



SDA Protection Routines

PA, P1, PS1, PM1, P2, PS2, P3, PS3, PD1, PD2, PD3

Decoy Guidelines

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PA Protection Routine

D. Protection Phase of the Protection PA class:

1. **Greeting the Helper.** The primary purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate the handler/dog team's ability to perform a non-threatening procedural introduction with the helper.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge's orders for this exercise are the following: the judge will indicate to the handler when and where to report, when the exercise starts, when the helper will come out and leave and when the exercise is finished.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Friendly Greeting exercise begins by the handler/dog team reporting to a designated starting position determined by the judge. Once arriving, the handler will halt with the dog sitting in the basic position. The judge will ask the handler if there are any questions and then will announce the name of the exercise to be performed. The handler will then acknowledge the judge to begin the exercise. The judge will then instruct the helper to come out from behind the blind or hiding place. The helper will make a direct approach toward the handler to a point where a friendly greeting and handshake can be given; the handler will be responsible for providing a procedural greeting which includes: introducing themselves, giving the dog's name and stating the name of the title they are reporting for. After the greeting, the helper will return to behind the blind. The handler will then acknowledge the judge for conclusion of the exercise.

c. Scoring the Friendly Greeting Exercise. The exercise will be evaluated on the handler's ability to conduct a procedural greeting and the dog's behavior during the greeting. The dog should be alert, but should display non-aggressive behavior during the entire exercise. The dog may be attentive to the handler but must clearly indicate non-threatening behavior. The judge must assess point deductions for any abnormal behavior that deviates from the ideal performance that are not listed. All listed items for imperfections are given as helpful information to inform the handler on what items are considered faults for point deductions.

1) **Non-qualifying scores:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog will not sit in the basic position to start the exercise;
- b) The handler uses excessive force on the dog to get the dog into sit position;
- c) The dog displays aggressive behavior toward the judge, also if the judge feels the dog is not under control or too aggressive, the judge may dismiss the dog from further participation;
- d) The dog shows extreme shyness or timid behavior when the helper approaches; or
- e) The dog moves from the sit position and grips the helper firmly.

2) **Major Imperfections.** Major imperfections must be assessed for the following:

- a) The dog makes too much eye contact with the helper such as a constant stare throughout the routine;
- b) The dog moves or stands up when the helper approaches;
- c) The dog barks excessively; or
- d) The handler doesn't perform required procedures during introductions.

3) **Minor Imperfections:** Minor deductions shall be assessed for the following:

- a) The dog whines or barks a few times;
- b) The dog doesn't clearly indicate neutral behavior toward the helper;
- c) The dog becomes restless or moves slightly from the stationary position;
- d) The handler's introductory procedures are not correct; or
- e) The dog is dull or not attentive to the handler.

2. **Alert on Command.** The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to clearly demonstrate that the dog knows the handler's command for turning on and off to defend from a helper's threat.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler where and when to start the exercise, when to alert the dog and when to give the call off command. The judge will also instruct the helper when to come out from the hidden position, when to cease threatening the dog and when the exercise is complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Alert on Command exercise will be conducted from the same location as the "Greeting the Helper Exercise" and starting with the handler with his/her dog sitting in the basic position. The exercise will start by the handler acknowledging the judge. The judge will then announce the exercise to be performed and then instruct the helper to come

out from behind the blind and approach the dog. The helper will walk in a direct approach to a point approximately 1-2 yards from the dog. The helper will then walk back and forth in a fairly brisk pace displaying a non-aggressive manner. After pacing back and forth one complete time, the judge will instruct the handler to give the dog the command for defending against a threat. The dog will be allowed and expected to come to the end of the leash barking and wanting to engage the helper. When the helper hears the dog barking or sees the dog come out, the helper will turn and challenge the dog with threatening gestures. After the dog is challenged, the judge will instruct the helper to cease the direct threats and return to behind the blind. The helper will be allowed and expected to be suspicious and threatening while returning to the hiding place. When the helper is out of sight, the handler will be instructed by the judge to reclaim the dog. The handler must demonstrate a call off by giving a command to return to the basic position. When the dog has returned to the proper basic position, the handler acknowledges the judge to conclude the exercise.

c. Scoring the Alert on Command Exercise. The Alert on Command Exercise will be evaluated mainly on two criteria. The judge will evaluate the handler's ability to control and command the dog and the dog's eagerness to bark and engage the helper. Dogs demonstrating proper control and high enthusiasm to engage the helper will receive the highest points. Dogs should continue barking and display a willingness to continue after the helper until being called off by the handler.

1) **Non-qualifying scores:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog moves from the sit position prior to the helper making one pass in front of the dog and alerts on its own;
- b) The dog grips the helper due to poor handling or lack of control;
- c) The dog will not leave the handler's side;
- d) The dog runs or shows much fear from the helper's threats;
- e) The dog can't be reclaimed when the helper is out of site; or
- f) The handler uses excessive physical force on the dog to make it sit or to regain control.

2) **Major Imperfections.** The judge must assess major imperfections for the following:

- a) The dog is slow to respond to either the alert or call off command;
- b) The dog doesn't display enthusiasm and courage to engage the helper;
- c) The dog never barks; or
- d) The handler allows the dog to pull them from their original starting position.

3) **Minor Imperfections:** The following must have minor imperfections assessed to the score.

- a) The dog spins excessively;
- b) The dog should display more enthusiasm and willing to engage the helper;
- c) The dog could respond faster to commands;
- d) The dog moves slightly when helper is passing back and forth in front of the dog; or
- e) The dog slightly anticipates the command.

3. **Jump Out Attack on the Handler.** The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to demonstrate proper heeling during a protection routine and the handler/dog's ability to demonstrate a 360-degree perimeter guard from a jump attack by the helper.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler where and when to start the exercise, when to halt when approaching the blind not containing the helper, when the handler will heel toward the blind containing the helper, when the helper is to come out for the attack, when the helper is to cease the attack, when the handler will call the dog off and when the exercise is complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Jump Out Attack exercise starts by the handler reporting to the starting position location as determined by the judge. The handler will start with the dog in the basic position and by acknowledging the judge. The judge will announce the exercise to be performed and will then indicate to the handler to start the exercise. The handler/dog will perform heeling in a straight line to an assigned area containing a blind; upon reaching this area, the judge will instruct the handler where to halt. The judge will then indicate to the handler to turn and heel the dog in a straight line to a blind where a hidden helper is waiting for a jump out attack. On the signal from the judge, the helper will attack out of the blind and go directly at the handler and dog. When the handler sees the attack, the handler will give an alert command. The dog must come to the end of the leash to engage the helper. The handler will stand still and hold the dog by the leash. The helper will make threatening gestures toward the handler and dog. The dog should demonstrate warning barking and stay at the end of the leash trying to engage the helper. The helper will threaten the dog until a 360- degree turn has been completed. The judge will then instruct the helper to cease the assault and go back into hiding. Again, the helper will maintain a suspicious and threatening posture while leaving to return to the hiding place. Once the helper is out of sight, the judge will instruct the

handler to reclaim the dog. The handler must demonstrate a call off by giving a command back to the basic position. Once the dog is under control, the handler will acknowledge the judge to conclude the exercise. Note: Dogs should continue performing the exercise until called off by the handler.

c. Scoring the Jump Out Attack Exercise. The judge will be evaluating the handler's control and the willingness of the dog to protect from hidden attack. The degree of courage by the dog and the control displayed by the handler will be the main focus for full points. Heeling must be very correct to receive full points.

1) **Non-qualifying (zero) score.** The following must be given a zero for the following:

- a) The dog grips the helper due to handler error;
- b) The handler cannot perform proper heeling for most of the routine;
- c) The dog runs behind the handler when the helper attacks;
- d) The handler cannot bring the dog back under control during the routine; or
- e) The dog shows much fear from the helper.

2) **Major Deductions:** The following must be assessed as major deductions for this exercise.

- a) The dog's heeling is not correct;
- b) The dog lacks enthusiasm and courage during defending the attack by the helper;
- c) The dog stays back near the handler and doesn't keep pulling into the leash to engage the helper;
- d) The dog is very slow to respond to commands by the handler;
- e) The handler gives double commands.; or
- f) The handler applies a leash correction during the routine.

3) **Minor Deductions:** The following will be assessed as minor deductions:

- a) The dog could respond quicker to the commands;
- b) Minor heeling errors during the heeling exercises;
- c) The dog spins excessively;
- d) The dog lacks attention to the handler;
- e) The dog anticipates the commands;
- f) The dog should display more barking;
- or
- g) The dog needs more intensity toward the helper.

4. Defense of the Handler. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to demonstrate proper responses to the alert and call off command, the ability and willingness of the dog to defend the handler by barking and confronting a threatening helper; the amount of intensity and courage displayed, and the ability of the dog to respond to handler's commands.

a. Judge's Orders: The Judge will indicate to the handler on where and when to start, when for the helper to cease the attack and when the exercise is finished or complete.

b. Instructions. The Defense of the Handler exercise will start by the judge instructing the handler to report to a designated spot with their dog. The handler will start the exercise with the dog sitting in the basic position. The handler will acknowledge the judge and the judge will then announce the exercise to be performed. The helper will be waiting at the side of the hiding place visible to the dog and handler. On the judge's instructions, the handler will give the dog its alert command. The helper will stand still for at least three seconds to determine if the dog can demonstrate the alert command, after three seconds has past, the helper will first threaten the dog by yelling and making quick threatening gestures at the same time toward the dog, after the initial threat, the helper will make a direct approach at the dog in a threatening manner. The helper may yell and threaten with a stick during the approach. The helper will then turn away as to leave and then without warning re-attack the dog/handler team again in the same manner as the first attack, once the judge is satisfied that dog has been properly tested, the judge will indicate to the helper to cease the attack. The helper will then turn and leave in a suspicious manner back to behind the blind. The dog should remain on alert and barking until called off by the handler. The judge will indicate to the handler when to command the dog back into the basic position. The handler then acknowledges the judge to conclude the exercise.

c. Scoring the Defense of the Handler Exercise. The Defense of the Handler exercise will be evaluated on the dog's willingness to engage a threatening helper. The dog's barking and courage displayed toward the threatening helper are the main areas of the performance the judge will be evaluating. The call off and the ability of the handler to reclaim the dog are also important.

1) **Non-qualifying score.** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog is allowed to grip the helper by handler error;
- b) The dog will not confront the helper;
- c) The dog will not return to the basic position after alerting;
- d) The handler drops the leash during the exercise; or
- e) The handler touches or forces the dog into the basic position.

2) **Major Deductions.** The following will be assessed as major deductions by the judge.

- a) The dog receives extra commands;
- b) The dog is very slow responding to the handler's commands;
- c) The dog will not leave the handler's side during the alert command;
- d) The dog lacks intensity while confronting the helper;
- e) The dog retreats as the helper threatens;
- f) The dog doesn't bark; or
- g) The handler forgets the procedures in the routine.

3) **Minor Deductions.** Minor deductions shall be assessed for all of the following:

- a) The dog is slow to respond to commands;
- b) The dog is slow to sit in the basic position;
- c) The dog could respond faster concerning all commands;
- d) The overall performance needs improvement; or
- e) The dog needs to bark more.

5. Re-Friendly Greeting. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to be able to demonstrate a re-friendly greeting by the helper after the dog has performed a series of protection exercises. The handler must perform a procedural re-greeting routine.

a. Exercise Instructions. The Re-Friendly Greeting Exercise will be conducted from the same location as the Defense of the Handler Exercise. The Exercise will start with handler having his/her dog in the basic position; the handler will acknowledge the judge to start the exercise. The judge will then announce the exercise to be performed and then instruct the helper to come out from behind the blind and approach the handler. The helper will make a direct approach toward the handler to a point where another friendly greeting and handshake can be given. The handler should report his or her name and the dog's name and announce the completion of the Protection Alert routine. On the judge's instruction, the helper will return to behind the blind. The handler will then acknowledge the judge for the conclusion of the exercise.

b. Scoring the Re-Friendly Greeting. This exercise will be evaluated on the handler's control and the dog's behavior toward re-greeting the helper. The dog should remain alert but non-aggressive to the re-friendly greeting helper. The handler will also be evaluated on the procedural requirements for this exercise.

1) **Non-qualifying score:** The following must be given a (zero) score on this exercise.

- a) The dog firmly grips the helper;
- b) The dog moves from the sit position and tries strongly to engage the helper;
- c) The dog will not sit in the basic position to start the exercise;
- d) The handler uses excessive forces on the dog to get back into a sit position;
- e) The dog growls or threatens the helper with a closed mouth and staring; or
- f) The dog is ruled unruly by its overall performance.

Concluding:

The judge will inform the handlers where to report for critiques and announcement of the score. The judge will have the option of providing a detailed critique, a short summary or simply announcing the score of the performance of each handler and dog team. Handlers may request an individual critique or review of the performance with the judge if a critique is not provided. The judge will determine the time and place for any individual reviews.

Note: The judge's score is final. Respect and good sportsmanship must be displayed by all parties at all times

P1 Protection Routine

A. Protection Phase of the Protection 1 (P1) class:

General rule: If dog grips the helper firmly two times during any of the protection routine, no title will be achieved. But dog and handler may finish routines for practice.

Evaluating Grips and Courage-Drive. The judge is evaluating grips and courage drive on the following criteria: the dog demonstrates a strong desire to engage the helper. The grip should be full as possible and should be maintained in the same location. Dogs that grip full initially but lose part of the grip due to shaking and pulling are not faulty; dogs that display this type of behavior may actually earn points and be rewarded for demonstrating courage drive and strong willingness to engage the helper. However, if a dog loses part of the grip due to shaking or pulling, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Dogs that take full grips but don't display courage drive or strong desire to challenge the helper must not receive full points. In addition, dogs that hackle up, growl excessively, show any form of avoidance, loosen their grip while being challenged by the helper or take shallow canine grips are faulty. Judges award full points to dogs that clearly demonstrate firm gripping, courage drive and overwhelming enthusiasm and commitment to engage the helper.

1. Greeting the Helper. The primary purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate the handler/dog team's ability to perform a non-threatening procedural introduction with the helper.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge's orders for this exercise are the following: the judge will indicate to the handler when and where to report, when the exercise starts, when the helper will come out and leave and when the exercise is finished.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Friendly Greeting exercise begins by the handler/dog team reporting to a designated starting position determined by the judge. Once arriving, the handler will halt with the dog sitting in the basic position. The judge will ask the handler if there are any questions and then will announce the name of the exercise to be performed. The handler will then acknowledge the judge to begin the exercise. The judge will then instruct the helper to come out from behind the blind or hiding place. The helper will make a direct approach toward the handler to a point where a friendly greeting and handshake can be given; the handler will be responsible for providing a procedural greeting which includes: introducing themselves, giving the dog's name and stating the name of the title they are

reporting for. After the greeting, the helper will return to behind the blind. The handler will then acknowledge the judge for conclusion of the exercise.

c. Scoring the Friendly Greeting Exercise. The exercise will be evaluated on the handler's ability to conduct a procedural greeting and the dog's behavior during the greeting. The dog should be alert, but should display non-aggressive behavior during the entire exercise. The dog may be attentive to the handler but must clearly indicate non-threatening behavior. The judge must assess point deductions for any abnormal behavior that deviates from the ideal performance that are not listed. All listed items for imperfections are given as helpful information to inform the handler on what items are considered faults for point deductions.

1) **Non-qualifying scores:** The following must be given a zero score for this exercise:

- a) The dog will not sit in the basic position to start the exercise;
- b) The handler uses excessive force on the dog to get the dog into sit position;
- c) The dog displays aggressive behavior toward the judge, also if the judge feels the dog is not under control or too aggressive, the judge may dismiss the dog from further participation;
- d) The dog shows extreme shyness or timid behavior when the helper approaches;
- e) The dog moves from the sit position and grips the helper firmly.

2) **Major Imperfections.** Major imperfections must be assessed for the following:

- a) The dog makes too much eye contact with the helper such as a constant stare throughout the routine;
- b) The dog moves or stands up when the helper approaches;
- c) The dog barks excessively;
- or
- d) The handler doesn't perform required procedures during introductions.

3) **Minor Imperfections:** Minor deductions shall be assessed for the following:

- a) The dog whines or barks a few times;
- b) The dog doesn't clearly indicate neutral behavior toward the helper;
- c) The dog becomes restless or moves slightly from the stationary position;
- d) The handler introductory procedures are not correct; or
- e) The dog is dull or not attentive to the handler.

2. Alert on Command. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to clearly demonstrate that the dog knows the handler's command for turning on and off to defend from a helper's threat.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler where and when to start the exercise, when to alert the dog and when to give the call off command; the judge will also instruct the helper when to come out from the hidden position, when to cease threatening the dog and when the exercise is complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Alert on Command exercise will be conducted from the same location as the "Greeting the Helper Exercise" and starting with the handler with his/her dog sitting in the basic position. The exercise will start by the handler acknowledging the judge. The judge will then announce the exercise to be performed and then instruct the helper to come out from behind the blind and approach the dog. The helper will walk in a direct approach to a point approximately 1-2 yards from the dog. The helper will then walk back and forth in a fairly brisk pace displaying a non-aggressive manner. After pacing back and forth one complete time, the judge will instruct the handler to give the dog the command for defending against a threat. The dog will be allowed and expected to come to the end of the leash barking and wanting to engage the helper. When the helper hears the dog barking or sees the dog come out, the helper will turn and challenge the dog with threatening gestures. After the dog is challenged, the judge will instruct the helper to cease the direct threats and return to behind the blind. The helper will be allowed and expected to be suspicious and threatening while returning to the hiding place. When the helper is out of sight, the handler will be instructed by the judge to reclaim the dog. The handler must demonstrate a call off by giving a command to return to the basic position. When the dog has returned to the proper basic position, the handler acknowledges the judge to conclude the exercise.

c. Scoring the Alert on Command Exercise. The Alert on Command Exercise will be evaluated mainly on two criteria. The judge will evaluate the handler's ability to control and command the dog and the dog's eagerness to bark and engage the helper. Dogs demonstrating proper control and high enthusiasm to engage the helper will receive the highest points. Dogs should continue barking and display a willingness to continue after the helper until being called off by the handler.

1) **Non-qualifying scores:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog moves from the sit position prior to the helper making one pass in front of the dog and alerts on its own.
- b) The dog grips the helper due to poor handling or lack of control;
- c) The dog will not leave the handler's side;
- d) The dog runs or shows much fear from the helper's threats.
- e) The dog can't be reclaimed when the helper is out of sit;
- or
- f) The handler uses excessive physical force on the dog to make it sit or to regain control.

2) **Major Imperfections.** The judge must assess major imperfections for the following:

- a) The dog is slow to respond to either the alert or call off command;
- b) The dog doesn't display enthusiasm and courage to engage the helper;
- c) The dog never barks; or
- d) The handler allows the dog to pull them from their original starting position.

3) **Minor Imperfections:** The following must have minor imperfections assessed to the score.

- a) The dog spins excessively;
- b) The dog should display more enthusiasm and willing to engage the helper;
- c) The dog could respond faster to commands;
- d) The dog moves slightly when helper is passing back and forth in front of the dog; or
- e) The dog slightly anticipates the command.

