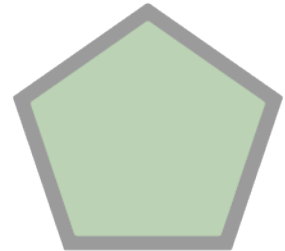
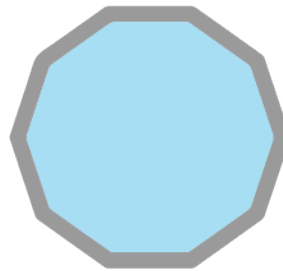
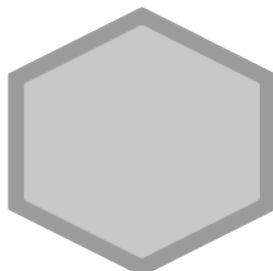
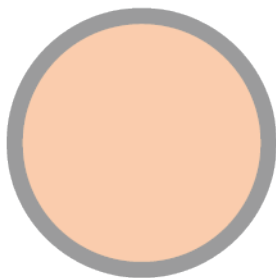




## **Examination regulations for Protection dogs (RSVSchH) and Tracking dogs (RSVFH)**



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## General abbreviations

Abbr.	German	English
AKZ	Ausbildungskenzeichen	Education degree
FL	Fährtenleger	Tracklayer
HF	Hundeführer	Dog handler
HL	Helfer	Helper
HZ	Hörzeichen	Verbal command
LR	Leistungsrichter	Trial judge
PL	Prüfungsleiter	Trial secretaty
PO	Prüfungsordnung	Trial regulations
Pr	Prüfung	Trial
RA	Richteranweisung	Judge instructions

### §1 The meaning

In earlier times, the working dog was assigned an important function as a herding dog and as a guard dog, through which it was selected for its performance and health. Today, sport has increasingly taken over this selective function. This is right within the framework of the legal regulations, however, requirements are to be made to the handling of dogs, which correspond to the responsibility of humans for the animal as a fellow creature, because "no one may inflict pain, suffering or injury on an animal without reasonable cause". (§ 1 of the Animal Protection Act of 1998).

### §2 General provisions

1. Pr are termed events of the RSV2000/RSVglobal and its affiliated member clubs.
2. The implementation must be publicly known and made available.
3. Pr are to be performed according to the rules of this PO.
4. Examination days are Saturday, Sunday and holidays, in case of larger number of registrations the Pr can be extended to other weekdays.
5. The Pr begins with the opening by the trial secretary.
6. The end of the Pr is the award ceremony with handing out of the examination documents.
7. Only one examination level can be taken per Pr, except for an RSVBH examination, which can be taken on the first day in the case of a 2-day examination, and the RSVFH, RSVSchH examination on the 2nd day.
8. A dog handler can lead a maximum of 2 dogs per Pr.
9. The minimum number of participants per Pr is 4 ekipage.

10. One LR can judge 36 divisions per day:

RSVBH

- Obedience
- Traffic section
- RSVSchH
  - Section A = Tracking
  - Section B = Obedience (UO)
  - Section C = Protection work (SchD)
- RSVFH 1 - 2
- RSVFPr 1 - 3
- RSVUPr 1 - 3
- RSVSPr 1 - 3

11. The tracking section (RSVFPr1-3), the obedience section (RSVUPr1-3), the protection section (RSVSPr1-3) of the Pr can be tested individually without a degree being awarded for them - they count each as one section.

<b>Weighting and minimum age</b>		
Testing	Number of individual departments	Minimum age in months
RSVBH	2	15
RSVSchH1	3	18
RSVSchH2	3	19
RSVSchH3	3	20
RSV FH1	3	18
RSV FH2	3	18
RSV FH	3	20
RSVFPr, RSVUPr, RSVSPr	1	depending on the level

12. The test result must be entered in the performance booklet, which the HF must purchase from his organization. The following data are required:

- Membership number (if available)
- Name and breed of the dog
- Identification (tattoo number, chip)
- Name of the HF
- Score section A
- Score section B
- Score section C
- Total score
- Overall score

- LR name
  - LR Signature
13. The dog handler must ensure that the dog is vaccinated and has liability insurance.
  14. Pedigree (if available), vaccination certificate and score book must be handed over to the PL before the test.
  15. Bitches in heat are allowed, but must be kept separately from the other competitors. They will be tested according to the schedule in section A, and as the last competitor at the end of the event in B and C.
  16. Sick animals and animals suspected of being infected are excluded from whole trial event.
  17. The trial secretary has disciplinary rights, he is responsible for ensuring order and safety in the entire area. He does not necessarily have to be the head of examinations as well.

### **§3 The trial secretary (PL)**

1. The PL organizes and supervises the Pr, he is available to the judge during the Pr and is therefore not allowed to participate as a dog handler.
2. In particular, the duties include:
  - Obtaining all event permits.
  - Provision of PO appropriate tracking terrain for all trial levels.
  - Consultation with the owners of the tracking area and the current persons authorized to hunt.
  - Obtaining the appointment protection.
  - Arrange all written documents such as judge sheets and evaluation lists for all trial levels.
  - Keeping available the score books, pedigrees, vaccination certificates and, if required, proof of liability insurance.
  - Submit the event permit to the LR before the start of the trial.
  - Notify the LR at least three days before the trial event of the place, start, directions, type of Pr and number of dogs to be tested - if this is not done, the LR has the right to withdraw from his obligation.
  - Provide competent personnel such as HL in protection work, track layer, person group, etc.
  - Provide the necessary PO-appropriate equipment, including chip reading equipment and safe HL protective clothing.

### **§4 The performance judge (LR)**

1. The judge evaluates the performance of the dog-HF team, fills in the judge's sheets and verifies the results with a signature.
2. The LR transfers his evaluation to the RSV2000 database promptly after the trial.
3. The LR is responsible for the compliance and correct observance of the provisions of this PO.
4. The judge's decision is final and unappealable. Any criticism of the ruling may result in expulsion from the event area and possible disciplinary actions. In justified cases, which do not relate to factual decisions, but to rule violations by the LR, an appeal is possible within eight days. This complaint must be submitted in writing, signed by the complainant and at least one witness, to the LAZ via the PL. Acceptance of a complaint does not imply a right to revise the LR's evaluation. The decision on a complaint is made by the LAZ in consultation with the board of RSV2000.
5. The judge must not disturb or influence the work of the dog by his behavior.
6. The LR is authorized:

- to stop the Pr in case of non-compliance with the PO and/or its instructions
- to take an injured dog or a dog whose performance is impaired out of the Pr, even against the dog handler's consent
- to take a dog out of the Pr because of deficiencies in impartiality
- remove a dog from the trial due to lack of obedience
- Disqualify a HF
  - in case of unsportsmanlike conduct
  - in the event of violations of the PO
  - in the event of violations of the Animal Welfare Act
  - in case of violation of morality
  - in case of manipulation and fraud attempts

## §5 The participating dog & handler (HF)

1. The HF must:
  - meet the registration deadline of the examination event
  - pay the entry fee when submitting the entry form
  - in case of being prevented from doing so, inform the PL immediately
  - comply with the veterinary and animal welfare regulations applicable to the venue
  - demonstrate the dog in a sporting manner
  - follow the instructions of the LR and PL
  - carry a leash
2. The HF can:
  - regardless of the result in one section, show his dog in all sections of a trial level
  - cancel the trial on his own initiative
  - if he is has a disability, discuss with the judge any deviations in the way he is to be shown, according to his disability, without having any disadvantages (e.g. leading on the right side, no running stride, etc.).
3. Training aids other than a leash and normal collar may not be carried, insecticide collars are allowed.
4. A collar should not to be used under tension.
5. Official regulations, such as the requirement for a muzzle in public, must be adhered to; however, exceptions may be possible with RSVBH for example.

