injures him, the exercise is scored with 0 points.
Transport of a disabled boat, distance 40 m	
Testing area	One boat with at least 2 persons. An approximately 5 m long line, fortified at the end, is fastened to the boat. Marked starting point at the shore.
Permitted AC/VC	Repeated and any AC and VC
Execution	The RDT is in a motorboat that is 40 m away from a marked starting point at the shore. At the instruction of the DH, the D jumps into the water. The DH puts the line fastened to the boat in the D's mouth. The D pulls the boat to the marked point. As soon as the boat has reached the point, an assistant takes over mooring it. The DH calls his D to him, the D swims back and the DH lifts his D back into the boat or onto the dock.
Evaluation	If the D does not swim directly to the point or does not grab the line quickly, this devalues accordingly. If the boat does not reach the point but more than half of the stretch is mastered, the exercise is scored with insufficient. If less than half of the stretch is managed, the exercise is scored with 0 points