3. Jump Out 360 Threat on the Handler. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to demonstrate proper heeling during a protection routine and the handler/dog's ability to demonstrate a 360-degree perimeter guard from a jump attack by the helper.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler where and when to start the exercise, when to halt when approaching the blind not containing the helper, when the handler will heel toward the blind containing the helper, when the helper is to come out for the attack, when the helper is to cease the attack, when the handler will call the dog off and when the

exercise is complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Jump Out 360 Threat exercise starts by the handler reporting to the starting position location as determined by the judge. The handler will start with the dog in the basic position and by acknowledging the judge. The judge will announce the exercise to be performed and will then indicate to the handler to start the exercise. The handler/dog will perform heeling in a straight line to an assigned area containing a blind, upon reaching this area the judge will instruct the handler where to halt. The judge will then indicate to the handler to turn and heel the dog in a straight line to a blind where a hidden helper is waiting for a jump out attack. On the signal from the judge, the helper will attack out of the blind and go directly at the handler and dog. When the handler sees the attack, the handler will give an alert command. The dog must come to the end of the leash to engage the helper. The handler will stand still and hold the dog by the leash. The helper will make threatening gestures toward the handler and dog. The dog should demonstrate warning barking and stay at the end of the leash trying to engage the helper. The helper will threaten the dog until a 360- degree turn has been completed. The judge will then instruct the helper to cease the assault and go back into hiding. Again, the helper will maintain a suspicious and threatening posture while leaving to return to the hiding place. Once the helper is out of sight, the judge will instruct the handler to reclaim the dog. The handler must demonstrate a call off by giving a command back to the basic position. Once the dog is under control, the handler will acknowledge the judge to conclude the exercise.

Note: Dogs should continue performing the exercise until called off by the handler.

c. Scoring the Jump Out 360 Threat Exercise. The judge will be evaluating the handler's control and the willingness of the dog to protect from hidden attack. The degree of courage by the dog and the control displayed by the handler will be the main focus for full points. Heeling must be very correct to receive full points.

1) **Non-qualifying (zero) score.** The following must be given a zero on this exercise:

- a) The dog grips the helper due to handler error;
- b) The handler cannot perform proper heeling for most of the routine;
- c) The dog runs behind the handler when the helper attacks;
- d) The handler cannot bring the dog back under control during the routine;

2) **Major Deductions:** The following must be assessed as major deductions for this exercise.

- a) The dog's heeling is not correct;
- b) The dog lacks enthusiasm and courage during defending the attack by the helper;
- c) The dog stays back near the handler and doesn't keep pulling into the leash to engage the helper;
- d) The dog is very slow to respond to commands by the handler;
- e) The handler gives double commands;
- or
- f) The handler applies a leash correction during the routine.

3) **Minor Deductions:** The following will be assessed as minor deductions:

- a) The dog could respond quicker to the commands;
- b) Minor heeling errors during the heeling exercises;
- c) The dog spins excessively;
- d) The dog lacks attention to the handler;
- e) The dog anticipates the commands;
- f) The dog should display more barking;
- or
- g) The dog needs more intensity toward the helper.

4. Defense of the Handler. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to demonstrate proper responses to the alert and call off command, the ability and willingness of the dog to defend the handler by gripping the threatening helper, the amount of intensity and quality of the grip and the ability of the dog to respond to handler's commands.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler on where and when to start, when for the helper to cease the attack and when the exercise is finished or complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Defense of the Handler exercise will start by the judge instructing the handler to report to a designated spot with their dog. The handler will start the exercise with the dog sitting in the basic position. The handler will acknowledge the judge and the judge will then announce the exercise to be performed. The helper will be waiting at the side of the hiding place visible to the dog and handler. On the judge's instructions, the handler will give the dog its alert command. The helper will stand still for at least three seconds to determine if the dog can demonstrate the alert command, after three seconds has past, the helper will first threaten the dog

by yelling and making quick threatening gestures at the same time toward the dog, after the initial threat, the helper will make a direct approach at the dog in a threatening manner. The helper may yell and threaten with a stick during the approach. The helper will present an arm presentation for the dog to engage; however, the dog may grip in other locations. Once the dog engages the helper, the helper will challenge the dog with threats and resistance while driving the dog back toward the hiding place or blind. The judge will instruct the helper to cease the attack. Once the attack by the helper ceases, the dog should release the grip; the handler is allowed to use a verbal release command. Once the dog is called off from the helper, the handler will have an option in commands and procedures for commanding the dog back into the basic position. The handler may do the following: after the out, the handler may step into the right side of the dog and commands the dog into a sit and then instructs the helper to leave, or the handler may give the release command, tell the helper to leave and then call the dog to basic position. After the dog is in the basic position, the handler then heels the dog back to the original starting position and halts facing the judge. The handler acknowledges the judge to conclude the exercise.

c. Scoring the Defense of the Handler Exercise. The Defense of the Handler is the only exercise in the Protection 1 Routine where the dog is allowed to engage the helper with gripping. This exercise will be evaluated on the dog's willingness to engage a threatening helper. The dogs grip and fight drive during engagement are the main things the judge will be evaluating. The call off and the ability of the handler to reclaim the dog are also important. A dog that will not release the grip with 3-commands will be dismissed. The out command will be given with 3-seconds intervals.

1) **Non-qualifying score:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog will not release the grip on the helper after three commands to release;
- b) The dog will not engage the helper;
- c) The dog will not return to the basic position after gripping;
- d) The handler drops the leash during the exercise;
- or
- e) The handler uses excessive force on the dog to get it back into the basic position.

2) **Major Deductions:** The following will be assessed as major deductions by the judge.

- a) The dog receives extra commands;
- b) The dog is very slow responding to the handler's commands;
- c) The dog will not leave the handler's side during the alert command;
- d) The dog lacks intensity in the grip and fight drive while engaging the helper;
- e) The dog comes off the grip but will reengage the helper;
- f) Handler cannot perform proper heeling back to the starting position after the grip;
- g) The dog doesn't bark;
- h) The handler forgets the procedures in the routine;
- or
- i) The dog re-grips the helper or continuously bothers the helper.

3) **Minor Deductions:** Minor deductions shall be assessed for all of the following:

- a) The dog is slow to release the grip;
- b) The dog slightly re-grips the helper or bothers the helper;
- c) The dog is slow to sit in the basic position;
- d) The dog could respond faster concerning all commands;
- e) The overall performance needs improvement;
- or
- f) The dog needs to bark more.

5. Re-Friendly Greeting. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to be able to demonstrate a re-friendly greeting by the helper, after the dog has performed a series of protection exercises. The handler must perform a procedural re-greeting routine.

a. Exercise Instructions. The Re-Friendly Greeting Exercise will be conducted from the same location as the Defense of the Handler Exercise. The Exercise will start with handler having his/her dog in the basic position; the handler will acknowledge the judge to start the exercise. The judge will then announce the exercise to be performed and then instruct the helper to come out from behind the blind and approach the handler. The helper will make a direct approach toward the handler to a point where another friendly greeting and handshake can be given. The handler should report his or her name and the dog's name and announce the completion of the Protection 1 routine. On the judges instruction the helper will return to behind the blind. The handler will then acknowledge the judge for the conclusion of the exercise.

b. Scoring the Re-Friendly Greeting. This exercise will be evaluated on the handler's control and the dog's behavior toward re-greeting the helper. The dog should remain alert but non-aggressive to the re-friendly greeting helper. The handler will also be evaluated on the procedural requirements for this exercise.

1) **Non-qualifying score:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) The dog firmly grips the helper;
- b) The dog moves from the sit position and tries strongly to engage the helper;
- c) The dog will not sit in the basic position to start the exercise;
- d) The handler uses excessive forces on the dog to get back into a sit position;
- e) The dog growls or threatens the helper with a closed mouth and staring;
or
- f) The dog is ruled unruly by its overall performance.

Concluding:

The judge will inform the handlers where to report for critiques and announcement of the score. The judge will have the option of providing a detailed critique, a short summary, or simply announcing the score of the performance of each handler and dog team. Handlers may request an individual critique or review of the performance with the judge if a critique is not provided. The judge will determine the time and place for any individual reviews.

Note: The judge's score is final. Respect and good sportsmanship must be displayed by all parties at all times

P1S Sleeve Protection Routine

D. Protection Phase of the Protection 1 Sleeve (P1S) class:

General rule: If dog grips the helper firmly two times during any of the protection routine, no title will be achieved. But dog and handler may finish routines for practices.

Evaluating Grips and Courage-Drive. The judge is evaluating grips and courage drive on the following criteria: the dog demonstrates a strong desire to engage the helper. The grip should be full as possible and should be maintained in the same location. Dogs that grip full initially but lose part of the grip due to shaking and pulling are not faulty; dogs that display this type of behavior may actually earn points and be rewarded for demonstrating courage drive and strong willingness to engage the helper. However, if a dog loses part of the grip due to shaking or pulling, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Dogs that take full grips but don't display courage drive or strong desire to challenge the helper must not receive full points. In addition, dogs that hackle up, growl excessively, show any form of avoidance, loosen their grip while being challenged by the helper or take shallow canine grips are faulty. Judges award full points to dogs that clearly demonstrate firm gripping, courage drive and overwhelming enthusiasm and commitment to engage the helper.
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All exercises will be performed with decoy wearing a **suit jacket** except for the **Defense of the Handler**. The exercise will be done with the decoy using a **sleeve** for the dog to grip.

1. Greeting the Helper. The primary purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate the handler/dog team's ability to perform a non-threatening procedural introduction with the helper.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge's orders for this exercise are the following: the judge will indicate to the handler when and where to report, when the exercise starts, when the helper will come out and leave and when the exercise is finished.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Friendly Greeting exercise begins by the handler/dog team reporting to a designated starting position determined by the judge. Once arriving, the handler will halt with the dog sitting in the basic position. The judge will ask the handler if there are any questions and then will announce the name of the exercise to be performed. The handler will then acknowledge the judge to begin the exercise. The judge will then instruct the helper to come out from behind the blind or hiding place. The helper will make a direct approach toward the handler to a point where a friendly greeting and handshake can be given; the handler will be responsible for providing a procedural greeting which

includes: introducing themselves, giving the dog's name and stating the name of the title they are reporting for. After the greeting, the helper will return to behind the blind. The handler will then acknowledge the judge for conclusion of the exercise.

c. Scoring the Friendly Greeting Exercise. The exercise will be evaluated on the handler's ability to conduct a procedural greeting and the dog's behavior during the greeting. The dog should be alert, but should display non-aggressive behavior during the entire exercise. The dog may be attentive to the handler but must clearly indicate non-threatening behavior. The judge must assess point deductions for any abnormal behavior that deviates from the ideal performance that are not listed. All listed items for imperfections are given as helpful information to inform the handler on what items are considered faults for point deductions.

1) **Non-qualifying scores:** The following must be given a zero score for the following:

- a) The dog will not sit in the basic position to start the exercise;
- b) The handler uses excessive force on the dog to get the dog into sit position;
- c) The dog displays aggressive behavior toward the judge, also, if the judge feels the dog is not under control or too aggressive, the judge may dismiss the dog from further participation;
- d) The dog shows extreme shyness or timid behavior when the helper approaches;
- or
- e) The dog moves from the sit position and grips the helper firmly.

2) **Major Imperfections.** Major imperfections must be assessed for the following:

- a) The dog makes too much eye contact with the helper such as a constant stare throughout the routine;
- b) The dog moves or stands up when the helper approaches;
- c) The dog barks excessively;
- or
- d) The handler doesn't perform required procedures during introductions.

3) **Minor Imperfections:** Minor deductions shall be assessed for the following:

- a) The dog whines or barks a few times;
- b) The dog doesn't clearly indicate neutral behavior toward the helper;
- c) The dog becomes restless or moves slightly from the stationary position;
- d) The handler introductory procedures are not correct;
- or
- e) The dog is dull or not attentive to the handler.

2. Alert on Command. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to clearly demonstrate that the dog knows the handler's command for turning on and off to defend from a helper's threat.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler where and when to start the exercise, when to alert the dog and when to give the call off command; the judge will also instruct the helper when to come out from the hidden position, when to cease threatening the dog and when the exercise is complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Alert on Command exercise will be conducted from the same location as the "Greeting the Helper Exercise" and starting with the handler with his/her dog sitting in the basic position. The exercise will start by the handler acknowledging the judge. The judge will then announce the exercise to be performed and then instruct the helper to come out from behind the blind and approach the dog. The helper will walk in a direct approach to a point approximately 1-2 yards from the dog. The helper will then walk back and forth in a fairly brisk pace displaying a non-aggressive manner. After pacing back and forth one complete time, the judge will instruct the handler to give the dog the command for defending against a threat. The dog will be allowed and expected to come to the end of the leash barking and wanting to engage the helper. When the helper hears the dog barking or sees the dog come out, the helper will turn and challenge the dog with threatening gestures. After the dog is challenged, the judge will instruct the helper to cease the direct threats and return to behind the blind. The helper will be allowed and expected to be suspicious and threatening while returning to the hiding place. When the helper is out of sight, the handler will be instructed by the judge to reclaim the dog. The handler must demonstrate a call off by giving a command to return to the basic position. When the dog has returned to the proper basic position, the handler acknowledges the judge to conclude the exercise.

c. Scoring the Alert on Command Exercise. The Alert on Command Exercise will be evaluated mainly on two criteria. The judge will evaluate the handler's ability to control and command the dog and the dog's eagerness to bark and engage the helper. Dogs demonstrating proper control and high enthusiasm to engage the helper will receive the highest points. Dogs should continue barking

and display a willingness to continue after the helper until being called off by the handler.

1) **Non-qualifying scores:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog moves from the sit position prior to the helper making one pass in front of the dog and alerts on its own.
- b) The dog grips the helper due to poor handling or lack of control;
- c) The dog will not leave the handler's side;
- d) The dog runs or shows much fear from the helper's threats.
- e) The dog can't be reclaimed when the helper is out of sit;
- f) The handler uses excessive physical force on the dog to make it sit or to regain control.

2) **Major Imperfections.** The judge must assess major imperfections for the following:

- a) The dog is slow to respond to either the alert or call off command;
- b) The dog doesn't display enthusiasm and courage to engage the helper;
- c) The dog never barks;
- or
- d) The handler allows the dog to pull them from their original starting position.

3) **Minor Imperfections:** The following must have minor imperfections assessed to the score.

- a) The dog spins excessively;
- b) The dog should display more enthusiasm and willing to engage the helper;
- c) The dog could respond faster to commands;
- d) The dog moves slightly when helper is passing back and forth in front of the dog; or
- e) The dog slightly anticipates the command.

3. Jump Out 360 Threat on the Handler. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to demonstrate proper heeling during a protection routine and the handler/dog's ability to demonstrate a 360-degree perimeter guard from a jump attack by the helper.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler where and when to start the exercise, when to halt when approaching the blind not containing the helper, when the handler will heel toward the blind containing the helper, when the helper is to come out for the attack, when the helper is to cease the attack, when the handler will call the dog off and when the exercise is complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Jump Out 360 Threat exercise starts by the handler reporting to the starting position location as determined by the judge. The handler will start with the dog in the basic position and by acknowledging the judge. The judge will announce the exercise to be performed and will then indicate to the handler to start the exercise. The handler/dog will perform heeling in a straight line to an assigned area containing a blind, upon reaching this area the judge will instruct the handler where to halt. The judge will then indicate to the handler to turn and heel the dog in a straight line to a blind where a hidden helper is waiting for a jump out attack. On the signal from the judge, the helper will attack out of the blind and go directly at the handler and dog. When the handler sees the attack, the handler will give an alert command. The dog must come to the end of the leash to engage the helper. The handler will stand still and hold the dog by the leash. The helper will make threatening gestures toward the handler and dog. The dog should demonstrate warning barking and stay at the end of the leash trying to engage the helper. The helper will threaten the dog until a 360 degree turn has been completed. The judge will then instruct the helper to cease the assault and go back into hiding. Again, the helper will maintain a suspicious and threatening posture while leaving to return to the hiding place. Once the helper is out of sight, the judge will instruct the handler to reclaim the dog. The handler must demonstrate a call off by giving a command back to the basic position. Once the dog is under control, the handler will acknowledge the judge to conclude the exercise. Note: Dogs should continue performing the exercise until called off by the handler.

c. Scoring the Jump Out 360 Threat Exercise. The judge will be evaluating the handler's control and the willingness of the dog to protect from hidden attack. The degree of courage by the dog and the control displayed by the handler will be the main focus for full points. Heeling must be very correct to receive full points.

1) **Non-qualifying (zero) score.** The following must be given a zero for the following:

- a) The dog grips the helper due to handler error;
- b) The handler cannot perform proper heeling for most of the routine;
- c) The dog runs behind the handler when the helper attacks;
- d) The handler cannot bring the dog back under control during the routine;
- or
- e) The dog shows much fear from the helper.

2) **Major Deductions:** The following must be assessed as major deductions for this exercise.

- a) The dog's heeling is not correct;
- b) The dog lacks enthusiasm and courage during defending the attack by the helper;
- c) The dog stays back near the handler and doesn't keep pulling into the leash to engage the helper;
- d) The dog is very slow to respond to commands by the handler;
- e) The handler gives double commands; or
- f) The handler applies a leash correction during the routine.

3) **Minor Deductions:** The following will be assessed as minor deductions:

- a) The dog could respond quicker to the commands;
- b) Minor heeling errors during the heeling exercises;
- c) The dog spins excessively;
- d) The dog lacks attention to the handler;
- e) The dog anticipates the commands;
- f) The dog should display more barking; or
- g) The dog needs more intensity toward the helper.

4. Defense of the Handler. The primary purpose of this exercise are for the handler with his/her dog to demonstrate proper responses to the alert and call off command, the ability and willingness of the dog to defend the handler by gripping the threatening helper, the amount of intensity and quality of the grip and the ability of the dog to respond to handler's commands.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler on where and when to start, when for the helper to cease the attack and when the exercise is finished or complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Defense of the Handler exercise will start by the judge instructing the handler to report to a designated spot with their dog. The handler will start the exercise with dog sitting in the basic position. The handler will acknowledge the judge, and the judge will then announce the exercise to be performed. The helper will be waiting at the side of the hiding place visible to the dog and handler. On the judge's instructions, the handler will give the dog its alert command. The helper will stand still for at least three seconds to determine if the dog can demonstrate the alert command, after three seconds has past, the helper will first threaten the dog by yelling and making quick threatening gestures at the same time toward the dog, after the initial threat, the helper will make a direct approach at the dog in a threatening manner. The helper may yell and threaten with a stick during the approach. The helper will present an arm presentation for the dog to engage; however, the dog may grip in other locations. Once the dog

engages the helper, the helper will challenge the dog with threats and resistance while driving the dog back toward the hiding place or blind. The judge will instruct the helper to cease the attack. Once the attack by the helper ceases, the dog should release the grip; the handler is allowed to use a verbal release command. Once the dog is called off from the helper, the handler will have an option in commands and procedures for commanding the dog back into the basic position. The handler may do the following: after the out, the handler may step into the right side of the dog and commands the dog into a sit and then instructs the helper to leave or the handler may give the release command, tell the helper to leave and then call the dog to basic position. After the dog is in the basic position, the handler then heels the dog back to the original starting position and halts facing the judge. The handler acknowledges the judge to conclude the exercise.

c. Scoring the Defense of the Handler Exercise. The Defense of the Handler is the only exercise in the Protection 1 Routine where the dog is allowed to engage the helper with gripping. This exercise will be evaluated on the dog's willingness to engage a threatening helper. The dog's grip and fight drive during engagement are the main things the judge will be evaluating. The call off and the ability of the handler to reclaim the dog are also important. A dog that will not release the grip with 3 commands will be dismissed. The out command will be given with 3-second intervals.