## §6 Disqualification and termination

1. The reason for the dog handler's disqualification must be entered on the result list and in the performance booklet.
2. In case of disqualification no points/scores will be awarded, all achieved points will be cancelled.
3. Will the dog be removed from trial by the performance judge due to deficiencies in in impartiality, this is a disqualification.
4. When terminated
  - the points achieved up to that point in the completed departments are noted

- in the aborted section and in the total score, only the abortion is recorded

## §7 The commands (HZ)

1. The HZs given in this PO are example HZs, they can be given in any national language or be individual.
2. HZ consist of one word, which can be a maximum of two syllables.
3. The PO differentiates:
  - some exercises are to be performed only on HZ, but without body language
  - some exercises are to be performed only on body language, without HZ
  - for some exercises, both are allowed  
Improper execution is deficient.

## §8 The temperament evaluation

1. Before the start of the tracking work, at the start of the Pr, the judge must check the availability on each of the individual dogs. He checks:
  - Tattoo number/chip on the basis of pedigree or vaccination certificate, in this case the dominant dog must not allow itself to be touched by strangers.
  - Appearance in the social environment, consciously refraining from irritable situations.
2. Throughout the course of the test, the judge continues to observe the mental characteristics, as insecure, skittish, nervous, gun-shy dogs and fear-biters are to be removed from the trial due to lack of availability.
3. The result of the temperament evaluation is recorded in the judges' sheets.

## §9 The examination steps

1. The difficulty levels increase with higher exam level
2. The examination levels are to be passed in ascending order:  
RSVBH (optional) - RSVSchH - 1 - 2 - 3, RSVFH 1 - 2.
3. All Pr can be repeated as often and in any order.
4. The LR always evaluates the individual performance parameters in the same way.
5. The final results/scores of each exercise differ depending on the level of the trial and therefore their score and the final result of the section.
  - regional level - the value score results from the highest evaluated performance parameter after equilibration
  - supra-regional level - the value score results from the lowest evaluated performance parameter after equilibration

## §10 The performance parameters

1. Quality criteria of the demonstrated performance are the performance parameters:
  - Drive
  - Technique
  - Coordination

2. Drive and technique are antagonistic, because the technical exercises of the PO require behaviors from the dog, which it can perform by nature, but which do not correspond to its original drive goal. All Pr can be repeated as often and in any order.
3. Only through optimal communication/coordination can both be optimally developed.
4. Through intelligent, animal-friendly training, which takes into account the canine and ethological principles as well as the laws of learning, it is possible to induce the dog to concentrate its entire performance capacity on the execution of the technical exercises of the PO and to act in perfect coordination with its handler.
5. The performance of the dog is determined by drive, nerve stability, fitness, physiological preconditions, intelligence and quality of training.

## §11 Equilibration of performance parameters

### 1. Examples

Drive	Technique	Coordination	Result regional	Result supraregional
V	V	V	V	V
V	SG	SG	V	SG
V	G	G	SG	G
V	B	B	G	G
G	SG	SG	SG	G
V	M	SG	score	score

2. If a performance parameter is deficient, in the result of the exercise the point deductions will be given first and then the value mark.

## §12 The judges trial sheets

1. The judges' sheets are to be downloaded from website [www.rsv2000.de](http://www.rsv2000.de).
2. The performance in the exam is the result of a long training process with corresponding development stages.
3. The developmental stages are taken into account by:
  4. the different levels of testing
  5. the equilibration of the value scores of the performance parameters
  6. The weighting of the performance parameters depending on the exam level
7. Handling of the judge sheets
  - The judge checks the performance parameters drive, technique and coordination in each exercise. If the judge does not note any defaults, the exercise is to be evaluated in the highest V.



- The judge evaluates in each exercise the performance parameters drive, technique, coordination, he equilibrates the valuation and then assigns the score for the exercise.
- The valuation of the exercise gives the score.
- The total score of the section is obtained by adding the scores of each individual exercise.
- The score of the trial is obtained by adding the points of the individual sections.
- From this you get the total points of the whole trial.

## §13 Scores/Points/Result

1. The performances shown are classified according to value grades, and from that the points are assigned.

V	excellent	96%
SG	very good	90%
G	good	80%
B	satisfactory	70%
M	deficient	

2. The value grades are to be downloaded from website [www.rsv2000.de](http://www.rsv2000.de).
3. Within the score, the judge has the margin of points according to the following table:

Highest score	V	SG	G	B	M
3	2,9	2,7	2,4	2,1	0
4	3,8	3,6	3,2	2,8	0
5	4,8	4,5	4,0	3,5	0
6	5,8	5,4	4,8	4,2	0
7	6,7	6,3	5,6	4,9	0
9	8,6	8,1	7,2	6,3	0
10	9,6	9	8	7	0
11	10,6	9,9	8,8	7,7	0
12	11,5	10,8	9,6	8,4	0
15	14,4	13,5	12	10,5	0
20	19,2	18	16	14	0
30	28,8	27	24	21	0
35	33,6	31,5	28	24,5	0
100	96	90	80	70	0
300	286	270	240	210	0

4. Only whole points are awarded for the total score of a section.
5. In case of equal total score, the score of the protection work decides the placement, after that the obedience.
6. 70 points are required to pass a section.
7. A trial is passed when all sections are approved.