1) **Non-qualifying score:** The following must be given zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog will not release the grip on the helper after three commands to release;
- b) The dog will not engage the helper;
- c) The dog will not return to the basic position after gripping;
- d) The handler drops the leash during the exercise;
- or
- e) The handler uses excessive force on the dog to get it back into the basic position.

2) **Major Deductions:** The following will be assessed as major deductions by the judge.

- a) The dog receives extra commands;
- b) The dog is very slow responding to the handler's commands;
- c) The dog will not leave the handler's side during the alert command;
- d) The dog lacks intensity in the grip and fight drive while engaging the helper;
- e) The dog comes off the grip but will reengage the helper;
- f) Handler cannot perform proper heeling back to the starting position after the grip;

- g) The dog doesn't bark;
- h) The handler forgets the procedures in the routine;
- or
- i) The dog re-grips the helper or continuously bothers the helper.

3) **Minor Deductions:** Minor deductions shall be assessed for all of the following:

- a) The dog is slow to release the grip;
- b) The dog slightly re-grips the helper or bothers the helper;
- c) The dog is slow to sit in the basic position;
- d) The dog could respond faster concerning all commands;
- e) The overall performance needs improvement;
- or
- f) The dog needs to bark more.

5. Re-Friendly Greeting. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to be able to demonstrate a re-friendly greeting by the helper, after the dog has performed a series of protection exercises. The handler must perform a procedural re-greeting routine.

a. Exercise Instructions. The Re-Friendly Greeting Exercise will be conducted from the same location as the Defense of the Handler Exercise. The Exercise will start with handler having his/her dog in the basic position; the handler will acknowledge the judge to start the exercise. The judge will then announce the exercise to be performed and then instruct the helper to come out from behind the blind and approach the handler. The helper will make a direct approach toward the handler to a point where another friendly greeting and handshake can be given. The handler should report his or her name and the dog's name and announce the completion of the Protection 1 Sleeve routine. On the judge's instruction, the helper will return to behind the blind. The handler will then acknowledge the judge for the conclusion of the exercise.

b. Scoring the Re-Friendly Greeting. This exercise will be evaluated on the handler's control and the dog's behavior toward re-greeting the helper. The dog should remain alert but non-aggressive to the re-friendly greeting helper. The handler will also be evaluated on the procedural requirements for this exercise.

1) **Non-qualifying score:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) The dog firmly grips the helper;
- b) The dog moves from the sit position and tries strongly to engage the helper;

- c) The dog will not sit in the basic position to start the exercise;
- d) The handler uses excessive force on the dog to get back into a sit position;
- e) The dog growls or threatens the helper with a closed mouth and staring;
or
- f) The dog is ruled unruly by its overall performance.

Concluding:

The judge will inform the handlers where to report for critiques and announcement of the score. The judge will have the option of providing a detailed critique, a short summary or simply announcing the score of the performance of each handler and dog team. Handlers may request an individual critique or review of the performance with the judge if a critique is not provided. The judge will determine the time and place for any individual reviews.

Note: The judge's score is final. Respect and good sportsmanship must be displayed by all parties at all times

P1M Protection Phase of the Protection 1 Muzzle

Dog will be wearing a muzzle in all routines except for the one gripping exercise.

Decoy will be in civilian clothing in all exercises except for the one gripping exercises

General rule: If the dog grips the helper firmly two times during any of the protection routine, no title will be achieved. But dog and handler may finish routines for practice.

Evaluating Grips and Courage-Drive. The judge is evaluating grips and courage drive on the following criteria: the dog demonstrates a strong desire to engage the helper. The grip should be full as possible and should be maintained in the same location. Dogs that grip full initially but lose part of the grip due to shaking and pulling are not faulty; dogs that display this type of behavior may actually earn points and be rewarded for demonstrating courage drive and strong willingness to engage the helper. However, if a dog loses part of the grip due to shaking or pulling, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Dogs that take full grips but don't display courage drive or strong desire to challenge the helper must not receive full points. In addition, dogs that hackle up, growl excessively, show any form of avoidance, loosen their grip while being challenged by the helper or take shallow canine grips are faulty. Judges award full points to dogs that clearly demonstrate firm gripping, courage drive and overwhelming enthusiasm and commitment to engage the helper.

1. Greeting the Helper. The first 5 exercise are with a muzzle, judge will indicate when to muzzle your dog. Judge will also inspect the muzzled dog for safety. The primary purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate the handler/dog team's ability to perform a non-threatening procedural introduction with the helper.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge's orders for this exercise are the following: the judge will indicate to the handler when and where to report, when to put the muzzle on, when the exercise starts, when the helper will come out and leave and when the exercise is finished.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Friendly Greeting exercise begins by the handler/dog team reporting to a designated starting position determined by the judge. Once arriving, the handler will halt with the dog sitting in the basic position. The judge will ask the handler if there are any questions and then will announce the name of the exercise to be performed. The handler will then acknowledge the judge to begin the exercise. The judge will then instruct the helper to come out from behind the blind or hiding place. The helper will make a direct approach toward the handler to a point where a friendly greeting and handshake can be given; the handler will be responsible for providing a procedural greeting which includes: introducing themselves, giving the dog's name and stating the name of the title they are reporting for. After the greeting, the helper will return to behind

the blind. The handler will then acknowledge the judge for conclusion of the exercise.

c. Scoring the Friendly Greeting Exercise. The exercise will be evaluated on the handler's ability to conduct a procedural greeting and the dog's behavior during the greeting. The dog should be alert, but should display non-aggressive behavior during the entire exercise. The dog may be attentive to the handler but must clearly indicate non-threatening behavior. The judge must assess point deductions for any abnormal behavior that deviates from the ideal performance that are not listed. All listed items for imperfections are given as helpful information to inform the handler on what items are considered faults for point deductions.

1) **Non-qualifying scores:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog will not sit in the basic position to start the exercise;
- b) The handler uses excessive force on the dog to get the dog into sit position;
- c) The dog displays aggressive behavior toward the judge, also if the judge feels the dog is not under control or too aggressive, the judge may dismiss the dog from further participation;
- d) The dog shows extreme shyness or timid behavior when the helper approaches;
- e) The dog moves from the sit position and grips the helper firmly.

2) **Major Imperfections.** Major imperfections must be assessed for the:

- a) The dog makes too much eye contact with the helper such as a constant stare throughout the routine;
- b) The dog moves or stands up when the helper approaches;
- c) The dog barks excessively;
- or
- d) The handler doesn't perform required procedures during introductions.

3) **Minor Imperfections:** Minor deductions shall be assessed for the following:

- a) The dog whines or barks a few times;
- b) The dog doesn't clearly indicate neutral behavior toward the helper;
- c) The dog becomes restless or moves slightly from the stationary position;
- d) The handler introductory procedures are not correct; or
- e) The dog is dull or not attentive to the handler.

2. Alert on Command. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to clearly demonstrate that the dog knows the handler's command for turning on and off to defend from a helper's threat.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler where and when to start the exercise, when to alert the dog and when to give the call off command, the judge will also instruct the helper when to come out from the hidden position, when to cease threatening the dog and when the exercise is complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Alert on Command exercise will be conducted from the same location as the "Greeting the Helper Exercise" and starting with the handler with his/her dog sitting in the basic position. The exercise will start by the handler acknowledging the judge. The judge will then announce the exercise to be performed and then instruct the helper to come out from behind the blind and approach the dog. The helper will walk in a direct approach to a point approximately 1-2 yards from the dog. The helper will then walk back and forth in a fairly brisk pace displaying a non-aggressive manner. After pacing back and forth one complete time, the judge will instruct the handler to give the dog the command for defending against a threat. The dog will be allowed and expected to come to the end of the leash barking and wanting to engage the helper. When the helper hears the dog barking, or sees the dog come out, the helper will turn and challenge the dog with threatening gestures. After the dog is challenged, the judge will instruct the helper to cease the direct threats and return to behind the blind. The helper will be allowed and expected to be suspicious and threatening while returning to the hiding place. When the helper is out of sight, the handler will be instructed by the judge to reclaim the dog. The handler must demonstrate a call off by giving a command to return to the basic position. When the dog has returned to the proper basic position, the handler acknowledges the judge to conclude the exercise.

c. Scoring the Alert on Command Exercise. The Alert on Command Exercise will be evaluated mainly on two criteria. The judge will evaluate the handler's ability to control and command the dog and the dog's eagerness to bark and engage the helper. Dogs demonstrating proper control and high enthusiasm to engage the helper will receive the highest points. Dogs should continue barking and display a willingness to continue after the helper until being called off by the handler.

1) **Non-qualifying scores:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog moves from the sit position prior to the helper making one pass in front of the dog and alerts on its own.
- b) The dog grips the helper due to poor handling or lack of control;
- c) The dog will not leave the handler's side;
- d) The dog runs or shows much fear from the helper's threats.
- e) The dog can't be reclaimed when the helper is out of sit;
or
- f) The handler uses excessive physical force on the dog to make it sit or to regain control.

2) **Major Imperfections.** The judge must assess major imperfections for the following:

- a) The dog is slow to respond to either the alert or call off command;
- b) The dog doesn't display enthusiasm and courage to engage the helper;
- c) The dog never barks; or

- d) The handler allows the dog to pull them from their original starting position.

3) **Minor Imperfections:** The following must have minor imperfections assessed to the score.

- a) The dog spins excessively;
- b) The dog should display more enthusiasm and willing to engage the helper;
- c) The dog could respond faster to commands;
- d) The dog moves slightly when helper is passing back and forth in front of the dog; or
- e) The dog slightly anticipates the command.

3. Jump Out 360 Threat on the Handler. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to demonstrate proper heeling during a protection routine and the handler/dog's ability to demonstrate a 360-degree perimeter guard from a jump attack by the helper.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler where and when to start the exercise, when to halt when approaching the blind not containing the helper, when the handler will heel toward the blind containing the helper, when the helper is to come out for the attack, when the helper is to cease the attack, when the handler will call the dog off and when the exercise is complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Jump Out 360 Threat exercise starts by the handler reporting to the starting position location as determined by the judge. The handler will start with the dog in the basic position and by acknowledging the judge. The judge will announce the exercise to be performed and will then indicate to the handler to start the exercise. The handler/dog will perform heeling in a straight line to an assigned area containing a blind, upon reaching this area the judge will instruct the handler where to halt. The judge will then indicate to the handler to turn and heel the dog in a straight line to a blind where a hidden helper is waiting for a jump out attack. On the signal from the judge, the helper will attack out of the blind and go directly at the handler and dog. When the handler sees the attack, the handler will give an alert command. The dog must come to the end of the leash to engage the helper. The handler will stand still and hold the dog by the leash. The helper will make threatening gestures toward the handler and dog. The dog should demonstrate warning barking and stay at the end of the leash trying to engage the helper. The helper will threaten the dog until a 360- degree turn has been completed. The judge will then instruct the helper to cease the assault and go back into hiding. Again, the helper will maintain a suspicious and threatening posture while leaving to return to the hiding place. Once the helper is out of sight, the judge will instruct the handler to reclaim the dog. The handler must demonstrate a call off by giving a command back to the basic position. Once the dog is under control, the handler will acknowledge the judge to conclude the exercise.

Note: Dogs should continue performing the exercise until called off by the handler.

c. Scoring the Jump Out 360 Threat Exercise. The judge will be evaluating the handler's control and the willingness of the dog to protect from hidden attack. The degree of courage by the dog and the control displayed by the handler will be the main focus for full points. Heeling must be very correct to receive full points.

1) **Non-qualifying (zero) score.** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog grips the helper due to handler error;
 - b) The handler cannot perform proper heeling for most of the routine;
 - c) The dog runs behind the handler when the helper attacks;
 - d) The handler cannot bring the dog back under control during the routine;
- or
- e) The dog shows much fear from the helper.

2) **Major Deductions:** The following must be assessed as major deductions for this exercise.

- a) The dog's heeling is not correct;
- b) The dog lacks enthusiasm and courage during defending the attack by the helper;
- c) The dog stays back near the handler and doesn't keep pulling into the leash to engage the helper;
- d) The dog is very slow to respond to commands by the handler;
- e) The handler gives double commands;
- or
- f) The handler applies a leash correction during the routine.

3) **Minor Deductions:** The following will be assessed as minor deductions:

- a) The dog could respond quicker to the commands;
- b) Minor heeling errors during the heeling exercises;
- c) The dog spins excessively;
- d) The dog lacks attention to the handler;
- e) The dog anticipates the commands;
- f) The dog should display more barking; or
- g) The dog needs more intensity toward the helper.

4. **Passive Alert and Attack.** The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to demonstrate proper responses to the alert, and engage commands, the ability and willingness of the dog to defend the handler by engaging the threatening helper, the amount of intensity and the ability of the dog to respond to handler's commands.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler on where and when to start, when for the helper to cease the attack and when the exercise is finished or complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Passive Alert and Attack exercise will start by the judge instructing the handler to report to a designated spot with their dog. The handler will start the exercise with dog sitting in the basic position on **15 foot leash/long line**. The handler will acknowledge the judge and the judge will then announce the exercise to be performed. The helper will be waiting at the side of the hiding place visible to the dog and handler. On the judge's instructions, the handler will give the dog its alert command. The helper will stand still for at least three seconds to determine if the dog can demonstrate the alert command, after

three seconds has past, the helper will first threaten the dog by yelling and making quick threatening gesture. The handler instructs the helper to stop yelling and give up or the dog will be sent. Handler gives the dog a command to attack while holding the end of the line sends his/her dog. Once the dog engages the helper, the helper will challenge the dog with light threats. After 5 to 10 seconds the judge will instruct the helper to cease the attack. Once the attack by the helper ceases, the handler should reclaim his/her dog. This can be done by commanding the back to basic position or by dragging it back by its leash. After the dog is in the basic position, the handler then heels the dog back to the original starting position and halts facing the judge. The handler acknowledges the judge to conclude the exercise.

c. Scoring the Passive Alert and Attack. This exercise will be evaluated on the dog's willingness to engage a threatening helper. The dog's fight drive during engagement is the main thing the judge will be evaluating.

1) **Non-qualifying score:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) Dog will not alert on command.
- b) The dog will not engage the helper; or
- c) The handler uses excessive force on the dog to get it back into the basic position.

2) **Major Deductions:** The following will be assessed as major deductions by the judge.

- a) The dog receives extra commands.
- b) The dog is very slow responding to the handler's commands.
- c) The dog will not leave the handler's side during the alert command.
- d) The dog lacks intensity in the fight drive while engaging the helper.
- e) Handler cannot perform proper heeling back to the starting position after the engagement.
- f) The dog doesn't bark; or
- g) The handler forgets the procedures in the routine.

3) **Minor Deductions:** Minor deductions shall be assessed for all of the following:

- a) The dog is slow to sit in the basic position.
- b) The dog could respond faster concerning all commands.
- c) The overall performance needs improvement; or
- d) The dog needs to bark more.

5. Defense of the Handler. This is with no muzzle, judge will indicate when to remove the muzzle. The primary purpose of this exercise are for the handler with his/her dog to demonstrate proper responses to the alert and call off command, the ability and willingness of the dog to defend the handler by gripping the threatening helper, the amount of intensity and quality of the grip and the ability of the dog to respond to handler's commands.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler on where and when to start, when for the helper to cease the attack and when the exercise is finished or complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Defense of the Handler exercise will start by the judge instructing the handler to report to a designated spot with their dog. The handler will start the exercise with dog sitting in the basic position. The handler will acknowledge the judge and the judge will then announce the exercise to be performed. The helper will be waiting at the side of the hiding place visible to the dog and handler. On the judge's instructions, the handler will give the dog its alert command. The helper will stand still for at least three seconds to determine if the dog can demonstrate the alert command, after three seconds has past, the helper will first threaten the dog by yelling and making quick threatening gesture at the same time toward the dog, after the initial threat, the helper will make a direct approach at the dog in a threatening manner. The helper may yell and threaten with a stick during the approach. The helper will present an arm presentation for the dog to engage, however, the dog may grip in other locations. Once the dog engages the helper, the helper will challenge the dog with threats and resistance while driving the dog back toward the hiding place or blind. The judge will instruct the helper to cease the attack. Once the attack by the helper ceases, the dog should release the grip; the handler is allowed to use a verbal release command. Once the dog is called off from the helper, the handler will have an option in commands and procedures for commanding the dog back into the basic position. The handler may do the following: after the out, the handler may step into the right side of the dog and commands the dog into a sit and then instructs the helper to leave, or the handler may give the release command, tell the helper to leave and then call the dog to basic position. After the dog is in the basic position, the handler then heels the dog back to the original starting position and halts facing the judge. The handler acknowledges the judge to conclude the exercise.

c. Scoring the Defense of the Handler Exercise. The Defense of the Handler is the only exercise in the Protection 1M Routine where the dog is allowed to engage the helper with gripping. This exercise will be evaluated on the dog's willingness to engage a threatening helper. The dogs grip and fight drive during engagement are the main things the judge will be evaluating. The call off and the ability of the handler to reclaim the dog are also important. A dog that will not release the grip with 3-commands will be dismissed. The out command will be given with 3-seconds intervals.

1) **Non-qualifying score:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog will not release the grip on the helper after three commands to release;
- b) The dog will not engage the helper;
- c) The dog will not return to the basic position after gripping;
- d) The handler drops the leash during the exercise;
- or
- e) The handler uses excessive force on the dog to get it back into the basic position.

2) **Major Deductions:** The following will be assessed as major deductions by the judge.

- a) The dog receives extra commands;
- b) The dog is very slow responding to the handler's commands;
- c) The dog will not leave the handler's side during the alert command;
- d) The dog lacks intensity in the grip and fight drive while engaging the helper;
- e) The dog comes off the grip but will reengage the helper;
- f) Handler cannot perform proper heeling back to the starting position after the grip;
- g) The dog doesn't bark;
- h) The handler forgets the procedures in the routine;
- or
- i) The dog re-grips the helper or continuously bothers the helper.

3) **Minor Deductions:** Minor deductions shall be assessed for all of the following:

- a) The dog is slow to release the grip;
- b) The dog slightly re-grips the helper or bothers the helper;
- c) The dog is slow to sit in the basic position;
- d) The dog could respond faster concerning all commands;
- e) The overall performance needs improvement;
- or
- f) The dog needs to bark more.

5. Re-Friendly Greeting. This is with a muzzle, judge with indicate when to put the muzzle back on. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to be able to demonstrate a re-friendly greeting by the helper, after the dog has performed a series of protection exercises. The handler must perform a procedural re-greeting routine.

a. Exercise Instructions. The Re-Friendly Greeting Exercise will be conducted from the same location as the Defense of the Handler Exercise. The Exercise will start with handler having his/her dog in the basic position; the handler will acknowledge the judge to start the exercise. The judge will then announce the exercise to be performed and then instruct the helper to come out from behind the blind and approach the handler. The helper will make a direct approach toward the handler to a point where another friendly greeting and handshake can be given. The handler should report his or her name and the dog's name and announce the completion of the Protection 1 Muzzle routine. On the judges instruction the helper will return to behind the blind. The handler will then acknowledge the judge for the conclusion of the exercise.

b. Scoring the Re-Friendly Greeting. This exercise will be evaluated on the handler's control and the dog's behavior toward re-greeting the helper. The dog should remain alert but non-aggressive to the re-friendly greeting helper. The handler will also be evaluated on the procedural requirements for this exercise.

1) **Non-qualifying score:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog firmly grips the helper;
- b) The dog moves from the sit position and tries strongly to engage the helper;
- c) The dog will not sit in the basic position to start the exercise;
- d) The handler uses excessive forces on the dog to get back into a sit position;
- e) The dog growls or threatens the helper with a closed mouth and staring;
- or
- f) The dog is ruled unruly by its overall performance.

Concluding:

The judge will inform the handlers where to report for critiques and announcement of the score. The judge will have the option of providing a detailed critique, a short summary, or simply announcing the score of the performance of each handler and dog team. Handlers may request an individual critique or review of the performance with the judge if a critique is not provided. The judge will determine the time and place for any individual reviews.

Note: The judge's score is final. Respect and good sportsmanship must be displayed by all parties at all times.

P2 Protection Routine

PROTECTION: General Rules Protection 2 (P2) Routine.

The following requirements are for a P2 protection title where the helper is wearing a bite suit.

A. Protection Phase of the P2. The Protection 2 class is an advanced protection training title. Benefits of this class include: identifying outstanding dogs for possible breeding stock, properly introducing advance protection training and preparing dog/handler teams for advanced competition training.

B. Evaluating Grips and Courage-Drive. The judge is evaluating grips and courage drive on the following criteria: the dog demonstrates a strong desire to engage the helper; the grip should be full as possible and should be maintained in the same location. Dogs that grip full initially but lose part of the grip due to shaking and pulling are not faulty; dogs that display this type of behavior may actually earn points and be rewarded for demonstrating courage drive and strong willingness to engage the helper. However, if a dog loses part of the grip due to shaking or pulling, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Dogs that take full grips but don't display courage drive or strong desire to challenge the helper must not receive full points. In addition, dogs that hackle up, growl excessively, show any form of avoidance, loosen their grip while being challenged by the helper or take shallow canine grips are faulty. Judges award full points to dogs that clearly demonstrate firm gripping, courage drive and overwhelming enthusiasm and commitment to engage the helper.

B. Lower body grips or inner arm grips. The handler must indicate on the entry form that the dog is trained in lower body gripping and it will also be the responsibility of the handler to make sure the helper is wearing bite pants. This is a safety measure just in case the helper is not informed. Helpers who are qualified to work lower body gripping dogs or inner arm gripping dogs will make the necessary adjustments for conducting the helper work. All gripping exercises allow lower and upper body gripping for a P2.

A. Protection Exercises P2

1. Friendly Greeting and Control meeting a Hostile Helper Exercise. The primary purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate the dog/handler team's ability to perform a friendly greeting from a non-threatening helper and perform control as the helper's demeanor changes to aggressive and unruly. The dog may become alert or display barking; however, the dog must maintain the basic position throughout the whole routine.

a. Judges Instructions. The judge indicates where and when to start the exercise, where the helper is located, when the helper is to come out, when to cease the unruly behavior, when the exercise is complete and where to report for the next exercise.

b. Exercise Instructions. The exercise begins with the handler and dog reporting to the judge at a location designated by the judge. The handler reports with his/her dog on leash, demonstrating proper heeling. The judge signals for the helper to come out from a hiding place. The helper makes a direct non-threatening approach to the handler. The handler shakes hands with the helper and introduces him or herself by giving their name, the dog's name and the reason they are there. The handler then instructs the helper to leave the field; the helper steps back from the handler and refuses to leave. The helper becomes hostile with loud and unruly yelling; the words "I'm not leaving" are suggested. The helper is allowed to be imaginative, however, no direct threats or quick movements toward the handler are allowed. In addition the helper may be imaginative with his or her comments (no foul language); during this time the helper should turn over and may strike or kick props that are on the field. When the judge is satisfied that enough distractions have taken place, the judge instructs the helper to stop, the helper should say "Fine" or "OK I'll leave"; the helper then turns and walks away from the handler. When the helper is out of sight, the handler then acknowledges the judge for concluding the exercise. At this time the judge then instructs the handler where to report for the next exercise.

Note: The designated area for the Friendly Greeting and Control Meeting of a Hostile Helper must include props for the helper to use. Two types of props should be available: a plastic chair, trash container, etc. can be used. Prior to beginning the exercise the judge must approve the props.

c. Scoring Friendly Greeting & Hostile Helper Exercise. The first part of the exercise requires that a dog accept a friendly greeting by the helper. The dog should display a neutral, quiet or non-aggressive behavior during the Friendly Greeting. During the Meeting a Hostile Helper Exercise" the dog must remain in the position assigned. The dog should be attentive to the helper and under control. A dog that grips the helper and refuses to release the grip must be assessed a non-qualifying score and excused from further competition. Control is the main criteria of the exercise when evaluating for full points.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise and possible excusal:

- a) Dog is unruly or out of control;
- b) Dog grips the helper and refuses to release; or
- c) Any rough treatment of the dog by the handler.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Imperfection deductions may be major or minor depending on the extent of the deviation from the ideal performance. The following imperfection deductions will be assessed:

- a) Dog attempts to grip the helper during the friendly greeting;
- b) Dog demonstrates too much threatening posture during the greeting;
- c) Dog is restless and moves from the basic position;
- d) Dog receives extra commands during any portion of the exercises;
- e) Dog shows avoidance toward the helper;
- f) Dog's confidence or enthusiasm is lacking during the unruly distractions;
- g) Dog is growling or hackling up during the unruly portion; or
- h) Dog barks continuously during the greeting.

2. Search for the helper exercise. The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate the handler's ability to direct the dog through a set search pattern of blinds. The dog follows the instructions of the handler and to acknowledge the handler when a new command is given.

a. Judge's Instructions. The judge indicates where and when to start the exercise, when the handler may approach the dog for the call off, when the exercise is complete and where to report for the next exercise.

Exercise Information. Ideally the protection field is approximately **100 paces** long and **50 paces** wide with six hiding places for the helper or a minimum of 60 paces long and **30 paces** wide with six hiding places for the helper. The hiding places (blinds) should be spaced out in manner that allows the dog to search from one side of the field to the other. Three hiding places (blinds) are on each side of the field evenly spaced. The helper is placed in a designated hiding place while the dog and handler are reporting to a designated area to start the search.

b. Exercise Instructions. The handler heels the dog on leash to the middle of the field near the first hiding place, once reaching this location the handler removes the leash and acknowledges the judge to start the exercise. The exercise begins once the handler sends the dog to the first hiding place; the handler remains in the same location that the dog was sent from. The dog should move quickly away from the handler upon receiving voice and arm commands. The dog quickly and intensively searches the field one time to the left and one time to the right or vice versa. When the dog has searched the first area and has been called to the handler, the dog must return to the handler for the command to search the next area. When recalling the dog, the handler may use the dog's name and recall command. After the dog searches

the first hiding place the handler recalls the dog and sends the dog to the next hiding place containing the helper, the handler then walks toward the hiding place until reaching a designated area ten paces outside the last hiding place; no further commands are allowed.

Note: When the dog has been called back to the handler, the dog may return to the basic position or to within two to three paces of the handler and then sent to the final blind. Searching without acknowledging the handler is faulty. Also extreme wide searches are faulty. After directing the dog to the area containing the helper the handler follows the dog to a designated location ten paces back from the hiding place. The handler remains there until instructed by the judge to report to a location to conduct a call off of the dog from the helper. On the judges instructions or signal the handler will report to a location that is two to three paces behind the dog or designated by the judge; then on the judges signal, the handler calls the dog back to the basic position.

c. Scoring the Search for the Helper Routine Exercise. The main criteria for evaluating the Search for the Helper is the dog's eagerness to search and the handler's control of the dog while directing the search. Displaying high enthusiasm and responding properly to the handler's commands are the main characteristics of the dog the judge is evaluating in order for the dog to earn full points.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) Dog doesn't search but goes directly to the final blind area containing the helper;
- b) Handler uses excessive commands;
- c) Dog can't be directed to the hiding place containing the helper; or
- d) Handler runs toward the hiding place when giving the dog the search command.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Deductions may be major or minor depending on the extent of the following:

- a) Dog doesn't complete the required search pattern;
- b) Dog is given extra commands;
- c) Dog doesn't respond or acknowledge the handler when giving a command;
- d) Lack of speed and precision displayed by dog during the search is faulty;
- e) Handler doesn't maintain proper positions;
- or
- f) Handler fails to follow the instructions of the judge.

3. **Hold and Bark.** The primary element of this exercise is for the dog to demonstrate close guarding of the helper once the helper has been located. In addition, the dog should display loud repeated barking that would indicate to the handler where the helper is located. However, the dog must not bother the helper with any physical contact.

- a. **Judge's Instructions.** The judge indicates to the handler where to perform the call off and when to call the dog away from the helper.
- b. **Exercise Instructions.** The hold and bark exercise begins once the dog rounds the blind at the last hiding place containing the helper. The dog must hold and bark continuously at the helper. The dog should neither try to grip nor jump on the helper. At the judge's signal, the handler walks within four paces directly behind the dog or to the specific location indicated by the judge. The dog remains with the helper and should not turn away or leave the helper. Upon direction from the judge, the handler calls the dog to basic position.

Note: The judge will allow the dog to guard for approximately eight to ten seconds before signaling for the handler to report for the call off exercise. The judge starts counting the seconds when the dog rounds the blind.

- c. **Scoring the Hold and Bark Exercise.** The judge is evaluating the dog's intensity, quality of the bark and the attention displayed while guarding. Five points are to be awarded for continuous barking. Two points will be deducted for weak or non-continuous barking and five points will be deducted if the dog does not bark. If the dog does not bark but closely watches the helper, ten points can be awarded for correct guarding. Up to two points will be deducted for lightly bothering the helper and up to four points will be deducted for continuous trying to grip.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) score. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) Dog leaves the helper and returns to the handler;
- b) Dog grips the helper the entire time of the exercise; or
- c) Dog is ruled out of control.

2) Major and Minor Imperfections: Major and minor imperfection deductions will be assessed for any deviation from the ideal performance. The following imperfect deductions will be assessed:

- a) Dog lacks proper barking;
- b) Dog bothers the helper;
- c) Dog lacks intensity and confidence;
- d) Dog leaves the helper before being called off;
- e) Dog receives extra commands from the handler;
- f) Dog doesn't perform the correct call off;
- g) Dog is unruly and lacks control; or
- h) Handler doesn't follow the instructions of the judge.

4. Jump out Attack & Back Transport . The primary element of this exercise is for the dog/handler team to demonstrate two legs of heeling prior to intercepting an attack by a hidden helper coming out of the blind to engage the team and the dog is to defend with a grip. Then there is a disengagement exercise followed by a two leg back transport with a re-attack by the helper, followed by another disengagement exercise.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge's orders for this exercise are the following: The judge indicates when and where to heel the dog to start the heeling requirements, the pattern of the heeling requirement, when the helper will attack, when the helper ceases challenging the dog, when the handler may approach the dog for a call off, when the helper will perform the re-attack, when to cease the engagement, when the handler can approach the dog for the dismissal exercise, when the helper is excused and where to report for the next exercise.

b. Jump Out Attack and Back Transport Exercise. After the dog is called to the basic position from the Hold and Bark, the handler has the option of using a leash/tab or not for the jump out attack and back transport exercise. If the handler elects to use a leash/tab, it is attached at this time. The exercise begins by the handler ordering the helper out of the blind. Once the helper is out from the blind, the judge signals the handler to heel the dog to a position inside the blind so as to obstruct the dog's view of the helper. Once the helper is out of the dog's view and hidden, the judge will instruct the handler where to heel his or her dog for starting the heeling pattern; after the handler reaches this position and has the dog in basic position, the handler acknowledges judge for starting the two leg heeling pattern that the judge has specified. If the dog is on leash, you will heel until the judge orders you to stop. At this time you will remove leash and finish rest of the pattern. If the dog is on a tab, it can be left on throughout the rest of the pattern. The dog/handler team will then perform the two legs of heeling and on the second leg of the pattern the judge will order the attack out of the blind by

the helper. This attack should occur when the dog and handler team are approximately 10 to 12 yards from where the helper is hiding. The dog should demonstrate proper obedience and control during the heeling and then immediately engage the helper when the helper attacks the handler. The dog may recognize the attack and engage immediately or the handler may command the dog to engage.

The helper is expected to perform the jump out attack in a very adversarial manner which includes charging directly at the dog using verbal and physical threats. Once the dog has engaged the helper, the helper will challenge the dog with an attack style form of driving and will apply two stick hits with a padded stick. The stick hits could come at any time after the dog has taken the grip. The stick strikes should be delivered in a firm manner and across the dog's withers. The helper will also drive the dog while applying the strikes. Once the sticks hits have been applied and the dog has been driven approximately 8 to 10 yards from the point of engagement, the judge will order the helper to cease the attack. The helper should cease the attack and stand still. The dog should then release the grip on its own or when given the command to release; this command should be given approximately three seconds after the helper freezes up or when the judge orders the release command. Once the dog releases the grip, the dog is expected to perform some form of guarding such as hold and bark, sit stare or down stare. The dog should remain guarding until the handler is beside the dog and the dog is commanded back into the basic position. The handler shall not return to the dog until so ordered by the judge. After the dog assumes the basic position, the handler shall order the helper to step back and turn around to perform the back transport. A back transport of the helper for approximately 30 paces is now performed. The handler and dog follow and maintain a distance of approximately 5 paces. Again, the dog must demonstrate proper obedience with the handler while transporting the helper. The transport will have two legs of distance to cover and on the second leg the judge signals the helper to perform a re-attack on the handler. The dog must recognize the attack and intercept the helper (a command to engage the helper is permitted without fault). The helper will apply an attack style of driving and will threaten with the stick. The dog will be driven approximately 8 to 10 yards of distance. The judge indicates to the helper when to cease the attack. Once the helper is standing still the dog should release the grip or the dog can be commanded to release the grip. The dog should release the grip and immediately return to guarding the helper. Upon the judge's instructions, the handler approaches the dog, commands the dog into the basic position, tells the helper to step back, reattaches the leash if one has not been used and acknowledges the judge. The team then reports to the specified location for conducting the courage test.

c. Scoring the Jump Out Attack and Transport Exercise. The judge is primarily evaluating the control the handler displays over the dog and the

willingness of the dog to engage the helper during the attack and re-attack exercises on the handler. The intensity of the dog during the gripping phases and the control displayed over the dog by the handler are the major areas the judge is assessing. Dogs that display a good quality of control, extreme intensity during the gripping phase and respond well to handler commands will receive the maximum points for this exercise.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) Dog doesn't engage the helper during the attacks on the handler;
- b) Dog comes off the grip and refuses to re-engage the helper;
- c) Dog is unruly or mostly out of control;
- d) Handler uses too many commands or corrections to control the dog; or
- e) Handler doesn't know the routine.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Major or minor imperfection deductions will be assessed for any deviation from an ideal performance. The following imperfection deductions will be assessed:

- a) Dog's heeling is not correct;
- b) Dog lacks intensity during the gripping phases of the exercise;
- c) Dog comes off the grip while being challenged;
- d) Handler gives extra verbal or physical commands;
- e) Dog shows avoidance during the stick hits by the helper;
- f) Dog's response to the release command is slow. Extra release commands count 3 points off for each one given; after three release commands and dog doesn't release the grip the dog is excused!
- g) Handler doesn't execute the routine in an orderly manner;
- h) Smoothness of the routine could be better; or
- i) Dog lacks attitude or intensity.

5. Courage Test. The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate a dog's willingness and ability to engage a helper from a long distance away from the handler. This exercise is designed to test the courage of the dog as it approaches a helper making direct threatening gestures. The dog should display a strong desire to engage the helper and a willingness to respond to commands by the handler from a distance. The dog will be required to perform one release command from a fairly long distance.

a. Judge's Instructions. The judge indicates where and when to start the exercise, when the helper comes out for the attack on the handler, when the dog can be sent, when the helper ceases challenging the dog, where the transport is to be performed, dismissal of the helper, when the exercise is

over and where to report for the score or critique of the performance.

b. Courage Test Exercise. The handler heels the dog to a designated area and once arriving removes the leash from the dog and acknowledges the judge. The judge signals for the helper to come out from the hiding place, when the handler sees the helper come out, the handler gives a verbal warning to the helper to stop or the dog will be sent. Once the helper turns up the field and starts making a direct approach toward the handler, the judge signals the handler to send the dog, which has been waiting in the basic position or held by the collar. The handler may encourage the dog to engage the helper before releasing the dog. The handler sends the dog and follows the dog down the field at a brisk walk until the dog engages the helper; after the dog engages the helper the handler remains at that location.. The helper is to come down the field in a threatening manner using both physical and verbal threats.

- 1 **For a bite jacket presentation.** When the dog reaches a distance of approximately seven paces from the helper, the helper ceases threatening the dog and quickly turns and moves in the opposite direction from the dog presenting, either a left or right triceps arm presentation for the dog to target;
- 2 **For a leg presentation.** When the helper is approximately three to four yards from the dog the helper shall present the leg with a direct frontal threat using both verbal and stick threats;

Regardless of the type of presentation, the dog must immediately grip firmly. When the dog has gripped, the helper drives (in the case of a sleeve presentation) or resists (in the case of a jacket or leg presentation) the dog. Upon the judge's signal the helper will cease resisting. The dog must release the grip and continue guarding. The command to "let go" by the handler is permitted. The handler remains in a stationary position until signaled by the judge to approach the dog for performing a disarm exercise.

The **disarm & transport** exercise consist of the handler positioning the dog into a down position approximately three to four paces from the helper; the required distance can be obtained by heeling the dog to the proper distance or instructing the helper to move to the necessary location. After the helper is in the correct location for performing a disarm exercise, the handler commands the helper to place his/her arms up. The handler then leaves the dog, goes to the helper to obtain any weapon, returns back to the dog, commands the dog to sit, attaches the leash, and then instructs the helper to move out to the judge. Any type of transport is acceptable (SDA, IPO, KNVP, etc.), but must be preformed correctly. Style of transport to be

performed should be disclosed to judge at start of exercise. Same style transport must be use throughout all exercises. A transport of about fifteen paces to the judge should be performed. Also after conducting the search, the handler may call the dog to the heel position three paces directly behind the helper, then attaches the leash and start the transport. In the SDA style transport the handler performs a close back transport of about fifteen paces to the judge; the handler and dog should follow the helper at a distance around three to five paces. Once the helper reaches the judge, the handler commands the helper to halt and turn and face the dog. The handler then commands the dog into a down position; leaves the dog and presents the weapon to the judge. The handler then returns to his or her dog, picks up the leash, commands the dog to sit and if a tab was used the leash would be attached after the sit. The handler remains with the dog in the basic position while the judge dismisses the helper. The handler acknowledges the judge and waits for instructions on where to report for hearing the score or critique of the performance. The dog is expected to exit the field under control.