Photo: Petra Fůrstová



Photo: Kasia K hler Larsen

## Tracking

### §14 Procedure of Section A

The dog handler reports to the judge in the start position, gives his name and the name of the dog, and informs the judge whether the dog is to pick up or show the article. He walks his dog to the starting point and starts the dog with the voice command "search". He lets the tracking line run out and then follows his dog approximately the length of the tracking line. This also applies to the free search. The respective length of the tracking line is:

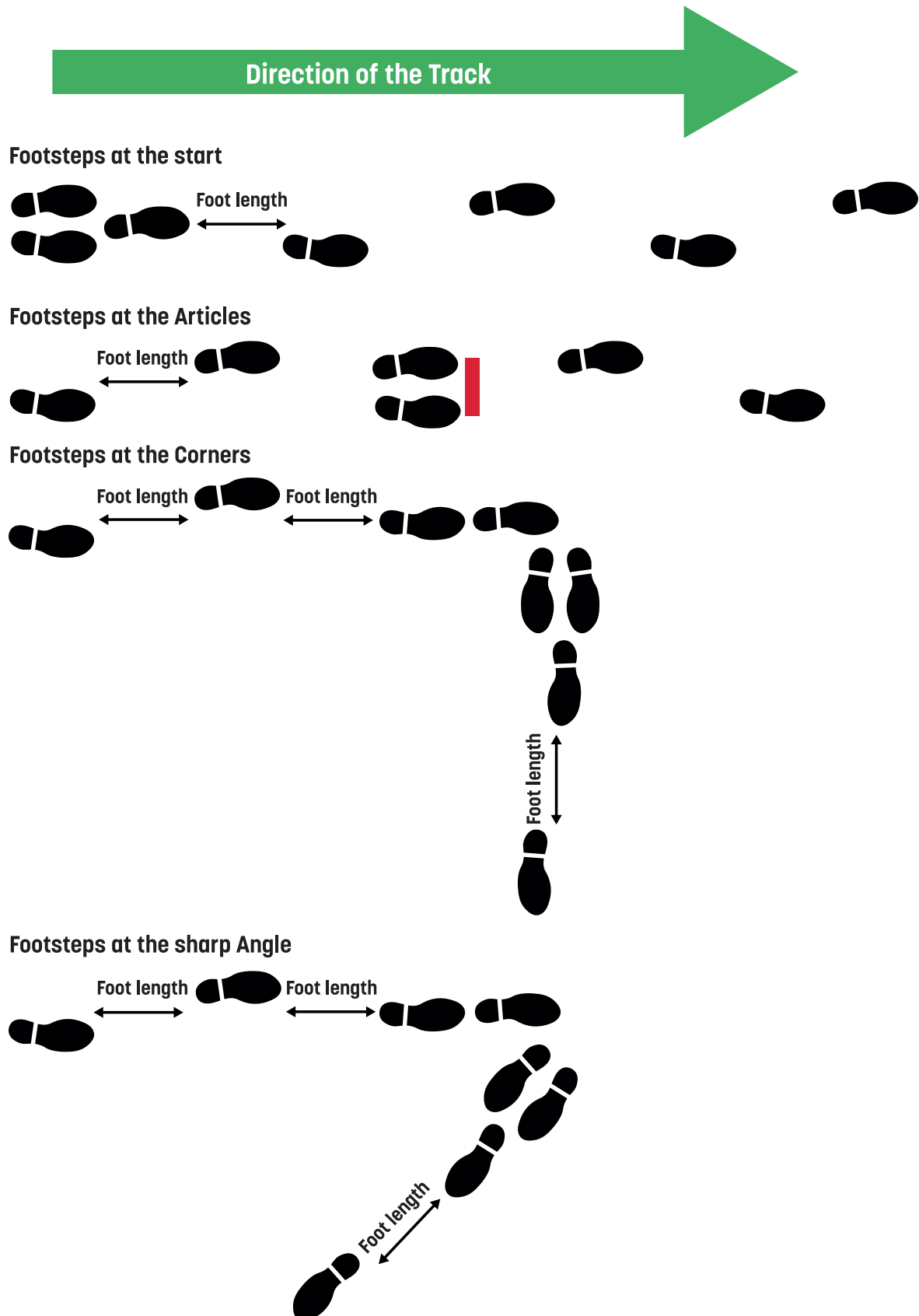
Allowed length of tracking line	
RSV SchH 1/ RSVFP 1	≥ 3m
RSV SchH 2/ RSVFP 2	≥ 5m
RSV SchH 3/ RSVFP 3	= 10m
RSV FH 1/ RSV FH 2	= 10m

At the objects, the dog handler drops the leash and goes next to the dog, takes the article, shows it to the judge, then starts the dog again from the same side. After the last article, the dog handler goes with his dog to the judge and reports the found articles and completes the tracking work in the start position.

1. The work begins and ends with the basic position.
2. The judge and the track layer accompany the searching dog outside the tracking area without disturbing the dog.
3. Tracks can be laid on all natural soils.
4. Tracks should be adapted to the terrain, changing terrain is allowed.
5. The judge and, in the case of larger competitions, the tracking officer are responsible for:
  - the organizing of the track
  - the briefing of the trackers
  - supervise the laying of the tracks
6. The start is marked by a sign on the left.
7. The order of the starters will be drawn after the laying.
8. After three unsuccessful attempts to start tracking, the tracking work must be stopped.
9. The dog can be led with a search line on a collar, on a search harness or free.
10. A sagging line is not faulty, even if it touches the ground.
11. The free-searching handler must also maintain the distance to the dog on the thighs, more or less.
12. The dog handler does not necessarily have to be exactly behind the dog.
13. If the dog is disturbed by game on the track, the dog handler can place the dog in the square until the stimulus situation is over and set it up again. No points will be deducted for this.
14. The leg length in the tracking is at least 30 steps.

## §15 The track laying

Ground violations are laid according to the following schemes:



## §16 Articles

1. Only articles that the tracklayer has carried for a minimum of 30 minutes may be used.
2. They should not have bright colors and should not stand out significantly from the track surface.
3. Length about 10cm, width 2-3cm, thickness 0.5-1cm.
4. Material: for example leather, textiles, wood.
5. They must be numbered consecutively for over regional events.
6. The 1st item is placed after 100 steps at the earliest.
7. Objects must be at least 20 steps away from the corner.

## §17 Cross track for RSVFH1 and RSVFH2

### Cross track

- cut the track twice in two different legs, but not the first and not the last.

### Corners

- do not cut more acute than 60°
- have a distance from the corner of at least 40 steps

## §18 Difficulty levels

	RSV SchH/ RSV FPr 1	RSV SchH/ RSV FPr 2	RSV SchH/ RSV FPr 3	RSV FH 1	RSV FH 2
Type	Own track	Strangers track	Strangers track	Strangers track, with changing terrain, path/road is possible	Strangers track
Age	20 minutes	30 minutes	60 minutes	3 hours	3 hours
Length	300 step	400 step	600 step	1 200 step	1 800 step
Legs	3	3	5	7	8
Corners	2 approx 90°	2 approx 90°	4 approx 90°	6 approx 90°	2 angles (30° to 60°) 1 semicircle with 30m radius
Articles	2 own	2 strangers	3 strangers	4 strangers	7 strangers
Cross track, time	none	none	none	30 minutes after laying	30 minutes before search
Working time, maximum	15 minutes	15 minutes	20 minutes	30 minutes	45 minutes



## §19 Quality criteria/deficiency Section A

1. Quality criteria for search performance can be found in the judges sheets.
2. An excellent performance is not diminished in value score by minimal blemishes.
3. At the corners, control without leaving the track is not faulty.
4. Objects must be immediately and convincingly pointed or picked up without the dog handler's intervention. The object may be pointed lying, sitting or standing (also in alternation). The receiving dog may also come to the dog handler, who must then remain standing.
5. Slightly oblique laying on the object is not faulty.
6. The voice command "search" is only allowed at the beginning and for the restart after the objects, all other voice commands are aids.
7. Praising is only allowed after picking up the articles before the restart, other praises are aids.
8. Detected flaws are to be considered according to the difficulty of the track/problem and weighted accordingly when counting the score.