Note: If the handler was not using a leash during part of the routine, the handler is required to use the leash when returning to the dog after the transport to the judge. The dog should be on leash prior to the judge dismissing the helper. If the dog, during the gripping stages of the exercise will not release the grip, the judge must instruct the handler to quickly go to and control the dog. A maximum of 3 commands are allowed for each gripping exercise. A 3 point deduction must be given for any extra commands to “let go” used during the exercise. If the dog does not release the grip after three commands, the routine is over and the dog must be controlled and excused from further participation concerning the performed routine.

3. Scoring the Courage Test Exercise. The judge is primary evaluating the courage instinct displayed by the dog during the entire routine. Dogs that display superior courage drives, firm grips and spirited enthusiasm should receive the most points. In addition, the dog’s responses to handler’s command are very important for receiving maximum points.

Note: Dogs that display energetic attitude, eagerness to engage the helper and courage to grip should receive the maximum points. Regarding the “grip”. Dogs that take initial full grips but lose part of the grip due to the extreme pulling and shaking should be rewarded; however, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Displaying eagerness or strong willingness to engage the helper are the main characteristics the judge is evaluating to determine the courage drive and intensity displayed by the dog.

1) **Non-qualifying (Zero) scores:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) Dog doesn't engage the helper;
- b) Dog comes off the grip and doesn't re-engage the helper; or
- c) Rough treatment by the handler to make the dog follow commands.

2) **Major or Minor Imperfections.** Major or minor imperfection deductions will be assessed for any deviation from the ideal performance. Deductions may be major or minor based on the extent of the following:

- a) Extra commands (verbal or physical);
- b) Dog lacks intensity to make contact with helper;
- c) Dog lacks intensity during the gripping phases of the routine;
- d) Dog's speed and power displayed during the long attack strike;
- e) The response of dog to obedience commands by the handler;
- f) The attitude or demeanor the dog displays throughout the routine;
- g) Handler's ability to demonstrate proper knowledge of the routine; or
- h) Overall smoothness of the routine.

Concluding the Routine: After completing all exercises the handler/dog team will be instructed by the judge to designated area for hearing a critique of the performance, short summary or simply the announcement of the score. The dog/handler team should then leave the field in an orderly manner.

Note: The judge's score is final. Respect and good sportsmanship must be displayed by all parties at all times

P2S Sleeve Protection Routine

PROTECTION: General Rules for P2S Protection Routine.

The helpers will use a sleeve in this title.

A. Protection Phase of the P2S. The Protection 2S class is an advanced protection training title. Benefits of this class include: identifying outstanding dogs for possible breeding stock, properly introducing advance protection training and preparing dog/handler teams for advanced competition training.

B. Evaluating Grips and Courage-Drive. The judge is evaluating grips and courage drive on the following criteria: the dog demonstrates a strong desire to engage the helper. The grip should be full as possible and should be maintained in the same location. Dogs that grip full initially but lose part of the grip due to shaking and pulling are not faulty; dogs that display this type of behavior may actually earn points and be rewarded for demonstrating courage drive and strong willingness to engage the helper. However, if a dog loses part of the grip due to shaking or pulling, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Dogs that take full grips but don't display courage drive or strong desire to challenge the helper must not receive full points. In addition, dogs that hackle up, growl excessively, show any form of avoidance, loosen their grip while being challenged by the helper or take shallow canine grips are faulty. Judge awards full points to dogs that clearly demonstrate firm gripping, courage drive and overwhelming enthusiasm and commitment to engage the helper.

A. Protection Exercises P2S

- 1. Search for the helper exercise.** The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate the handler's ability to direct the dog through a set search pattern of blinds. The dog follows the instructions of the handler and to acknowledge the handler when a new command is given.

a. Judge's Instructions. The judge indicates where and when to start the exercise, when the handler may approach the dog for the call off, when the exercise is complete and where to report for the next exercise.

Exercise Information. Ideally the protection field is approximately 100 paces long and 50 paces wide with six hiding places for the helper or a minimum of 60 paces long and 30 paces wide with six hiding places for the helper. The hiding places (blinds) should be spaced out in a manner that allows the dog to search from one side of the field to the other. Three hiding places (blinds) are on each side of the field evenly spaced. The helper is placed in a designated hiding place while the dog and handler are reporting to a designated area to start the search.

b. Exercise Instructions. The handler heels the dog on leash to the middle of the field near the first hiding place, once reaching this location the handler removes the leash and acknowledges the judge to start the exercise. The exercise begins once the handler sends the dog to the first hiding place; the handler remains in the same location that the dog was sent from. The dog should move quickly away from the handler upon receiving voice and arm commands. The dog quickly and intensively searches the field one time to the left and one time to the right or vice versa. When the dog has searched the first area and has been called to the handler, the dog must return to the handler for the command to search the next area. When recalling the dog, the handler may use the dog's name and recall command. After the dog searches the first hiding place the handler recalls the dog and sends the dog to the next hiding place containing the helper; the handler then walks toward the hiding place until reaching a designated area ten paces back from the last hiding place; no further commands are allowed.

Note: When the dog has been called back to the handler, the dog may return to the basic position or to within two to three paces of the handler and then sent to the final blind. Searching without acknowledging the handler is faulty. Also extreme wide searches are faulty. After directing the dog to the area containing the helper, the handler follows the dog to a designated location ten paces back from the hiding place. The handler remains there until instructed by the judge to report to a location to conduct a call off of the dog from the helper. On the judge's instructions or signal the handler will report to a location that is two to three paces behind the dog or designated by the judge, then on the judge's signal, the handler calls the dog back to the basic position. When dog is in basic position and the judge says exercise finished, the handler may reattach the leash/tab for the next exercise.

c. Scoring the Search for the Helper Routine Exercise. The main criteria for evaluating the Search for the Helper is the dog's eagerness to search and the handler's control of the dog while directing the search. Displaying high enthusiasm and responding properly to the handler's commands are the main characteristics of the dog the judge is evaluating in order for the dog to earn full points.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) Dog doesn't search but goes directly to the final blind area containing the helper;
- b) Handler uses excessive commands;
- c) Dog can't be directed to the hiding place containing the helper; or
- d) Handler runs toward the hiding place when giving the dog the search command.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Deductions may be major or minor depending on the extent of the following:

- a) Dog doesn't complete the required search pattern;
- b) Dog is given extra commands;
- c) Dog doesn't respond or acknowledge the handler when giving a command;
- d) Lack of speed and precision displayed by dog during the search is faulty;
- e) Handler doesn't maintain proper positions;
- or
- f) Handler fails to follow the instructions of the judge.

2. **Hold and Bark.** The primary element of this exercise is for the dog to demonstrate close guarding of the helper once the helper has been located. In addition, the dog should display loud repeated barking that would indicate to the handler where the helper is located. However, the dog must not bother the helper with any physical contact.

a. Judge's Instructions. The judge indicates to the handler where to perform the call off and when to call the dog away from the helper.

b. Exercise Instructions. The hold and bark exercise begins once the dog rounds the blind at the last hiding place containing the helper. The dog must hold and bark continuously at the helper. The dog should neither try to grip nor jump on the helper. At the judge's signal, the handler walks within four paces directly behind

the dog or to the specific location indicated by the judge. The dog remains with the helper and should not turn away or leave the helper. Upon direction from the judge, the handler calls the dog to basic position.

Note: The judge will allow the dog to guard for approximately eight to ten seconds before signaling for the handler to report for the call off exercise. The judge starts counting the seconds when the dog rounds the blind.

c. Scoring the Hold and Bark Exercise. The judge is evaluating the dog's intensity, quality of the bark and the attention displayed while guarding. Five points are to be awarded for continuous barking. Two points will be deducted for weak or non-continuous barking and five points will be deducted if the dog does not bark. If the dog does not bark but closely watches the helper, ten points can be awarded for correct guarding. Up to two points will be deducted for lightly bothering the helper and up to four points will be deducted for continuous trying to grip.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) score. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) Dog leaves the helper and returns to the handler;
- b) Dog grips the helper the entire time of the exercise; or
- c) Dog is ruled out of control.

2) Major and Minor Imperfections: Major and minor imperfection deductions will be assessed for any deviation from the ideal performance. The following imperfect deductions will be assessed:

- a) Dog lacks proper barking;
- b) Dog bothers the helper;
- c) Dog lacks intensity and confidence;
- d) Dog leaves the helper before being called off;
- e) Dog receives extra commands from the handler;
- f) Dog doesn't perform the correct call off;
- g) Dog is unruly and lacks control; or
- h) Handler doesn't follow the instructions of the judge.

C. Jump out Attack & Back Transport. The primary element of this exercise is for the dog/handler team to demonstrate two legs of heeling prior to intercepting an attack by a hidden helper coming out of the blind to engage the team and the dog is to defend with a grip. Then there is a disengagement exercise followed by a two leg transport with a re-attack by the helper, followed by another disengagement exercise.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge's orders for this exercise are the following: The judge indicates when and where to heel the dog to start the heeling requirements, the pattern of the heeling requirement, when the helper will attack, when the helper ceases challenging the dog, when the handler may approach the dog for a call off, when the helper will perform the re-attack, when to cease the engagement, when the handler can approach the dog for the dismissal exercise, when the helper is excused and where to report for the next exercise.

b. Jump Out Attack and Back Transport Exercise. After the dog is called to the basic position from the Hold and Bark, the handler has the option of using a leash/tab or not for the jump out attack and back transport exercise. If the handler elects to use a leash/tab it is attached at this time. The exercise begins by the handler ordering the helper out of the blind. Once the helper is out from the blind, the judge signals the handler to heel the dog to a position inside the blind so as to obstruct the dog's view of the helper. Once the helper is out of the dog's view and hidden, the judge will instruct the handler where to heel his or her dog for starting the heeling pattern; after the handler reaches this position and has the dog in basic position, the handler acknowledges judge for starting the two leg heeling pattern that the judge has specified. If dog is on leash, you will heel until judge orders you to stop. At this time you will remove leash and finish rest of the pattern. If the dog is on a tab, it can be left on throughout the rest of the pattern. The dog/handler team will then perform the two legs of heeling and on the second leg of the pattern the judge will order the attack out of the blind by the helper. This attack should occur when the dog and handler team are approximately 10 to 12 yards from where the helper is hiding. The dog should demonstrate proper obedience and control during the heeling and then immediately engage the helper when the helper attacks the handler. The dog may recognize the attack and engage immediately or the handler may command the dog to engage.

The helper is expected to perform the jump out attack in a very adversarial manner, which includes charging directly at the dog and using verbal and physical threats. Once the dog has engaged the helper, the helper will challenge the dog with an attack style form of driving and will apply two stick hits with a padded stick. The stick hits could come at any time after the dog has taken the grip. The stick strikes should be delivered in a firm manner and across the dog's withers. The helper will also drive the dog while applying the strikes. Once the sticks hits have been applied and the dog has been driven approximately 8 to 10 yards from the point of engagement, the judge will order the helper to cease the attack. The helper should cease the attack and stand still. The dog should then release the grip on its own or when given the command to release; this command should be given approximately three seconds after the helper freezes up or when the judge orders the release command. Once the dog releases the grip, the dog is expected to perform some form of guarding such as hold and bark, sit stare or down stare. The dog should remain guarding until the handler is beside the dog and the dog is commanded back into the basic position. The handler shall not return to the dog until so ordered by the judge. After the dog assumes the basic position, the

handler shall order the helper to step back and turn around to perform the back transport. A back transport of the helper for approximately 30 paces is now performed. The handler and dog follow and maintain a distance of approximately 5 paces. Again, the dog must demonstrate proper obedience with the handler while transporting the helper. The transport will have two legs of distance to cover and on the second leg, the judge signals the helper to perform a re-attack on the handler. The dog must recognize the attack and intercept the helper (a command to engage the helper is permitted without fault). The helper will apply an attack style of driving and will threaten with the stick. The dog will be driven approximately 8 to 10 yards of distance. The judge indicates to the helper when to cease the attack. Once the helper is standing still the dog should release the grip or the dog can be commanded to release the grip. The dog should release the grip and immediately return to guarding the helper. Upon the judge's instructions, the handler approaches the dog, commands the dog into the basic position, tells the helper to step back, reattaches the leash if one has not been used and acknowledges the judge. The team then reports to the specified location for conducting the courage test.

c. Scoring the Jump Out Attack and Transport Exercise. The judge is primarily evaluating the control the handler displays over the dog and the willingness of the dog to engage the helper during the attack and re-attack exercises on the handler. The intensity of the dog during the gripping phases and the control displayed over the dog by the handler are the major areas the judge is assessing. Dogs that display a good quality of control, extreme intensity during the gripping phase and respond well to handler commands will receive the maximum points for this exercise.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) Dog doesn't engage the helper during the attacks on the handler;
- b) Dog comes off the grip and refuses to re-engage the helper;
- c) Dog is unruly or mostly out of control;
- d) Handler uses too many commands or corrections to control the dog; or
- e) Handler doesn't know the routine.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Major or minor imperfection deductions will be assessed for any deviation from an ideal performance. The following imperfection deductions will be assessed:

- a) Dog's heeling is not correct;

- b) Dog lacks intensity during the gripping phases of the exercise;
- c) Dog comes off the grip while being challenged;
- d) Handler gives extra verbal or physical commands;
- e) Dog shows avoidance during the stick hits by the helper;
- f) Dog's response to the release command is slow. Extra release commands count 3 points off for each one given; after three release commands and dog doesn't release the grip, the dog is excused!
- g) Handler doesn't execute the routine in an orderly manner;
- h) Smoothness of the routine could be better; or
- i) Dog lacks attitude or intensity.

D. Courage Test. The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate a dog's willingness and ability to engage a helper from a long distance away from the handler. This exercise is designed to test the courage of the dog as it approaches a helper making direct threatening gestures. The dog should display a strong desire to engage the helper and a willingness to respond to commands by the handler from a distance. The dog will be required to perform one release command from a fairly long distance.

a. Judge's Instructions. The judge indicates where and when to start the exercise, when the helper comes out for the attack on the handler, when the dog can be sent, when the helper ceases challenging the dog, where the transport is to be performed, dismissal of the helper, when the exercise is over and where to report for the score or critique of the performance.

b. Courage Test Exercise. The handler heels the dog to a designated area and once arriving removes the leash from the dog and acknowledges the judge. The judge signals for the helper to come out from the hiding place. When the handler sees the helper come out, the handler gives a verbal warning to the helper to stop or the dog will be sent. Once the helper turns up the field and starts making a direct approach toward the handler, the judge signals the handler to send the dog, which has been waiting in the basic position or held by the collar. The handler may encourage the dog to engage the helper before releasing the dog. The handler sends the dog and follows the dog down the field at a brisk walk until the dog engages the helper; after the dog engages the helper, the handler remains at that location. The helper is to come down the field in a threatening manner using both physical and verbal threats.

Sleeve presentation. When the helper is approximately five yards from the dog the helper shall present the sleeve with a direct frontal threat using both verbal and stick threats;

The dog must immediately grip firmly. When the dog has gripped, the helper drives the dog. Upon the judge's signal the

helper will cease resisting. The dog must release the grip and continue guarding. The command to “let go” by the handler is permitted. The handler remains in a stationary position until signaled by the judge to approach the dog for performing a disarm exercise.

The **disarm & transport** exercise consist of the handler positioning the dog into a down position approximately three to four paces from the helper; the required distance can be obtained by heeling the dog to the proper distance or instructing the helper to move to the necessary location. After the helper is in the correct location for performing a disarm exercise, the handler commands the helper to place his/her arms up. The handler then leaves the dog, goes to the helper to obtain any weapon, returns back to the dog, commands the dog to sit, attaches the leash, and then instructs the helper to move out to the judge. Any type of transport is acceptable (SDA, IPO, KNVP, etc.), but must be preformed correctly. Style of transport to be performed should be disclosed to judge at start of exercise. Same style transport must be use throughout all exercises. A transport of about fifteen paces to the judge should be performed. Also after conducting the search, the handler may call the dog to the heel position three paces directly behind the helper, then attaches the leash and start the transport. In the SDA style transport the handler performs a close back transport of about fifteen paces to the judge; the handler and dog should follow the helper at a distance around three to five paces. Once the helper reaches the judge, the handler commands the helper to halt and turn and face the dog. The handler then commands the dog into a down position; leaves the dog and presents the weapon to the judge. The handler then returns to his or her dog, picks up the leash, commands the dog to sit and if a tab was used the leash would be attached after the sit. The handler remains with the dog in the basic position while the judge dismisses the helper. The handler acknowledges the judge and waits for instructions on where to report for hearing the score or critique of the performance. The dog is expected to exit the field under control.

Note: If the handler was not using a leash during part of the routine, the handler is required to use the leash when returning to the dog after the transport to the judge. The dog should be on leash prior to the judge dismissing the helper. If the dog, during the gripping stages of the exercise will not release the grip, the judge must instruct the handler to quickly go to and control the dog. A maximum of 3 commands are allowed for each gripping exercise. A 3 point deduction must be given for any extra commands to “let go” used during the exercise. If the dog does not release the grip after three commands, the routine is over and the dog must be controlled and excused from further participation concerning the performed routine.

c. Scoring the Courage Test Exercise. The judge is primary evaluating the courage instinct displayed by the dog during the entire routine. Dogs that display superior courage drives, firm grips and spirited enthusiasm should receive the most points. In addition, the dog's responses to handler's command are very important for receiving maximum points.

Note: Dogs that display energetic attitude, eagerness to engage the helper and courage to grip should receive the maximum points. Regarding the "grip" - Dogs that take initial full grips but lose part of the grip due to the extreme pulling and shaking should be rewarded; however, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Displaying eagerness or strong willingness to engage the helper are the main characteristics the judge is evaluating to determine the courage drive and intensity displayed by the dog.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores: The following must be given zero score on this exercise.

- a) Dog doesn't engage the helper.
- b) Dog comes off the grip and doesn't re-engage the helper.
- c) Rough treatment by the handler to make the dog follow commands.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Major or minor imperfection deductions will be assessed for any deviation from the ideal performance. Deductions may be major or minor based on the extent of the following:

- a) Extra commands (verbal or physical);
- b) Dog lacks intensity to make contact with helper;
- c) Dog lacks intensity during the gripping phases of the routine;
- d) Dog's speed and power displayed during the long attack strike;
- e) The response of dog to obedience commands by the handler;
- f) The attitude or demeanor the dog displays throughout the routine;
- g) Handler's ability to demonstrate proper knowledge of the routine; or
- h) Overall smoothness of the routine.

Concluding the Routine: After completing all exercises the handler/dog team will be instructed by the judge to designated area for hearing a critique of the performance, short summary or simply the announcement of the score. The dog/ handler team should then leave the field in an orderly manner.

Note: The judge's score is final. Respect and good sportsmanship must be displayed by all parties at all times

P3 Protection Routine

PROTECTION: General Rules for P3 Protection Routine

The following requirements are for a P3 protection title where the helper is wearing a bite suit.

- A. The Protection P3 class.** The Protection 3 is considered a masters level protection training title that requires many advanced training exercises that are designed to test the tenacity, courage, athletic ability, trainability and last, capability of a dog to perform very challenging protection and apprehension exercises. This title is designed for dog owners or handlers who can make a serious commitment to dog training and want to challenge their ability and the dog's ability to perform protection and apprehension exercises on a master training level standard. The exercises required for the P3 are excellent for providing competition among dog handler teams and for identifying outstanding dogs that should be considered for breeding. The P3 will be one of the main titles used by SDA for providing competition for championship events and for identifying dogs that could improve breeding standards.
- B. Evaluating Grips and Courage-Drive.** The judge is evaluating grips and courage drive on the following criteria: the dog demonstrates a strong desire to engage the helper; the grip should be full as possible and should be maintained in the same location. Dogs that grip full initially but lose part of the grip due to shaking and pulling are not faulty; dogs that display this type of behavior may actually earn points and be rewarded for demonstrating courage drive and strong willingness to engage the helper. However, if a dog loses part of the grip due to shaking or pulling, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Dogs that take full grips but don't display courage drive or strong desire to challenge the helper must not receive full points. In addition, dogs that hackle up, growl excessively, show any form of avoidance, loosen their grip while being challenged by the helper or take shallow canine grips are faulty. Judges award full points to dogs that clearly demonstrate firm gripping, courage drive and overwhelming enthusiasm and commitment to engage the helper.
- C. Lower body grips or inner arm grips for P3.** The handler must indicate on the entry form that the dog is trained in lower body gripping and it will also be the responsibility of the handler to make sure the helper is wearing bite pants. This is a safety measure just in case the helper is not informed. Helpers who are qualified to work lower body gripping dogs and inner arm gripping dogs will make the necessary adjustments for conducting the helper work. All gripping exercises allow lower and upper body gripping.

A. Protection Exercises P3:

1. Friendly Greeting, “Control” Meeting a Hostile Helper, and Defense of the Handler are considered one exercise.

The primary purpose of this exercise is for the dog/handler team to demonstrate a friendly greeting from a non-threatening helper and when the helper changes from being friendly to aggressive behavior; the handler must demonstrate control over the dog to maintain the basic position while the helper performs heavy distractions that could cause the dog to want to engage. Last, the dog must be willing to stop an attack on the handler by the helper when commanded or when identified by the dog. The dog should engage the helper and continue to grip until commanded to stop or when the helper stops resisting.

a. Judge’s Orders: The judge will indicate where and when to start the exercise, where the helper will be located, when the helper is to come out, when to cease threatening the dog during the attack on the handler, when the handler may approach the dog after the attack, where the helper will report for the next exercise and when the exercise is complete.

b. Instructions: The handler will report off leash with his/her dog to a designated area assigned by the judge. The first part of the exercise requires that a dog accept a friendly greeting by the helper. The dog should display a neutral or non-aggressive behavior. After the friendly greeting, the helper will step back and become hostile with verbal and physical distractions such as turning over objects and displaying unruly behavior. The helper is allowed to be imaginative; however, no direct threats or quick movements toward the handler are allowed. The dog must remain in a sit position at the handler’s side during the exercise. The last part of the exercise will be an attack on the handler with the dog intercepting the attack.

The exercise begins by acknowledging the judge; the judge will signal for the helper to come out from a hiding place. The helper will make a direct non-threatening approach to the handler. The handler will shake hands with the helper and introduce him or herself by giving his or her name, the dog’s name and the reason they are there. The handler will then instruct the helper to leave the field; the helper will step back from the handler and refuse to leave. The helper will become hostile with loud unruly yelling; the words “I’m not leaving” are suggested; however, the helper may be imaginative with his or her comments (no foul language) during this time the helper will turn over props that are on the field. When the judge is satisfied that enough distractions have taken place, the judge will instruct the helper to stop, the helper will say “Fine or OK I’ll leave;” the helper will then turn away from

the handler and walk three to five paces and then turn quickly and attack the handler. The dog should intercept the attack by gripping the helper; a verbal command to instruct the dog to engage is allowed. The helper will drive and challenge the dog on the grip. The judge will instruct the helper when to stop challenging the dog and when the helper becomes still, the dog should release the grip and start guarding; a command to release the grip is permitted. The handler will acknowledge the judge, approach the dog and give a single verbal command to bring the dog back into the basic position. The handler will then instruct the helper to step three to four paces back from the dog. The exercise ends by acknowledging the judge. The handler will then heel the dog to the designated area for starting the directed search.

Note! The designated area for the Friendly Greeting and “Control” Meeting of Hostile Helper will include props for the helper to use. Two types of props should be available. Props such as chair, trash container, etc... can be used. The judge, prior to beginning the exercise, will approve the props.

c. Scoring Friendly Greeting & Hostile Helper Exercise.

The exercise will be evaluated on the handler’s ability to control the dog. The dog should display a quiet non-aggressive behavior during the greeting part of the exercise. During the “Meeting a Hostile Helper Exercise,” the dog must remain in the position assigned. The dog should be attentive and intercept the attack on the handler. Control and courage drive will be the main areas of the exercise for evaluating for full points.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores: The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) The dog is ruled unruly or out of control;
- b) The dog will not release the grip;
- c) The dog grips twice during the friendly greeting;
- d) The dog will not engage the helper;
- e) The dog engages the helper during the attack phase but releases the grip and will not engage again; or
- f) Any rough treatment of the dog will be subject for a zero score or possible dismissal.

2) Major or Minor Deductions. Deductions may be major or minor depending on the extent of the following:

- a) The dog attempts to grip the helper during the friendly greeting;
- b) The dog demonstrates too much threatening posture during the greeting;
- c) The dog is restless and moves from the basic position;

- d) The dog receives extra commands during any portion of the exercises;
- e) The dog is slow or hesitates to engage the helper;
- f) The dog's fight drive, grip or enthusiasm is lacking during the gripping phase;
- g) The dog is slow to release the grip;
- h) The dog is hard to get back into the basic position after the release command;
- i) The dog takes extra grips on any area of the helper;
- j) The dog barks continuously during the greeting; or
- k) Deductions may be major or minor for any deviation from the ideal performance.

2. Search for the Helper (6 Areas to Search) Voice Commands, Search, The dog's name and here. The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate the handler's ability to direct his/her dog through a set search pattern. The dog should follow the instructions of the handler and should acknowledge the handler when a new command is given.

a. Judge's Orders. The judge will indicate where and when to start the exercise and when the handler may approach the dog for the call off.

b. Instructions. The protection field ideally should be approximately 100 paces long and 50 paces wide with 6 hiding places for the helper or a minimum of 60 paces and 30 paces wide with six hiding places for the helper. The helper is placed in a designated hiding place while the dog and handler are reporting to a designated area to start the search.

The handler will heel the dog to the middle of the field near the first hiding place and then acknowledge the judge to start the exercise. The dog should move quickly away from the handler upon receiving voice and arm commands. The dog should quickly and intensively search the fields three times to the left and three times to the right or vice versa. The handler should walk down the imaginary centerline of the field. When the dog completes a side search, the handler will call the dog to return. The dog should return to the handler and with a new command that directs the dog in the other direction. The command to come may be used with the dog's name. Occasional searches to the rear are not faulty. The handler will continue walking up the center of the field until the last search command is given; the handler will then walk toward the last hiding place until reaching a designated area ten paces outside the last hiding place and no further commands are allowed.

When the dog has searched the first area and has been called to the handler, the dog must look to the handler for the command to search the next area. Searching without acknowledging the handler is faulty. Also extreme

wide searches are faulty.

c. Scoring the Search for the Helper Routine Exercise. The main criteria for evaluating the Search for the Helper will be based on the dog's eagerness to search and the handler's control of the dog directing the search. Dogs that display high enthusiasm and respond properly to the handler's commands can earn full points.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores: The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) The dog doesn't search but goes directly to the final blind area containing the helper;
- b) The handler uses excessive commands on each search;
- c) The dog cannot be directed to the hiding place containing the helper; or
- d) The handler runs up the field to catch up with dog.

2) Major or Minor Deductions: Deductions may be major or minor depending on the extent of the following:

- a) The dog doesn't complete the required search pattern;
- b) The dog is given extra commands;
- c) The dog doesn't respond or acknowledge the handler when giving a command;
- d) The speed and precision the dog displays during the search;
- e) The handler doesn't maintain a normal pace; or
- f) The handler fails to follow the instructions of the judge.

3. Hold and Bark. The primary element of this exercise is for the dog to demonstrate close guarding of the helper once the helper has been located. In addition, the dog should display loud repeated barking that would indicate to the handler where the helper is located; however, the dog must not bother the helper with any physical contact.

a. Judge's Instructions. The judge indicates to the handler where to perform the call off and when to call the dog away from the helper.

b. Exercise Instructions. The hold and bark exercise begins once the dog rounds the blind at the last hiding place containing the helper. The dog must hold and bark continuously at the helper. The dog should neither try to grip nor jump on the helper. At the judge's signal, the handler walks within four paces directly behind the dog or to the specific location indicated by the judge. The dog remains with the helper and should not turn away or leave

the helper. Upon direction from the judge, the handler calls the dog to basic position.

Note: The judge will allow the dog to guard for approximately ten to twelve seconds before signaling for the handler to report for the call off exercise. The judge starts counting the seconds when the dog rounds the blind.

c. Scoring the Hold and Bark Exercise. The judge is evaluating the dog's intensity, quality of the bark and the attention displayed while guarding. Five points are to be awarded for continuous barking. Two points will be deducted for weak or non-continuous barking and five points will be deducted if the dog does not bark. If the dog does not bark but closely watches the helper, ten points can be awarded for correct guarding. Up to two points will be deducted for lightly bothering the helper and up to four points will be deducted for continuous trying to grip.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) score. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) Dog leaves the helper and returns to the handler;
- b) Dog grips the helper the entire time of the exercise; or
- c) Dog is ruled out of control.

2) Major and Minor Imperfections: Major and minor imperfection deductions will be assessed for any deviation from the ideal performance. The following imperfect deductions will be assessed:

- a) Dog lacks proper barking;
- b) Dog bothers the helper;
- c) Dog lacks intensity and confidence;
- d) Dog leaves the helper before being called off;
- e) Dog receives extra commands from the handler;
- f) Dog doesn't perform the correct call off;
- g) Dog is unruly and lacks control; or
- h) Handler doesn't follow the instructions of the judge.

4. The Escape of the Helper and Back Transport Exercise. The primary element of this exercise is for the dog/handler team to demonstrate a down and guard exercise were the handler downs his dog guarding a helper while the handler goes out of site; the dog remains on guard to intercept an escape from the helper. The dog should stop the helper's escape and then release the grip when the helper stops and then the dog must defend from an attack by the helper where the helper will drive the dog and apply two stick hits in the attack; the judge will order the helper to stop, the dog will then release the grip and the handler and dog will perform a three leg transport exercise.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge's orders for this exercise are the following: the judge indicates when and where to heel the dog for conducting the guard of the helper, when the helper will escape and stop, when the helper will re-attack the dog and when the helper will halt the attack, when the handler may approach the helper and order the back transport, when the helper will attack the handler during the rear transport, when the handler can approach the dog for the disarm and transport to the judge exercise, when the helper is excused and where to report for the next exercise.

b. Exercise Instructions. After the dog is called to heel position, the handler shall order the helper from the hiding place. Once the helper is out of the hiding place, the judge signals the handler to heel the dog to a position three to four paces from one side of the helper; after the handler reaches this position the dog is commanded into a down. The handler then returns to behind a blind while the dog performs a guard, then on the judge's signal, the helper attempts an escape. The dog should immediately engage the helper and stop or slow down the escape. The judge will order when the helper is to stop from escaping. Upon the judge's orders, the helper stops and then turns directly facing the dog and remains still. When the helper is standing still, the dog must release immediately. The command to "Let Go" is permitted. Then upon the judge's signal the helper will attack the dog in a confrontational manner driving and applying two stick strikes across the withers of the dog with an approved padded stick. The stick strikes could come at any time during the attack; after the stick strikes and eight to ten yards of driving, the judge orders the helper to cease the attack and stand still facing the dog. Upon the judge's signal the helper stops resisting and stands still. The dog should release the grip and watch the helper. The command to "Let Go" is permitted.

Back Transport: When directed by the judge, the handler approaches the dog and helper and commands the dog into heel position. After the dog assumes the basic position, the handler orders the helper to step back and turn around to perform the back transport. A back transport exercise of the helper for approximately 40 to 45 paces is now performed. The handler and dog follow and maintain a distance of 5 paces. Again, the dog must demonstrate proper obedience with the handler while transporting the helper. The transport will have three legs of distance to cover and on the third leg the judge signals the helper to perform a re-attack on the handler. The dog must recognize the attack and intercept the helper (a command to engage the helper is permitted without fault). The helper will drive the dog another eight to ten yards threatening with the stick. The judge indicates to the helper when to cease the attack so the dog can be commanded to release the grip.

The dog should release the grip and immediately return to guarding the helper. When directed by the judge, the handler steps near the dog for the disarm and transport to the judge.

The **disarm & transport** exercise consist of the handler positioning the dog into a down position approximately three to four paces from the helper; the required distance can be obtained by heeling the dog to the proper distance or instructing the helper to move to the necessary location. After the helper is in the correct location for performing a disarm exercise, the handler commands the helper to place his/her arms up. The handler then leaves the dog, goes to the helper to obtain any weapon, returns back to the dog, commands the dog to sit, and then instructs the helper to move out to the judge. Any type of transport is acceptable (SDA, IPO, KNVP, etc.), but must be preformed correctly. Style of transport to be performed should be disclosed to judge at start of exercise. Same style transport must be use throughout all exercises. A transport of about fifteen paces to the judge should be performed. Also after conducting the search, the handler may call the dog to the heel position three paces directly behind the helper and then start the transport. In the SDA style transport the handler performs a close back transport of about fifteen paces to the judge; the handler and dog should follow the helper at a distance around three to five paces. Once the helper reaches the judge, the handler commands the helper to halt and turn and face the dog. The handler then commands the dog into a down position; leaves the dog and presents the weapon to the judge. The handler then returns to the dog and commands the dog to the sit position and attaches a leash. The handler remains with the dog in the basic position while the judge dismisses the helper. The handler acknowledges the judge and waits for instructions on where to report for the long attack or courage test exercise. The handler then heels off leash reporting with the dog to the location for conducting the courage test.

c. Scoring the Search and Transport Exercise. The judge is primarily evaluating the control the handler displays over the dog and the willingness of the dog to engage the helper during the escapes and re-attack exercises on the dog and handler. The intensity of the dog during the gripping phases and the control displayed over the dog by the handler are the major areas the judge is assessing. Dogs that display extreme intensity during the gripping phase and respond well to handler commands will receive the maximum points for this exercise.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) Dog doesn't engage the helper during the escape;
- b) Dog grips the helper as the handler approaches the blind to conceal him or herself;
- c) Dog comes off the grip and refuses to re-engage the helper;
- d) Dog grips the helper during the transport prior to helper making any attempt to re-attack the helper;
- e) Dog is unruly or mostly out of control;
- f) Handler uses too many commands or corrections to control the dog; or
- g) Handler doesn't know the routine.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Major or minor imperfection deductions will be assessed for any deviation from an ideal performance. The following imperfection deductions will be assessed:

- a) Dog's heeling is not correct;
- b) Dog lacks intensity during the gripping phases of the exercise;
- c) Dog comes off the grip while being challenged;
- d) Handler gives extra verbal or physical commands;
- e) Dog shows avoidance during the stick hits by the helper;
- f) Dog's response to the release command is slow;
- g) Handler doesn't execute the routine in an orderly manner;
- h) Smoothness of the routine could be better; or
- i) Dog lacks attitude or intensity.

5. Courage Test. The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate a dog's willingness and ability to apprehend a helper from a long distance away from the handler. This exercise is designed to test the courage of the dog as it approaches a helper making direct threatening gestures. The dog should display a strong desire to engage the helper and a willingness to respond to commands by the handler from a distance. The dog will be required to perform two release commands from a fairly long distance; one release command will come after first engaging the helper and the second will come after the dog has been re-attacked and driven. The exercise is concluded by the handler approaching the dog and performing a disarmament and transport exercise back to the judge.

a. Judge's Orders. The orders for this are the following: the judge indicates where and when to start the exercise, when the helper will come out for the attack, when the handler will send the dog, when the helper will cease challenging the dog, when the helper will re-attack the dog, when to cease the re-attack, where the handler must remain after sending the dog, when the handler may approach the dog, dismissal of the helper, when the

exercise is complete and over and where to report for the score or critique of the performance.

b. Instructions. The handler heels the dog off leash to a designated area. The handler will acknowledge the judge, the judge will signal for the helper to come out. When the handler sees the helper come out, the handler will give a verbal warning to stop the attack or the dog will be sent. Once the helper turns up the field and starts making a direct approach toward the handler, the handler will look for the judge's signal to send the dog, which has been waiting in the basic position or held by the collar and encouraged by the handler to engage the helper. The handler follows the dog down the field until the dog engages the helper. The helper will continue forward in a threatening manner using both physical and verbal threats. When the dog reaches a distance of approximately 7 meters from the helper, the helper will turn and move in the opposite direction of the dog presenting either a left or right triceps presentation for the dog to target; if the dog is a leg dog, the helper will maintain a frontal catch to the dog in the leg, in either case the dog must immediately grip firmly. When the dog has gripped, the helper will briefly press the dog and then cease the aggression. The dog must release the grip and watch the helper without influence from the handler. The command to "let go" is permitted. Then, upon the judge's signal, the helper will attack the dog using the flexible padded stick as a defensive weapon and will apply two stick strikes across the dog's withers during the attack. The dog must immediately move into the attack, without influence from the handler and by firmly gripping must stop the helper from further aggression. When directed by the judge, the helper stops the attack and stands quietly. The dog must release the grip and watch the helper; the command "let go" is permitted. When directed by the judge, the handler steps near the dog and helper, for the disarm and transport to the judge.

The **disarm & transport** exercise consist of the handler positioning the dog into a down position approximately three to four paces from the helper; the required distance can be obtained by heeling the dog to the proper distance or instructing the helper to move to the necessary location. After the helper is in the correct location for performing a disarm exercise, the handler commands the helper to place his/her arms up. The handler then leaves the dog, goes to the helper to obtain any weapon, returns back to the dog, commands the dog to sit, and then instructs the helper to move out to the judge. Any type of transport is acceptable (SDA, IPO, KNVP, etc.), but must be preformed correctly. Style of transport to be performed should be disclosed to judge at start of exercise. Same style transport must be use throughout all exercises. A transport of about fifteen paces to the judge should be performed. Also after conducting the search, the handler may call the dog to the heel position three paces directly behind the helper and then start the transport. In the SDA style transport the handler performs a close back transport of about fifteen paces to the judge; the handler and dog should

follow the helper at a distance around three to five paces. Once the helper reaches the judge, the handler commands the helper to halt and turn and face the dog. The handler then commands the dog into a down position; leaves the dog and presents the weapon to the judge. The handler then returns to the dog and commands the dog to the sit position and attaches a leash. The handler remains with the dog in the basic position while the judge dismisses the helper. The handler acknowledges the judge and waits for instructions on where to report for hearing the score or critique of the performance. The dog is expected to exit the field under control.

Note: If during the gripping stages of the exercise, the dog will not release the grip, the judge will instruct the handler to quickly go to and control the dog. A maximum of 3 commands are allowed for each gripping exercise. A 3 point deduction will be given for any extra commands to “let go” are used during the exercise. If the dog does not release the grip on the third command, the dog is excused from further participation and cannot pass the protection routine.

c. Scoring the Courage Test Exercise. The judge will be primarily evaluating the fighting instinct of the entire protection phase to determine the proper evaluation. Dogs that display strong courage drive, firm grips and spirited enthusiasm will receive the most points. In addition, the dog’s responses to handler’s command are very important for receiving maximum points.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score for this exercise.