*Photo: Erik Kehlet*

## Obedience

### §20 Procedure of Section B

1. Two dog handlers report to the judge in the start position for the UO; they state their names, the names of the dogs and the test level. A group of 3 is possible for organizational reasons (1 leads/2 lays down, 3 leads /1 lays down, 2 leads /3 lays down).
2. The LR sends the dog handler with the higher start number to the long down, the other goes to the starting point.
3. After both handlers have completed their exercises, they end the obedience section by signing off in the start position. The dog is then put on a leash.
4. The exercises are performed in the respective test level according to the following table:

	<b>Exercise: maximum score</b>	<b>RSVBH 60</b>	<b>RSV- SchH/ RSVUPr1 100</b>	<b>RSV- SchH/ RSVUPr2 100</b>	<b>RSV- SchH/ RSVUPr3 100</b>
1	Healing with leash	15	-	-	-
2	Free healing	15	20	10	10
3a	Sit from basic position	10	-	-	-
3b	Sit out of motion	-	10	10	10
4a	Down from basic position	10	-	-	-
4b	Down and recall from a walking pace	-	10	10	-
4c	Down and recall from a running pace	-	-	-	10
5a	Stand out of motion, from a walking pace with pick up	-	-	10	-
5b	Stand out of motion, from a running pace and recall	-	-	-	10
6	Retrieve on the flat	-	10	10	10
7	Retrieve over the 1m hurdle (650g dumbbell)	-	15	15	15
8	Retrieve over the scaling wall (650g dumbbell)	-	15	15	15
9	Send out with down	-	10	10	10
10	Down with distraction	10	10	10	10

5. In exercise 8, the judge instructs the handler of the downed dog to pick up his dog, which then moves to the edge at the height of the starting point.
6. After exercise 9, the 1st dog is put down and the other dog handler leads the way.

## §21 Start and end of the exercise

1. Each exercise begins and ends with the basic position.
2. The dog handler indicates readiness for the next exercise by taking the start position.
3. The LR releases the exercise.
4. Test jumps are not allowed during the performance and between the exercises.
5. All dogs in a test must jump the same obstacles

## §22 Quality criteria/deficiency Section B

1. Quality criteria for the obedience can be found in the judges sheets.
2. An excellent performance is not diminished in value score by minimal blemishes.
3. The change from static to dynamic goes into the drive evaluation - the change from dynamic to static goes into the evaluation of technique and coordination.
4. Between the exercises, it is allowed to loosen up/praise the dog, but without playing with the dog.
5. Partial evaluation in the jumping exercises:
  - A partial evaluation of the exercise is only possible if at least 1 of 3 partial exercises is shown:
    - Jump = 5 points
    - Retrieve = 5 points
    - Return = 5 points

## §23 Equipment

1. The pistol to be used during the exercises "Free heeling" and "Down under distraction" has a caliber of 6mm.
2. For the retrieve exercises only the dumbbells provided by the organizer are allowed.
3. The ends of the dumbbells must be made of wood and at least 4cm from the ground.
4. Weight of the dumbbells:

	<b>Retrieve over flat</b>	<b>Retrieve over obstacles</b>
<b>RSV SchH/RSVUPr 1</b>	650g - 10m throwing	650g
<b>RSV SchH/RSVUPr 2</b>	1 000g - 10m throwing	650g
<b>RSV SchH/RSVUPr 3</b>	2 000g - 10m throwing	650g

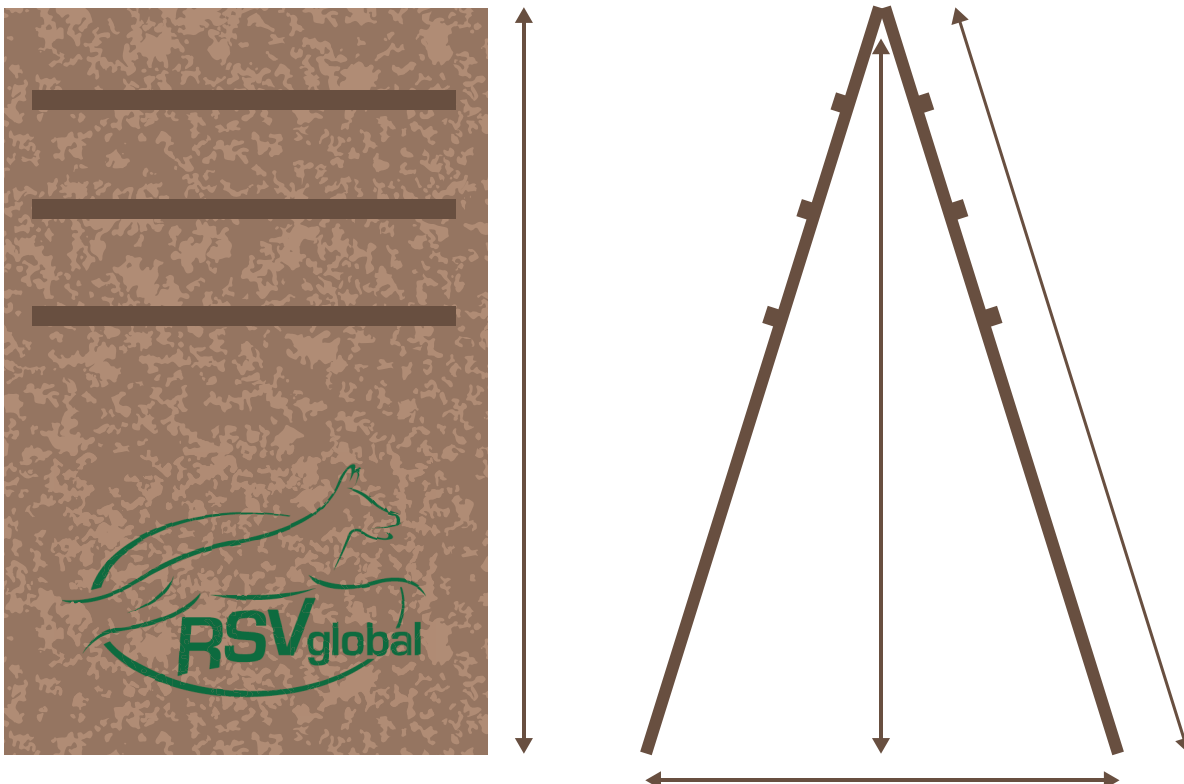


5. Jumping equipment

The hurdle has a height of 100cm and a width from 150cm.



The sloping wall has a height of 180cm and a width of 150cm. The distance between the sloping walls at the bottom is 130cm. The entire surface of the inclined wall must be covered with a non-slip surface. There are 3 strips of wood 24/48mm on each of the walls in the upper half.