- a) The dog will not engage the helper;
- b) The dog comes off the grip and will not re-engage the helper; or
- c) Rough treatment to make the dog follow commands.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Deductions may be major or minor based on the extent of the following:

- a) The dog’s intensity to make contact with helper;
- b) The dog’s intensity during the gripping phases of the routine;
- c) The dog’s speed and power displayed during the long attack strike;
- d) The response of the dog to obedience commands by the handler;
- e) The attitude or demeanor the dog displays throughout the routine;
- f) The handler’s ability to demonstrate proper knowledge of the routine;
- g) Overall smoothness of the routine;
- h) The correctness of all the obedience phases of the routine; or
- i) Extra commands verbal or physical.

3) Major or minor imperfections will be assessed for any deviation from the ideal performance.

Concluding the Routine: After completing all exercises, the handler/dog team will be instructed by the judge to designated area for hearing a critique of the performance, short summary or simply the announcement of the score. The dog/ handler team should then leave the field in an orderly manner.

Note: The judge's score is final. Respect and good sportsmanship must be displayed by all parties at all times.

P3S Sleeve Protection Routine

B. PROTECTION: General Rules for P3S Protection Routine

The helpers will use a sleeve in this title.

- A. **The Protection P3S class.** The Protection 3 Sleeve is considered a masters level protection training title that requires many advanced training exercises that are designed to test the tenacity, courage, athletic ability, trainability and last, capability of a dog to perform very challenging protection and apprehension exercises. This title is designed for dog owners or handlers who can make a serious commitment to dog training and want to challenge their ability and the dog's ability to perform protection and apprehension exercises on a master training level standard. The exercises required for the P3S are excellent for providing competition among dog handler teams and for identifying outstanding dogs that should be considered for breeding. The P3S will be one of the main titles used by SDA for providing competition for championship events and for identifying dogs that could improve breeding standards.
- B. **Evaluating Grips and Courage-Drive.** The judge is evaluating grips and courage drive on the following criteria: the dog demonstrates a strong desire to engage the helper; the grip should be full as possible and should be maintained in the same location. Dogs that grip full initially but lose part of the grip due to shaking and pulling are not faulty; dogs that display this type of behavior may actually earn points and be rewarded for demonstrating courage drive and strong willingness to engage the helper. However, if a dog loses part of the grip due to shaking or pulling, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Dogs that take full grips but don't display courage drive or strong desire to challenge the helper must not receive full points. In addition, dogs that hackle up, growl excessively, show any form of avoidance, loosen their grip while being challenged by the helper or take shallow canine grips are faulty. Judges award full points to dogs that clearly demonstrate firm gripping, courage drive and overwhelming enthusiasm and commitment to engage the helper.
- C. The **P3S** is performed with helper wearing an arm sleeve and all grips are on the arm sleeve are identical to standard Schutzhund protection exercises.

A. Protection Exercises P3S:

B. 1. Search for the Helper (6 Areas to Search) Voice Commands, Search, The dog's name and here. The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate the handler's ability to direct his/her dog through a set search pattern. The dog should follow the instructions of the handler and should acknowledge the handler when a new command is given.

a. Judge's Orders. The judge will indicate where and when to start the exercise and when the handler may approach the dog for the call off.

b. Instructions. The protection field ideally should be approximately 100 paces long and 50 paces wide with 6 hiding places for the helper or a minimum of 60 paces and 30 paces wide with six hiding places for the helper. The helper is placed in a designated hiding place while the dog and handler are reporting to a designated area to start the search.

The handler will heel the dog to the middle of the field near the first hiding place and then acknowledge the judge to start the exercise. The dog should move quickly away from the handler upon receiving voice and arm commands. The dog should quickly and intensively search the fields three times to the left and three times to the right or vice versa. The handler should walk down the imaginary centerline of the field. When the dog completes a side search, the handler will call the dog to return. The dog should return to the handler and with a new command that directs the dog in the other direction. The command to come may be used with the dog's name. Occasional searches to the rear are not faulty. The handler will continue walking up the center of the field until the last search command is given; the handler will then walk toward the last hiding place until reaching a designated area ten paces outside the last hiding place and no further commands are allowed.

When the dog has searched the first area and has been called to the handler, the dog must look to the handler for the command to search the next area. Searching without acknowledging the handler is faulty. Also extreme wide searches are faulty.

c. Scoring the Search for the Helper Routine Exercise, the main criteria for evaluating the Search for the Helper will be based on the dog's eagerness to search and the handler's control of the dog directing the search. Dogs that display high enthusiasm and respond properly to the handler's commands can earn full points.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores: The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) The dog doesn't search but goes directly to the final blind area containing the helper;
- b) The handler uses excessive commands on each search;
- c) The dog cannot be directed to the hiding place containing the helper; or
- d) The handler runs up the field to catch up with dog.

2) Major or Minor Deductions: Deductions may be major or minor depending on the extent of the following:

- a) The dog doesn't complete the required search pattern;
- b) The dog is given extra commands;
- c) The dog doesn't respond or acknowledge the handler when giving a command;
- d) The speed and precision the dog displays during the search;
- e) The handler doesn't maintain a normal pace; or
- f) The handler fails to follow the instructions of the judge.

2. Hold and Bark. The primary element of this exercise is for the dog to demonstrate close guarding of the helper once the helper has been located. In addition the dog should display loud repeated barking that would indicate to the handler where the helper is located. However, the dog must not bother the helper with any physical contact.

a. Judge's Instructions. The judge indicates to the handler where to perform the call off and when to call the dog away from the helper.

b. Exercise Instructions. The hold and bark exercise begins once the dog rounds the blind at the last hiding place containing the helper. The dog must hold and bark continuously at the helper. The dog should neither try to grip nor jump on the helper. At the judge's signal, the handler walks within four paces directly behind the dog or to the specific location indicated by the judge. The dog remains with the helper and should not turn away or leave the helper. Upon direction from the judge, the handler calls the dog to basic position.

Note: The judge will allow the dog to guard for approximately ten to twelve seconds before signaling for the handler to report for the call off exercise. The judge starts counting the seconds when the dog rounds the blind.

c. Scoring the Hold and Bark Exercise. The judge is evaluating the dog's intensity, quality of the bark and the attention displayed while guarding. Five points are to be awarded for continuous barking. Two points will be deducted for weak or non-continuous barking and five points will be deducted if the dog does not bark. If the dog does not bark but closely watches the helper, ten points can be awarded for correct guarding. Up to two points will be deducted for lightly bothering the helper and up to four points will be deducted for continuous trying to grip.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) score. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) Dog leaves the helper and returns to the handler;
- b) Dog grips the helper the entire time of the exercise; or
- c) Dog is ruled out of control.

2) Major and Minor Imperfections: Major and minor imperfection deductions will be assessed for any deviation from the ideal performance. The following imperfect deductions will be assessed:

- a) Dog lacks proper barking;
- b) Dog bothers the helper;
- c) Dog lacks intensity and confidence;
- d) Dog leaves the helper before being called off;
- e) Dog receives extra commands from the handler;
- f) Dog doesn't perform the correct call off;
- g) Dog is unruly and lacks control; or
- h) Handler doesn't follow the instructions of the judge.

3. The Escape of the Helper and Back Transport Exercise. The primary element of this exercise is for the dog/handler team to demonstrate a down and guard exercise where the handler downs his dog guarding a helper while the handler goes out of site; the dog remains on guard to intercept an escape from the helper. The dog should stop the helper's escape and then release the grip when the helper stops and then the dog must defend from an attack by the helper where the helper will drive the dog and apply two stick hits in the attack; the judge will order the helper to stop, the dog will then release the grip and the handler and dog will perform a three leg transport exercise.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge's orders for this exercise are the following: the judge indicates when and where to heel the dog for conducting the guard of the helper, when the helper will escape and stop, when the helper will re-attack the dog and when the helper will halt the attack, when the handler may approach the helper and order the transport, when the helper will attack the handler during

the rear transport, when the handler can approach the dog for the disarm and transport to the judge exercise, when the helper is excused and where to report for the next exercise.

b. Exercise Instructions. After the dog is called to heel position, the handler shall order the helper from the hiding place. Once the helper is out of the hiding place, the judge signals the handler to heel the dog to a position three to four paces from one side of the helper; after the handler reaches this position the dog is commanded into a down. The handler then returns to behind a blind while the dog performs a guard, then on the judges signal the helper to attempt an escape. The dog should immediately engage the helper and stop or slow down the escape. The judge will order when the helper is to stop from escaping. Upon the judge's orders, the helper stops and then turns directly facing the dog and remains still. When the helper is standing still, the dog must release immediately. The command to "Let Go" is permitted. Then upon the judge's signal the helper will attack the dog in a confrontational manner driving and applying two stick strikes across the withers of the dog with an approved padded stick. The stick strikes could come at any time during the attack; after the stick strikes and eight to ten yards of driving the judge orders the helper to cease the attack and stand still facing the dog. Upon the judge's signal the helper stops resisting and stands still. The dog should release the grip and watch the helper. The command to "Let Go" is permitted.

Back Transport: When directed by the judge, the handler approaches the dog and helper and commands the dog into heel position. After the dog assumes the basic position, the handler orders the helper to step back and turn around to perform the back transport. A back transport exercise of the helper for approximately 40 to 45 paces is now performed. The handler and dog follow and maintain a distance of 5 paces. Again the dog must demonstrate proper obedience with the handler while transporting the helper. The transport will have three legs of distance to cover and on the third leg the judge signals the helper to perform a re-attack on the handler. The dog must recognize the attack and intercept the helper (a command to engage the helper is permitted without fault). The helper will drive the dog another eight to ten yards threatening with stick. The judge indicates to the helper when to cease the attack so the dog can be commanded to release the grip. The dog should release the grip and immediately return to guarding the helper. When directed by the judge, the handler steps near the dog and helper for the disarm and transport to the judge

The **disarm & transport** exercise consist of the handler positioning the dog into a down position approximately three to four paces from the helper; the required distance can be obtained by heeling the dog to the proper distance or instructing the helper to move to the necessary location.

After the helper is in the correct location for performing a disarm exercise, the handler commands the helper to place his/her arms up. The handler then leaves the dog, goes to the helper to obtain any weapon, returns back to the dog, commands the dog to sit, and then instructs the helper to move out to the judge. Any type of transport is acceptable (SDA, IPO, KNVP, etc.), but must be performed correctly. Style of transport to be performed should be disclosed to judge at start of exercise. Same style transport must be used throughout all exercises. A transport of about fifteen paces to the judge should be performed. Also after conducting the search, the handler may call the dog to the heel position three paces directly behind the helper and then start the transport. In the SDA style transport the handler performs a close back transport of about fifteen paces to the judge; the handler and dog should follow the helper at a distance around three to five paces. Once the helper reaches the judge, the handler commands the helper to halt and turn and face the dog. The handler then commands the dog into a down position; leaves the dog and presents the weapon to the judge. The handler then returns to the dog and commands the dog to the sit position and attaches a leash. The handler remains with the dog in the basic position while the judge dismisses the helper. The handler acknowledges the judge and waits for instructions on where to report for the long attack or courage test exercise. The handler then heels off leash reporting with the dog to the location for conducting the courage test.

c. Scoring the Search and Transport Exercise. The judge is primarily evaluating the control the handler displays over the dog and the willingness of the dog to engage the helper during the escapes and re-attack exercises on the dog and handler. The intensity of the dog during the gripping phases and the control displayed over the dog by the handler are the major areas the judge is assessing. Dogs that display extreme intensity during the gripping phase and respond well to handler commands will receive the maximum points for this exercise.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) Dog doesn't engage the helper during the escape;
- b) Dog grips the helper as the handler approaches the blind to conceal him or herself;
- c) Dog comes off the grip and refuses to re-engage the helper;
- d) Dog grips the helper during the transport prior to helper making any attempt to re- attack the handler;
- e) Dog is unruly or mostly out of control;
- f) Handler uses too many commands or corrections to control the dog; or
- g) Handler doesn't know the routine.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Major or minor imperfection deductions will be assessed for any deviation from an ideal performance. The following imperfection deductions will be assessed:

- a) Dog's heeling is not correct;
- b) Dog lacks intensity during the gripping phases of the exercise;
- c) Dog comes off the grip while being challenged;
- d) Handler gives extra verbal or physical commands;
- e) Dog shows avoidance during the stick hits by the helper;
- f) Dog's response to the release command is slow;
- g) Handler doesn't execute the routine in an orderly manner;
- h) Smoothness of the routine could be better; or
- i) Dog lacks attitude or intensity.

4. Courage Test. The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate a dog's willingness and ability to apprehend a helper from a long distance away from the handler. This exercise is designed to test the courage of the dog as it approaches a helper making direct threatening gestures. The dog should display a strong desire to engage the helper and a willingness to respond to commands by the handler from a distance. The dog will be required to perform two release commands from a fairly long distance; one release command will come after first engaging the helper and the second will come after the dog has been re-attacked and driven. The exercise is concluded by the handler approaching the dog and performing a disarmament and transport exercise back to the judge.

a. Judge's Orders. The orders for this are the following: the judge indicates where and when to start the exercise, when the helper will come out for the attack, when the handler will send the dog, when the helper will cease challenging the dog, when the helper will re-attack the dog, when to cease the re-attack, where the handler must remain after sending the dog, when the handler may approach the dog, dismissal of the helper, when the exercise is complete and over and where to report for the score or critique of the performance.

b. Instructions. The handler heels the dog off leash to a designated area. The handler will acknowledge the judge, the judge will signal for the helper to come out. When the handler sees the helper come out, the handler will give a verbal warning to stop the attack or the dog will be sent. Once the helper turns up the field and starts making a direct approach toward the handler, the handler will look for the judge's signal to send the dog, which has been waiting in the basic position or held by the collar and encouraged by the handler to engage the helper. The handler follows the dog down the field until the dog engages the helper. The helper will continue forward in a threatening manner using both physical and verbal threats. When the dog reaches a distance of approximately 5 meters from the dog, the helper will bring the sleeve up for the dog to grip; the helper should also threaten the dog with stick and verbally as the sleeve is presented. The helper's role is to provide a very strong challenge that the dog must go through to obtain the grip, it is the goal of the helper to be as adversarial as possible prior to the dog obtaining the grip; however, the sleeve must be visible and accessible.

When the dog has gripped, the helper will briefly press the dog and then cease the aggression. The dog must release the grip and watch the helper without influence from the handler. The command to "let go" is permitted. Then, upon the judge's signal, the helper will attack the dog using the flexible padded stick as a defensive weapon and will apply two stick strikes across the dog withers during the attack. The dog must immediately move into the attack, without influence from the handler and by firmly gripping must stop the helper from further aggression. When directed by the judge, the helper stops the attack and stands quietly. The dog must release the grip and watch the helper; the command "let go" is permitted. When directed by the judge, the handler steps near the dog and helper for the disarm and transport to the judge.

The **disarm & transport** exercise consist of the handler positioning the dog into a down position approximately three to four paces from the helper; the required distance can be obtained by heeling the dog to the proper distance or instructing the helper to move to the necessary location. After the helper is in the correct location for performing a disarm exercise, the handler commands the helper to place his/her arms up. The handler then leaves the dog, goes to the helper to obtain any weapon, returns back to the dog, commands the dog to sit, and then instructs the helper to move out to the judge. Any type of transport is acceptable

(SDA, IPO, KNVP, etc.), but must be performed correctly. Style of transport to be performed should be disclosed to judge at start of exercise. Same style transport must be used throughout all exercises. A transport of about fifteen paces to the judge should be performed. Also after conducting the search, the handler may call the dog to the heel position three paces directly behind the helper and then start the transport. In the SDA style transport the handler performs a close back transport of about fifteen paces to the judge; the handler and dog should follow the helper at a distance around three to five paces. Once the helper reaches the judge, the handler commands the helper to halt and turn and face the dog. The handler then commands the dog into a down position; leaves the dog and presents the weapon to the judge. The handler then returns to the dog and commands the dog to the sit position and attaches a leash. The handler remains with the dog in the basic position while the judge dismisses the helper. The handler acknowledges the judge and waits for instructions on where to report for hearing the score or critique of the performance. The dog is expected to exit the field under control.

Note: If during the gripping stages of the exercise, the dog will not release the grip, the judge will instruct the handler to quickly go to and control the dog. A maximum of 3 commands are allowed for each gripping exercise. A 3 point deduction will be given for any extra commands to “let go” are used during the exercise. If the dog does not release the grip on the third command, the dog is excused from further participation and cannot pass the protection routine.

c. Scoring the Courage Test Exercise. The judge will be primarily evaluating the fighting instinct of the entire protection phase to determine the proper evaluation. Dogs that display strong courage drive, firm grips and spirited enthusiasm will receive the most points. In addition, the dog’s responses to handler’s command are very important for receiving maximum points.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise.

- a) The dog will not engage the helper;
- b) The dog comes off the grip and will not re-engage the helper; or
- c) Rough treatment to make the dog follow commands.

2) Major Imperfections. Deductions may be major or minor based on the extent of the following:

- a) The dog’s intensity to make contact with helper;
- b) The dog’s intensity during the gripping phases of the routine;
- c) The dog’s speed and power displayed during the long attack strike;
- d) The response of dog to obedience commands by the handler;
- e) The attitude or demeanor the dog displays throughout the routine;
- f) The handler’s ability to demonstrate proper knowledge of the routine;
- g) Overall smoothness of the routine;

- h) The correctness of all the obedience phases of the routine; or
- i) Extra commands verbal or physical.

3) Minor imperfections will be assessed for any deviation from the ideal performance.

Concluding the Routine: After completing all exercises the handler/dog team will be instructed by the judge to designated area for hearing a critique of the performance, short summary or simply the announcement of the score. The dog/ handler team should then leave the field in an orderly manner.

Note: The judge's score is final. Respect and good sportsmanship must be displayed by all parties at all times

PD1 Protection Routine

B. Protection Routine. The Police Dog 1 (PD1) requires reality-based training exercises directly related to police dog training. This portion of the PD1 class is specifically designed to test and identify dogs that have the potential to become police service dogs or for identifying dogs that should be considered for breeding.

In addition, this portion of the PD1 class is an excellent venue for testing a dog's nerves, tenacity, athletic ability and overall temperament for performing any type of advanced protection or apprehension services.

Furthermore, the PD1 is a major tool in the SDA Ultimate Dog Sport program by offering competition, improving service dog breeding standards and for promoting service protection training. Dogs that excel at performing in this class should be excellent candidates for protection or apprehension service work.

1. General Rules.

A. Evaluating Grips and Courage Drive. The judge evaluates grips and courage drive on the following criteria: the dog should demonstrate a strong desire to want to engage the helper; the grip should be full as possible and should be maintained in the same location. Dogs that grip full initially but lose part of the grip due to shaking and pulling are not faulty; dogs that display this type of behavior may actually earn points and be rewarded for demonstrating courage drive and strong willingness to engage the helper. However, if a dog loses part of the grip due to shaking or pulling, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Dogs that take full grips but don't display courage drive or strong desire to challenge the helper must not receive full points. In addition, dogs that hackle up, growl excessively, show any form of avoidance, loosen their grip while being challenged by the helper or take shallow canine grips are faulty. Judges award full points to dogs that clearly demonstrate firm gripping, courage drive, overwhelming enthusiasm and commitment to engage the helper! In addition judges award more points to dogs that demonstrate positive, energetic working attitudes while performing. However, control and willingness to respond to commands of the handler are critical. In summary, judges reward dog/handler teams who can demonstrate a great attitude and a precision performance.