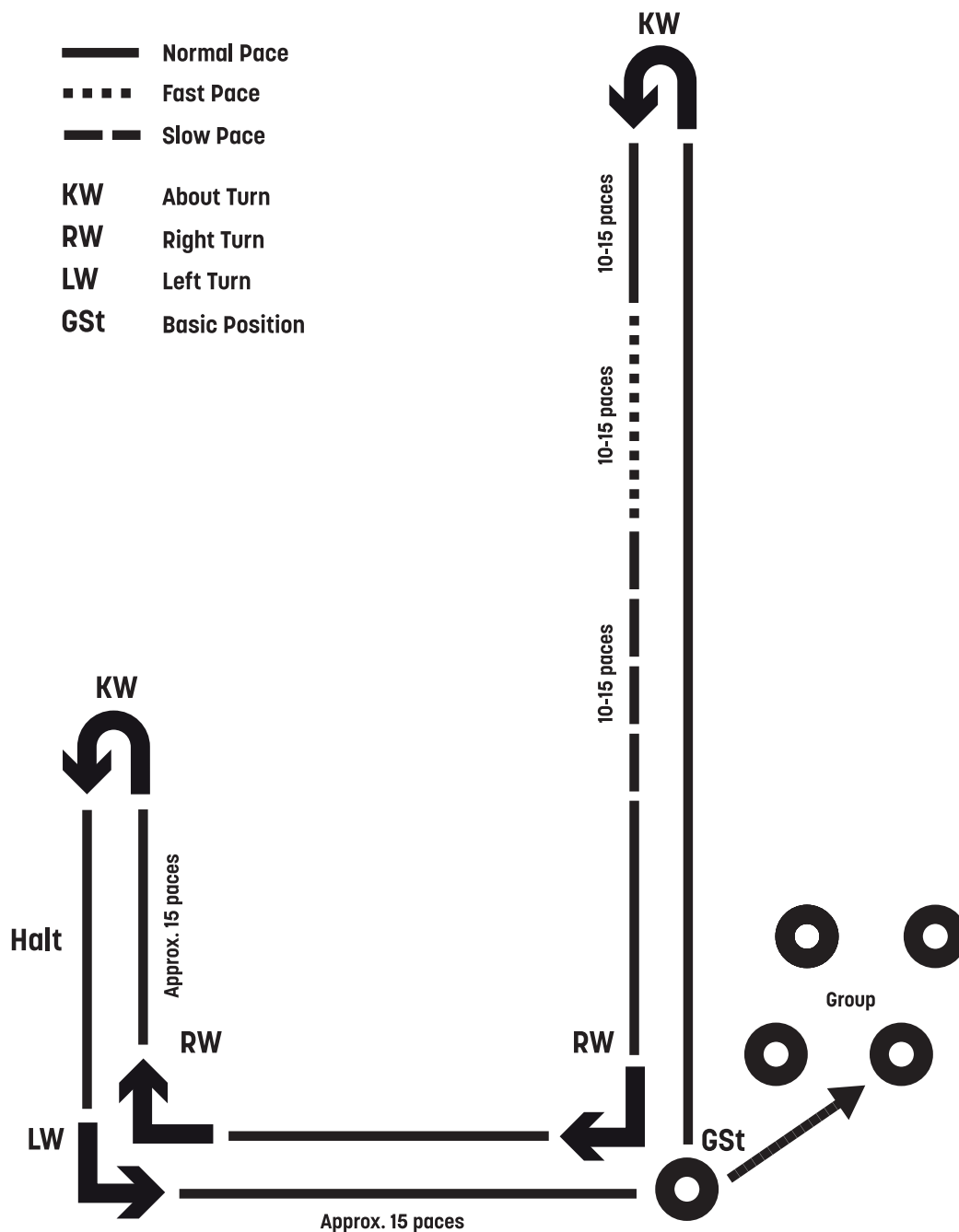
## §24 The exercises of Section B

### 1. Heeling with leash/HZ command: "foot"

1. The RSVBH heeling with leash is performed in the same way as the free heeling, except that the shots on the 1st leg are omitted.
2. After the group, the dog is led and unleashed at the RSVBH in the start position and the entire exercise is shown again as a free heeling. This starts with the free heeling through the group.

### 2. Free heeling/HZ command: "foot"

1. The dog is presented according to the following scheme:



2. In the start position, the dog sits straight on the left side of the dog handler at knee height.
3. The free heeling starts with the voice command "foot".
4. The voice command "foot" is only to be given to the dog at the start and at tempo change allowed.
5. At the beginning, the dog handler walks a course of 50 paces with the dog. Two shots (6mm caliber) are to be fired at intervals of 5 seconds at a distance of at least 15 paces from the dog. The dog must remain unaffected to the shots.
6. At the end there is a turnaround, which the dog can perform to the right or to the left.
7. After another 10 to 15 steps, the dog handler must show the running pace and then the slow pace of at least 10 steps each. The different gaits must differ clearly in speed.
8. The transition from running pace to slow pace must be performed without intermediate steps.
9. After the slow pace, the dog handler changes to the normal pace.
10. Then two right angles, a turnaround, a hold and a left angle are to be shown.
11. At the end of the exercise, the dog handler and his dog enter a moving group of at least four people. The dog handler must walk his dog around one person on the right and one person on the left and stop at least once in the group. The judge is free to require a repetition.
12. On RA, the dog handler leaves the group with his dog and take the final basic position.

### **3a. Sit from basic position/HZ command: "foot" "sit"**

1. From the basic position, the dog handler walks straight ahead with his dog in free heeling.
2. After 10 to 15 steps, the dog handler assumes a start position, gives the voice command "sit" and moves another 15 steps away. He immediately turns to face his dog. On RA, the dog handler returns to his dog and takes up a basic position on the dog's right side.

### **3b. Sit out of motion/HZ command: "foot" "sit"**

1. From the basic position, the dog handler walks straight ahead with his dog in free heeling.
2. After 10 to 15 steps, the dog must sit immediately and in the walking direction when given the voice command "sit", without the HF interrupts or changes his gait or looks around.
3. After another 15 steps, the dog handler stops and immediately turns to face his dog.
4. On RA, the dog handler returns to his dog and takes up the start position on the dog's right.

### **4a. Down from starting position with recall/HZ command: "foot" "down" "here"**

1. From the start position, the dog handler walks straight ahead with his dog on the voice command "foot".
2. After 10 to 15 steps, the dog handler assumes a start position, gives the voice command "down" and moves another 30 steps away. He immediately turns to his dog and stands still.
3. On RA, the dog handler calls his dog. The dog is to approach the handler joyfully and at a fast pace and sit close and straight in front of him.
4. At the voice command "foot" the dog must change to the start position.

### **4b. Down out of walking with recall/HZ command: "foot" "down" "here" "foot"**

1. From a straight start position, the dog handler walks straight ahead with his dog in free heeling.
2. After 10 to 15 steps, the dog must lie down immediately and in the direction of travel when

given the voice command for "down", without the dog handler interrupts or changes his gait or looks around.

3. The dog handler walks another 30 steps straight ahead, stops and immediately turns to face his dog lying calmly and attentively.
4. On RA, the dog handler calls his dog to him with the voice command "here" or the dog's name. The dog must approach happily, quickly and directly and sit close and straight in front of the dog handler.
5. On the voice command, the dog must change to the start position.

#### **4c. Down out of running with recall/HZ command: "foot" "down" "here" "foot"**

1. From a straight start position, the dog handler walks straight ahead with his dog in free heeling. After 10 to 15 steps at normal gait, another 10 to 15 steps follow at a run.
2. At the voice command "down", the dog must immediately lie down in the direction of travel without the doghandler interrupting or changing his gait or looking around.
3. The dog handler walks another 30 paces straight ahead, stops and immediately turns to face his dog.
4. On RA, the dog handler calls his dog to him with the voice command "here" or the dog's name. The dog must joyfully and approach quickly and sit close and straight in front of the HF.
5. At the voice command "foot" the dog must change to the start position.

#### **5a. Stand from a start position/HZ command: "foot" "down" "here" "foot"**

1. From a straight start position, the dog handler walks straight ahead with his dog in free heeling.
2. After 10 to 15 steps, the dog must immediately stop in the direction of travel when given the voice command for "stand", without the HF breaks gait, changes gait, or looks around.
3. After another 15 steps, the dog handler stops and immediately turns to face his dog, which is standing calmly and attentively.
4. On RA, the dog handler returns to his dog and takes up the start position on the dog's right side.
5. After approx. 3 seconds the dog must sit quickly and straight on the voice command "sit".

#### **5b. Stand from a start position/HZ command: "foot" "foot" "stand" "here" "foot"**

1. From a straight start position, the dog handler walks straight ahead with his dog in free heeling.
2. After 10 to 15 steps, the dog must immediately stop in the direction of the run when the voice command "stand" is given, without the HF interrupts his walking pace, changes his gait or looks around.
3. After another 30 steps, the dog handler stops and immediately turns to face his dog, which is standing calmly and attentively.
4. On RA, the dog handler calls his dog to him with the voice command "Here" or the dog's name.
5. The dog must approach joyfully, quickly and sit close and straight in front of the handler.
6. At the voice command "foot" the dog must change to the start position.

### 6. Retrieve on the flat/HZ command: "bring" "out" "foot"

1. From a straight start position, the dog handler throws the dumbbell. The voice command "bring" may only be given when the dumbbell lying still.
2. A change in the dog handler's start position is not permitted. A balance step during the throw is permitted.
3. The dog, sitting calmly and freely next to its handler, must run quickly to the dumbbell at the voice command "bring", pick it up immediately and bring it to his HF quickly and directly.
4. The dog must sit close and straight in front of its handler and present the dumbbell quietly in the catch for as long as possible, until, after a pause of approx. 3 seconds, the dog handler takes the dumbbell from the dog with the voice command "out".
5. The dumbbell must be held steady on the right side of the body after delivery, with the arm held down.
6. On voice command "foot" the dog must change to the start position.

### 7. Retrieve over 1m hurdle/HZ command: "over" "bring" "out" "foot"

Points distribution	
Towards jump	5 points
Bring	5 points
Return	5 points

1. The dog handler takes up the start position with his dog in front of the hurdle.
2. From a straight start position, the dog handler throws a dumbbell over the hurdle. The voice command "jump" maybe given first, when the dumbbell lies quietly.
3. The dog, sitting calmly and freely next to its handler, must jump over the hurdle at the voice command "jump" and "bring" (the voice command "bring" must be given during the jump), run quickly to the dumbbell, pick it up, immediately jump back over the hurdle at the free jump and quickly bring the dumbbell to its handler.
4. The dog must sit close and straight in front of the handler and calmly hold the dumbbell in the catch for as long as possible. The dog handler take the dumbbell from the dog with the voice command "out" after a pause of approx. 3 seconds.
5. The dumbbell must be held steady on the right side of the body after delivery with the arm held down.
6. At the voice command "foot" the dog must change to the start position.

### 8. Retrieve over scaling wall/HZ command: "over" "bring" "out" "foot"

Points distribution	
Towards jump	5 points
Bring	5 points
Return	5 points

1. The dog handler takes up the start position with his dog in front of the scaling wall
2. From a straight start position, the dog handler throws the dumbbell over the scaling wall.
3. The dog, sitting calmly and freely next to its handler, must climb over the scaling wall on the voice command "jump" and "bring" (the voice command "bring" must be given during the jump), run quickly and directly to the dumbbell, pick it up immediately, return immediately over the scaling wall and quickly bring the dumbbell to the handler.
4. The dog must sit close and straight in front of the handler and calmly hold the dumbbell in the catch for as long as possible. The dog handler is to take the dumbbell from the dog with the voice command "out" after a pause of approx. 3 seconds.
5. The dumbbell must be held steady on the right side of the body after delivery with the arm held down.
6. At the voice command "foot" the dog must change to the start position. If the dumbbell is lying very sideways during the jumping exercises or is difficult for the dog to see, the dog handler has the option of throwing the dumbbell again without deduction of points after questioning, or on the judge's advice. The dog must remain seated.

#### **9. Send out with down/HZ command: "foot" "go out" "down" "sit"**

1. From a straight start position, the dog handler walks straight ahead on the center line with his dog in free heeling.
2. After 10 to 15 steps, the dog handler gives the voice command "go out" to the dog while simultaneously raising his arm once and stops.
3. The dog must move away purposefully, in a straight line and at a fast gait for at least 30 steps in the indicated direction.
4. On RA, the dog handler gives the voice command "down", whereupon the dog must immediately lie down.
5. On RA, the dog handler walks to his dog and steps to his right.
6. After approx. 3 seconds, the dog must sit up quickly and straight in the start position on the voice command "sit".

#### **10. Down under distraction/HZ command: "sit" "down"**

1. At the beginning of another dog's Section B, the dog handler places his dog at the down position with the voice command "down" from the start position.
2. The dog handler moves away without looking back within the testing area:
  - RSVBH approx. 20 steps, and stands quietly with his back towards the dog.
  - RSVUPr1 and 2, RSVSchH 1 and 2 at least 30 steps and stands quietly with his back towards the dog.
  - RSVUPr3, RSVSchH3 he goes out of sight into a hiding place.
3. The dog must lie quietly without the handler's intervention while the other dog demonstrates exercises 1 to 8.
4. On RA, the dog handler walks to his dog and stands at the dog's right side.
5. After approx. 3 seconds, the dog must sit up quickly and straight in the start position after the voice command "sit".

## Protection work

### §25 Procedure of Section C

1. The dog handler reports to the judge at the start point in the area with a visual signal.
2. The judge gives a visual signal for the release of the exercises.
3. After the last lateral transport, the dog handler ends the work by reporting to the LR in the start position.
4. After sign out the dog will be leashed.

The exercises are performed in the respective test level according to the following scheme:

	<b>Exercise: maximum score</b>	<b>RSVSchH/ RSVSPr 1 100</b>	<b>RSVSchH/ RSVSPr 2 100</b>	<b>RSVSchH/ RSVSPr 3 100</b>
1	Search for the helper	5	5	10
2	Hold and bark	10	10	10
3	Prevention of attempted escape	20	10	10
4	Defence against an attack from the guarding phase	35	20	20
5	Back transport	-	5	5
6	Attack on the dog out of the back transport	-	30	15
7	Attack on the dog out of motion	30	20	10
8	Defence against an attack from the guarding phase	-	-	20

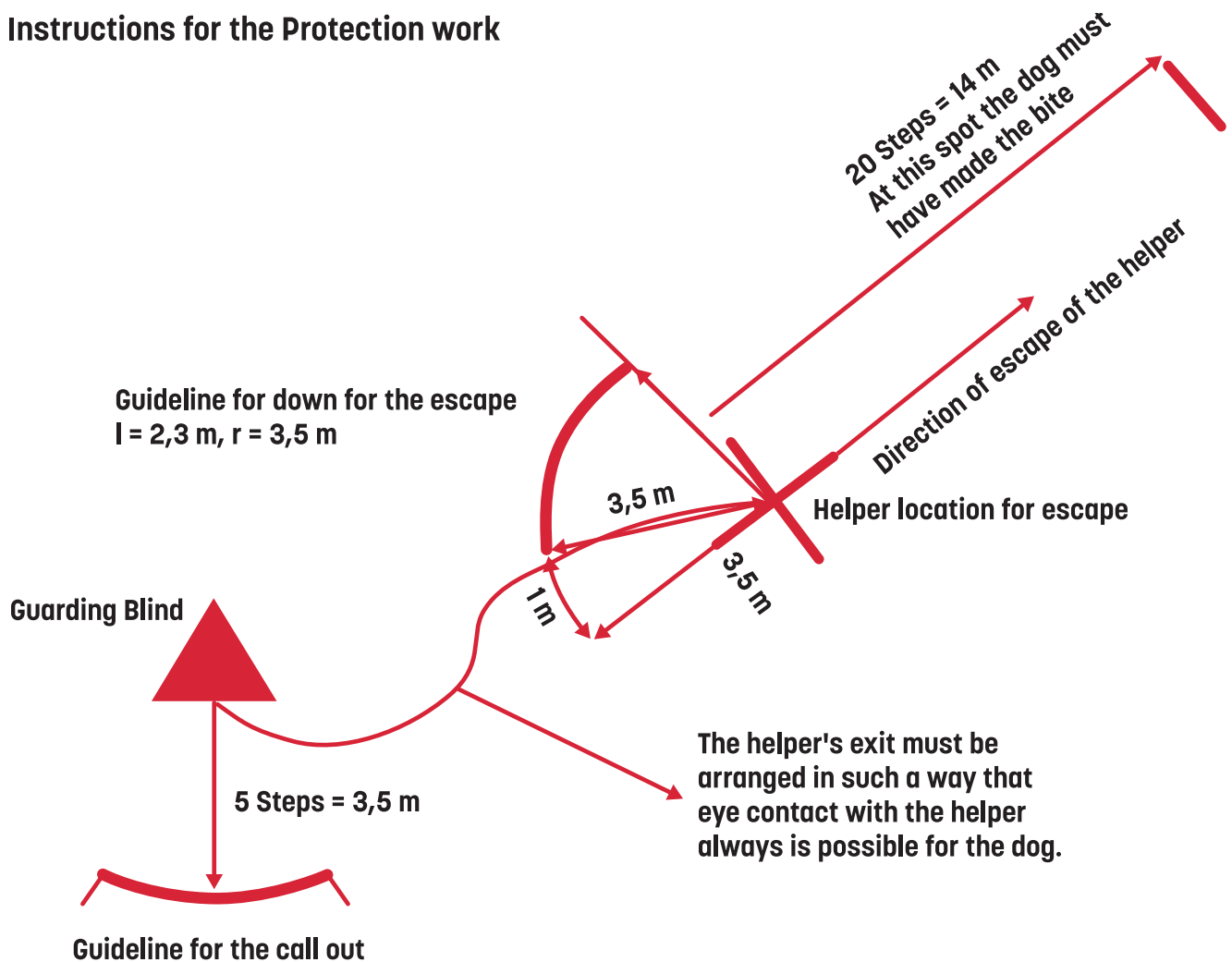
### §26 Quality criteria/deficiency Section C

1. Quality criteria for the protection work can be found in the judges' sheets.
2. An excellent performance is not diminished in value score by minimal blemishes.
3. Detected flaws are to be weighted accordingly, depending on the difficulty of the helper's performance in finding the value score.
4. Fighting strength of the dog is to be evaluated in the performance criteria in the drive section.
5. The biting phase, the loading phase, and the non biting phase show essentially libidinal and technical components.
6. Driving changes; from the biting phase to the non-biting phase, from the non-biting phase into obedience, from the obedience into the biting phase shows the quality of the training/conflict management and in this respect demonstrate not only the quality of the dog, but also the extent to which the dog's drive potential has been canalized into exact technique.
7. The execution of the disarming is left to the dog handler; he can, for example, have the HL step back or take it directly from the helper. The HL must follow the dog handlers instructions.
8. During transports, the dog must be in free following position and keep the helper in sight, taking in to account his field of vision of 180°.



9. When releasing the dog, the dog handler has the opportunity to give the voice command "out" three times on the judge's instructions, after which the dog must stop because of disobedience. The second and third voice commands are influence and lead to point deductions according to the score definition.
10. In the nonbiting phase on the helper, only the actively barking dog has the option for excellent in the performance parameter "drive".

### Instructions for the Protection work





## §27 Exercises Section C

	Exercise	RSV SchH/ RSVSPr 1	RSV SchH/ RSVSPr 2	RSV SchH/ RSVSPr 3
1	Search for the helper	Hearing signals: "revir", "here". The voice command "here" can also be combined with the dog's name.		
		The HL is not visible to the dog in the last blind.		
		The dog handler takes position with the dog on a leash, between the fourth and fifth blind, so that two side strikes are possible, and unleash the dog there.	The dog handler takes position with the dog in free heeling, between the second and third blind so that four side strikes are possible.	The dog handler takes position with the dog in free heeling, in front of the first blind, so that six side strikes are possible.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At voice command "revir" and visual signal with the right or left arm, the dog must quickly disengage from the handler and run fast, tight and purposefully around the designated blinds.</li> <li>- When the dog has executed the side strike, the dog handler calls the dog by name and/or the voice command "here", then points the dog out of the movement with the voice command "revir" to the next blind.</li> <li>- The dog handler moves along the imaginary center line, which he may not leave during the blind search. The dog must always cross in front of the dog handler.</li> <li>- When the dog has reached the helpers blind, the dog handler must stop; voice commands and visual signals are now no longer permitted.</li> </ul>		
2	Hold and bark	One audible signal each: "here", "foot" or "sit"	One audible signal each: "here", "foot"	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The dog must actively and attentively face HL and bark persistently.</li> <li>- The dog must neither jump at the helper nor grab him.</li> <li>- After a barking period of approximately 20 seconds, the dog handler moves, on a signal from LR, to the recall mark five steps away from the HL.</li> <li>- On LR signal, the dog handler calls his dog to the start position.</li> </ul>		
		Alternatively, the dog handler is allowed to pick up his dog from the blind with the voice command "sit" and/or "foot", and in free heeling bring the dog to the recall mark. Both variations are scored equally.		

	Exercise	RSVSchH/ RSVSPr 1	RSVSchH/ RSVSPr 2	RSVSchH/ RSVSPr 3
3	Prevention of attempted escape	HZ: "foot ", "down", "attack", "out"		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- After sign from LR the HF tells the HL to step out of the blind and stand on the position marked for him. The dog must sit in foot position.</li> <li>- On RA, the dog handler and his free heeling dog go to the marked down position.</li> <li>- From the start position, the dog must lie down directly on the voice command "down".</li> <li>- The distance between the HL and the dog is five steps.</li> <li>- The dog handler goes to the blind. The dog handler has visual contact with his dog, the helper and the judge.</li> <li>- On RA, the HL makes an escape attempt. The dog handler can set the dog free with a voice command.</li> <li>- The dog must prevent the HL from escaping within 20 steps by grabbing the protection sleeve.</li> <li>- On RA, the HL stands still.</li> <li>- After the escape has ceased, the dog must release on the voice command "out".</li> </ul>		
4	Defence against an attack from the guarding phase	HZ: "out" "foot "		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- After about 5 seconds of guarding, on RA the HL makes an attack on the dog.</li> <li>- The dog must prevent the attack by grabbing the protection sleeve.</li> <li>- The HL stresses the dog by crowding and 2 stick strikes to the back of the dog between withers and chest.</li> <li>- On RA, the HL stands still.</li> <li>- After the defense has been set, the dog must release on the voice command "out".</li> <li>- On RA, the dog handler steps next to his dog in foot position and allows the HL to step back.</li> </ul>		
5	Back transport		HZ: "foot"	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The dog handler instructs the HL to transport back and follows at a distance of five steps with the dog in free heeling.</li> <li>- The back transport is about 30 steps, an angel is not mandatory.</li> </ul>	

	Exercise	RSVSchH/ RSVSPr 1	RSVSchH/ RSVSPr 2	RSVSchH/ RSVSPr 3
6	Attack on the dog out of the back transport		HZ: "out", "foot"	
			<p>On RA, the HL makes an attack on the dog.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The dog must prevent the attack by grabbing the protection sleeve.</li> <li>- The HL stresses the dog by crowding it.</li> <li>- On RA, the HL stands still.</li> <li>- After cessation of the raid, the dog must respond to HZ "out".</li> <li>- On RA, the dog handler steps next to his dog in foot position and allows the HL to step back.</li> <li>- The stick is taken from the HL.</li> <li>- The helper is led approx. 20 steps to the LR in lateral transport.</li> <li>- At the LR, the stick is handed over in basic position.</li> </ul>	
7	Attack on the dog out of motion	One audible signal either: "sit", "attack", "out".		
		Distance: 30 - 40 steps	Distance: 40 - 50 steps	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The dog handler and his free heeling dog are to take up the start position at the assigned point at the height of the first blind.</li> <li>- The dog can sit freely or be held by the collar while doing so; it must remain calm until called into action.</li> <li>- On RA, the helper runs from the blind to the center line and, without interrupting his running stride, attacks the handler, emitting expulsion sounds and threatening movements.</li> <li>- As soon as the helper has approached the dog handler to the attack distance, the judge gives the signal to release the dog.</li> <li>- The dog handler starts the dog with voice command "attack" and remains in place.</li> <li>- The dog must prevent the attack by grabbing the protection sleeve.</li> <li>- The HL stresses the dog by crowding.</li> <li>- On RA, the HL stands still.</li> <li>- After the attack is stopped, the dog must let off on voice command "out".</li> </ul>		

	Exercise	RSV SchH/ RSVSPr 1	RSV SchH/ RSVSPr 2	RSV SchH/ RSVSPr 3
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On RA, the dog handler steps next to his dog in foot position and allows the HL to step back.</li> <li>- The stick is taken from the helper.</li> <li>- The helper is led approx. 20 steps to the LR in lateral transport.</li> <li>- At the LR the stick is handed over in the basic position at the check out.</li> </ul>		
8	Defence against an attack from the guarding phase			HZ: "out" "foot "
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On RA, the HL makes an attack on the dog.</li> <li>- The dog must prevent the attack by grabbing the protection sleeve.</li> <li>- The HL stresses the dog by crowding and two stick hits in the back area of the witherrist and chest.</li> <li>- On RA, the HL stands still.</li> </ul> <p>After the attack is stopped, the dog must release on voice command "out".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On RA, the dog handler steps next to his dog in foot position and allows the helper to step back. The stick is taken from the helper.</li> <li>- The helper is led approx. 20 steps to the LR in the side transport.</li> <li>- At the LR, the stick is handed over in the basic position at check out.</li> </ul>

## §28 Helper work

The helper work is an essential criterion to be able to judge the shown performance correctly in the protection work, in this respect, special requirements are to be placed on the helper work.

The helper's task is to differentiate the good and the bad performances as such. He is first and foremost the helper of the judge, who is supposed to make a fair and objective judgment.

The helper should always take into account that, on the one hand, the performance shown demonstrates a lot of intensive training work, and the handler has a right to have his work appreciated and to be able to demonstrate it. On the other hand, however, the sport in modern times has taken over the breeding selection, and in this respect he must do justice to the cynological importance. Essential parameters of the quality of his work are listed here, without guaranteeing completeness:

1. Sportsmanship, fairness and knowledge of supra threshold and sub threshold or stimulus qualities (acoustics and body).
2. The attack at the defense starts from the beating hand.
3. Expulsion sounds are allowed.
4. Hard, but fair with good anticipation, to enable good differentiation and selection on the one hand, but on the other hand to exclude injuries to the dog.
5. Follow LR and HF instructions.
6. Intact and appropriate protection clothing and equipment.
7. When crowding, make the second stick hit after setting the dog down on its four legs.
8. 5 sec. pauses between double exercises.
9. Stick hits at intervals of approx. 3 sec.
10. Helper of the judge in case of queries about the biting phase.
11. Biting surface accessible.
12. Fix dog, hold tension.

## RSVBH Examination part 2

### §29 Traffic and public

1. The inspection takes place outside the training area.
2. The judge determines the procedure. All dogs are to be tested in the same way. Attention must be paid to a relaxed heel walk.
3. No points will be awarded. The judge decides whether the test is passed or not.
4. Exam parts:
  - Meeting with a group of people.
  - Encounter with cyclists.
  - Encounter with vehicles.
  - Encounter with joggers or inline skaters.
  - Encounter with other dogs.
  - Behavior of the leashed dog towards vehicles and other dogs.