B. Lower body grips or Inner arm grips. The handler must indicate on the entry form that the dog is trained in lower body gripping and it will also be the responsibility of the handler to make sure the helper is wearing bite pants. This

is a safety measure just in case the helper is not informed! Helpers who are qualified to work lower body gripping dogs or inner arm gripping dogs will make the necessary adjustments for conducting the helper work. All gripping exercises allow lower and upper body gripping.

C. Disengagement Exercise. A disengagement exercise is defined as the behavioral response the dog demonstrates after releasing the grip from the helper. The dog may perform any of the following: a release hold and bark, a release sit or down guard or a release and return to the handler's heel position.

1. Friendly Greeting and Control meeting a Hostile Helper Exercise. The primary purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate the dog/handler team's ability to perform a friendly greeting from a non-threatening helper and perform control as the helper's demeanor changes to aggressive and unruly. The dog may become alert or display barking; however, the dog must maintain the basic position throughout the whole routine.

a. Judges Instructions. The judge indicates where and when to start the exercise, where the helper is located, when the helper is to come out, when to cease the unruly behavior, when the exercise is complete and where to report for the next exercise.

b. Exercise Instructions. The exercise begins with the handler and dog reporting to the judge at a location designated by the judge. The handler reports with his/her dog on leash, demonstrating proper heeling. The judge signals for the helper to come out from a hiding place. The helper makes a direct non-threatening approach to the handler. The handler shakes hands with the helper and introduces him or herself by giving their name, the dog's name and the reason they are there. The handler then instructs the helper to leave the field; the helper steps back from the handler and refuses to leave. The helper becomes hostile with loud and unruly yelling; the words "I'm not leaving" are suggested. The helper is allowed to be imaginative, however, no direct threats or quick movements toward the handler are allowed. In addition the helper may be imaginative with his or her comments (no foul language); during this time the helper should turn over and may strike or kick props that are on the field. When the judge is satisfied that enough distractions have taken place, the judge instructs the helper to stop, the helper should say "Fine" or "OK I'll leave"; the helper then turns and walks away from the handler. When the helper is out of sight, the handler then acknowledges the judge for concluding the exercise. At this time the judge then instructs the handler where to report for the next exercise.

Note: The designated area for the Friendly Greeting and Control Meeting of a Hostile Helper must include props for the helper to use. Two types of props should be available: a plastic chair, trash container, etc. can be used. Prior to

beginning the exercise the judge must approve the props.

c. Scoring Friendly Greeting & Hostile Helper Exercise. The first part of the exercise requires that a dog accept a friendly greeting by the helper. The dog should display a neutral, quiet or non-aggressive behavior during the Friendly Greeting. During the Meeting a Hostile Helper Exercise” the dog must remain in the position assigned. The dog should be attentive to the helper and under control. A dog that grips the helper and refuses to release the grip must be assessed a non-qualifying score and excused from further competition. Control is the main criteria of the exercise when evaluating for full points.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise and possible excusal:

- a) Dog is unruly or out of control;
- b) Dog grips the helper and refuses to release; or
- c) Any rough treatment of the dog by the handler.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Imperfection deductions may be major or minor depending on the extent of the deviation from the ideal performance. The following imperfection deductions will be assessed:

- a) Dog attempts to grip the helper during the friendly greeting;
- b) Dog demonstrates too much threatening posture during the greeting;
- c) Dog is restless and moves from the basic position;
- d) Dog receives extra commands during any portion of the exercises;
- e) Dog shows avoidance toward the helper;
- f) Dog’s confidence or enthusiasm is lacking during the unruly distractions;
- g) Dog is growling or hackling up during the unruly portion; or
- h) Dog barks continuously during the greeting.

2. Passive Alert. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the dog to demonstrate the ability to perform a turn on command, defend the handler from a threatening helper by confronting and barking and a call off command when given by the handler.

a. Judge’s Instructions. The Judge indicates to the handler where and when to start, when the helper ceases the attack, when the handler commands the dog to cease challenging the helper and when the exercise is finished.

b. Exercise Instructions. The exercise begins with the handler and dog reporting to the location determined by the judge. The handler starts with the

dog in the basic position and acknowledging the judge. The judge then announces the exercise to be performed. The helper is waiting at the side of the hiding place (blind) visible to the dog and handler. On the judge's instructions, the handler gives the dog its alert command. The helper stands still for at least three seconds in side ways stance to determine if the dog can demonstrate the alert command; after three seconds has passed, the helper shall first threaten the dog by yelling and making a quick threatening gesture at the same time toward the dog. After the initial threat, the helper shall make a direct stalking and charging approach at the dog in a threatening manner. The helper may yell and threaten with a stick during the approach. The helper shall then turn away as to leave or back straight up and then without warning re-attack the dog/handler team again in the same manner as the first attack. Once the judge is satisfied that the dog has been properly tested, the judge shall indicate to the helper to cease the attack. The helper should then return to the location he or she was standing to start the exercise just outside of the blind and become passive in posture just like at the beginning of the exercise. The dog should remain on alert and barking until called off by the handler. The judge shall indicate to the handler when to command the dog back into the basic position. The handler then acknowledges the judge to conclude the exercise.

c. Scoring the Alert on Command Exercise. This exercise is evaluated on the dog's responses to the handler's commands of turning on and off and the dog's willingness to engage a threatening helper. The amount of intensity, courage and barking displayed by the dog toward the threatening helper and the dog's responses to the handler's commands are the main areas of the performance the judge is evaluating for earning full points.

1) Non-qualifying score. The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) Dog is allowed to grip the helper by handler error;
- b) Dog doesn't confront the helper;
- c) Dog doesn't return to the basic position after alerting;
- d) Handler drops the leash during the exercise; or
- e) Handler touches or forces the dog into the basic position.

2) Major Imperfections. The following will be assessed as major imperfections:

- a) Dog receives extra commands.
- b) Dog is very slow responding to the handler's commands;
- c) Dog does not leave the handler's side during the alert command;
- d) Dog lacks intensity while confronting the helper;
- e) Dog retreats as the helper threatens;
- f) Dog doesn't bark; or

- g) Handler forgets the procedures in the routine.

3) Minor Imperfections. The following will be assessed as minor imperfections:

- a) Dog is slow to respond to commands;
- b) Dog is slow to sit in the basic position;
- c) Dog could respond faster concerning all commands;.
- d) The overall performance needs improvement;
- e) Dog needs to bark more; or
- f) Dog spins excessively.

3. Jump Out Attack and Defense of the Handler Exercise. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the dog to perform a protection routine that requires the dog to demonstrate proper heeling while anticipating a jump out attack from the helper, engage an attacking helper, withstand two stick hits during the attack, perform a disengagement exercise, defend the handler during a disarm exercise, perform another disengagement exercise and last perform a dismissal of the helper.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge indicates to the handler where and when to start the exercise, when to halt, when to approach a blind that doesn't contain the helper, when the handler will heel toward the blind containing the helper, when the helper is to perform the attack, when the helper is to cease the attack, when the handler is to approach the helper for performing a disarm exercise, when the helper will attack the handler during the disarm exercise, when the helper will cease resisting or challenging the dog, when for the handler to perform an exercise to dismiss the helper, when the exercise is complete and where to report for the next exercise.

b. Exercise Instructions. The exercise begins with the handler and dog reporting to the location determined by the judge. The handler starts with the dog in the basic position and acknowledging the judge. The judge should announce the exercise to be performed and then indicates to the handler when to start the exercise. The team shall perform on or off leash heeling (handler's choice) in a straight line to an assigned area containing a blind or hiding spot. Upon reaching this area the judge is to instruct the handler where to halt or the handler is to halt themselves approximately one pace prior to the blind and wait for the judge's instructions. The judge instructs the handler to turn and heel the dog two more legs of heeling that will lead to a blind where a hidden helper is waiting to perform a jump out attack. On the signal from the judge, the helper must attack out of the blind and go directly at the dog/handler team. When the handler sees the attack by the helper, the handler must give the dog an engagement command. The dog immediately leaves the handler's side to intercept the attack by the helper; once reaching

the helper, the dog engages the helper with gripping. The helper makes a direct attack at the dog/handler team using verbal (no foul language) and physical threats. The helper is responsible for challenging the dog in a very aggressive manner that includes: physical driving, yelling, stick threats and two stick strikes during the attack. The stick should be an approved padded stick and the stick strikes should be applied to the withers or shoulder blade area of the dog. The dog should engage the helper until the helper ceases the attack or until called off by the handler. After releasing the grip, the dog may perform any of the following disengagement exercises: perform a hold and bark, a down or sit guard or a recall to the handler's heel position.

The handler stands still after commanding the dog to engage the helper. After the judge orders the helper to cease threatening or resisting the dog the handler is responsible for commanding the dog to release the helper and to perform its trained response after a call off. The dog should perform one of the three methods allowed. After the call off, the handler acknowledges the judge for approaching the helper to perform a disarm exercise. If the dog is performing a hold and bark or a sit, down guard, the handler approaches the basic side position of the dog and commands the dog to sit. However, if the dog is in a down guard position, the handler may approach the dog and give a re-enforced down command. The handler then performs a disarm exercise. If the handler calls the dog to the heel position after the release command, the handler is also responsible for performing a disarm exercise.

A **disarm** exercise requires that the handler place his or her dog into a down and guard position three to four paces from the helper; this is achieved by instructing the helper to step back to the correct position or by heeling the dog to the correct position. Once the helper is at the proper distance and the dog is in the down guard position, the handler instructs the helper to place his or her arms up for performing a disarm exercise. Next the handler shall perform a disarm exercise, first by searching the helper from the back area. The handler should conduct a back search lasting approximately four to five seconds and then moving to the side of the helper opposite of the dog for additional searching. Once the handler is in position to conduct the second part of the search, the judge signals the helper to attack the handler. The helper then turns and physically grabs hold of the handler. At this time the dog should recognize the helper's attack and immediately engage the helper. The helper remains holding on to the handler until the dog has firmly gripped; once the dog grips, the helper releases the handler and starts challenging the dog with driving, yelling, stick threats or other forms of resisting.

Once the judge is satisfied with the helper's resisting, the judge instructs the helper to stop resisting and stand still. When the helper stops

resisting, the dog should release the grip and perform its disengagement exercise. The handler has remained in a stationary position where the helper attack occurred and waits until the helper has stopped resisting. If the dog has not released the grip, the handler is permitted a release command. Once the dog releases its grip on the helper and performs its disengagement exercise, the handler shall acknowledge the judge for performing a dismissal of the helper exercise.

A dismissal exercise involves the handler approaching the helper and commanding the dog into the basic position. The handler instructs the helper to move to a distance of three to four paces from the dog or if the dog was called to the heel position the handler should heel the dog to a position three to four paces from the helper. Either way, after reaching this distance, the handler re-attaches the leash to the dog or picks up the leash and looks to the judge for concluding the exercise and receiving instructions on where to report for the next exercise. The judge will not dismiss the helper until the handler is heeling away to report for the next exercise. **Note:** If the handler performs the exercise with a leash, the leash must not contain a loop on the end and should be a length that does not interfere with helper. In summary, the leash must be approved by the judge.

c. Scoring the Jump-Out and Attack Exercise. The judge is evaluating the handler's control and the willingness of the dog to engage a helper from a hidden attack. The degree of courage displayed by the dog and the control displayed by the handler is the main focus for full points. Heeling must be very correct to receive full points.

1) Non-qualifying (zero) score. The following must be given a zero for this exercise:

- a) Dog doesn't engage the helper;
- b) Dog runs behind the handler when the helper attacks;
- c) Handler can't bring the dog back under control during the routine; or
- d) Dog comes off the grip and refuses to re-engage the helper.

2) Major Imperfections. The following will be assessed as major imperfections:

- a) Dog's heeling is not correct;
- b) Dog lacks enthusiasm and courage during defending against the attack by the helper;
- c) Dog is very slow to respond to commands by the handler;
- d) Handler gives double commands; or
- e) Handler applies a leash correction during the routine.

3) Minor Imperfections. The following will be assessed as minor imperfections:

- a) Minor heeling errors during the heeling exercises;
- b) Dog should respond quicker to the commands;
- c) Dog lacks attention to the handler;
- d) Dog anticipates the commands; or
- e) Dog needs more intensity toward the helper.

4. Courage Test w/gun shots, Voice Commands, “Warning Announcement” and Send Command Exercises. The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate a dog’s willingness and ability to engage a helper from a long distance away from the handler. This exercise is designed to test the courage of the dog as it approaches a helper making direct threatening gestures and discharging a firearm (with blanks.) The dog should display a strong desire to engage the helper and a willingness to respond to commands by the handler from a distance. The exercise is concluded by the handler approaching the dog and performing a disarm and transport exercise back to the judge.

a. Judge’s Instructions. The orders for this exercise are the following: the judge indicates where and when to start the exercise, when the helper is to come and attack, when the handler sends the dog, when the helper ceases challenging the dog, where the transport is to be performed, dismissal of the helper when the exercise is complete and where to report for the score or critique of the performance.

b. Exercise Instructions. The handler heels the dog on leash to a designated area and once arriving removes the leash from the dog. The handler acknowledges the judge and the judge then signals for the helper to come out. When the handler sees the helper come out, the handler gives a verbal warning to the helper to stop the attack or the dog shall be sent. Once the helper turns up the field and starts making a direct approach toward the handler, the handler watches for the judge’s signal to send the dog, which has been waiting in the basic position or held by the collar and encouraged by the handler to engage the helper. The handler follows the dog down the field until reaching a distance approximately five to ten paces from the helper. The helper continues forward in a threatening manner using both physical and verbal threats and discharging a firearm (using blanks) twice.

Note: Only two blanks will be loaded into the gun prior to the starting of the exercise. When the dog reaches a distance of approximately seven paces from the helper, the helper ceases threatening the dog, turns quickly and moves in the opposite direction from the dog, presenting either a left or right triceps arm presentation for the dog to target. The dog must immediately grip firmly. When the dog has gripped, the helper then drives or resists the dog

upon the judge's signal the helper shall cease resisting. The dog then releases the grip and performs its disengagement exercise; the handler's command to "let go" is permitted. The handler remains in the required position until signaled by the judge to approach the dog for performing a disarm exercise. The handler is allowed to follow the dog down the field and come to within five yards of the dog.

The **disarm & transport** exercise consist of the handler positioning the dog into a down position approximately three to four paces from the helper; the required distance can be obtained by heeling the dog to the proper distance or instructing the helper to move to the necessary location. After the helper is in the correct location for performing a disarm exercise, the handler commands the helper to place his/her arms up. The handler then leaves the dog, goes to the helper to obtain any weapon, returns back to the dog, commands the dog to sit, attaches the leash, and then instructs the helper to move out to the judge. Any type of transport is acceptable (SDA, IPO, KNVP, etc.), but must be preformed correctly. Style of transport to be performed should be disclosed to judge at start of exercise. Same style transport must be use throughout all exercises. A transport of about fifteen paces to the judge should be performed. Also after conducting the search, the handler may call the dog to the heel position three paces directly behind the helper, then attaches the leash and start the transport. In the SDA style transport the handler performs a close back transport of about fifteen paces to the judge; the handler and dog should follow the helper at a distance around three to five paces. Once the helper reaches the judge, the handler commands the helper to halt and turn and face the dog. The handler then commands the dog into a down position; leaves the dog and presents the weapon to the judge. The handler then returns to his or her dog, picks up the leash, commands the dog to sit and if a tab was used the leash would be attached after the sit. The handler remains with the dog in the basic position while the judge dismisses the helper. The handler acknowledges the judge and waits for instructions on where to report for hearing the score or critique of the performance. The dog is expected to exit the field under control.

Note: If the dog, during the gripping stages of the exercise refuses to release the grip, the judge shall instruct the handler to quickly go to and control the dog. A maximum of 3 commands are allowed for each gripping exercise. A 3 point deduction shall be given for any extra commands to "let go" used during the exercise. If the dog does not release the grip after three commands the dog is excused!

Last concerns dogs that grip the lower body. Dogs are allowed lower body grips. Helpers must wear bite pants for these dogs and must be

prepared to take lower body grips. The helper's movements and bite presentations may be altered on the courage test to accommodate lower body gripping; however, the threats prior to the grip must be the same.

c. Scoring the Courage Test Exercise. The judge is primarily evaluating the courage instinct of the entire routine. Dogs that display superior courage drives, firm grips and spirited enthusiasm should receive the most points. In addition, the dog's responses to the handler's command are very important for receiving maximum points.

Note: Only dogs that display an energetic attitude, eagerness to engage the helper and strong will to grip shall receive the maximum points, one additional note concerning the grips: dogs that take initial full grips but lose part of the grip due to the handler's fighting and shaking should be rewarded. Displaying an eagerness or strong willingness to engage the helper are the main characteristics the judge is evaluating to determine courage drive and intensity displayed by the dog.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score this exercise:

- a) Dog doesn't engage the helper;
- b) Dog comes off the grip and does not re-engage the helper; or
- c) Rough treatment by the handler to make the dog follow commands.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Imperfection deductions may be major or minor depending on the extent of the deviation from the ideal performance. The following imperfection deductions will be assessed:

- a) Extra commands (verbal or physical);
- b) Dog lacks intensity to make contact with helper;
- c) Dog lacks intensity during the gripping phases of the routine;
- d) Dog's speed and power displayed during the long attack strike;
- e) The response of dog to obedience commands by the handler;
- f) The attitude or demeanor the dog displayed throughout the routine;
- g) Handler's ability to demonstrate proper knowledge of the routine; or
- h) Overall smoothness of the routine.

Concluding the Routine: After completing all exercises the handler/dog team will be instructed by the judge to designated area for hearing a critique of the performance, short summary or simply the announcement of the score. The dog/handler team should then leave the field in an orderly manner.

Note: The judge's score is final. Respect and good sportsmanship must be displayed by all parties at all times

PD2 Protection Routine

A. Protection Routine (PD2). The Police Dog 2 (PD2) requires reality-based training exercises directly related to police dog training. This portion of the PD2 class is performed at the club field or stadium that is conducting the trial. Most of the exercises required for this routine are performed off leash. Each exercise in the PD2 class is an excellent venue for testing a dog's nerves, tenacity, athletic ability and overall temperament for performing any type of advanced protection or apprehension service.

Furthermore, the PD 2 is a major tool in the SDA Ultimate Dog Sport program by offering competition, improving service dog breeding standards and for promoting service protection training. Dogs that excel at performing in this class should be excellent candidates for protection or apprehension service work.

General Rules.

- a. **Leash option and restrictions.** The handler has the option of using a leash or not using a leash on reporting for the first protection required exercise. As soon as all the exercises have been completed dog is to be leashed and whenever a judge is critiquing the score.
- b. **Evaluating Grips and Courage- Drive.** The judge evaluates grips and courage drive on the following criteria: the dog should demonstrate a strong desire to want to engage the helper; the grip should be full as possible and should be maintained in the same location. Dogs that grip full initially but lose part of the grip due to shaking and pulling are not faulty; dogs that display this type of behavior may actually earn points and be rewarded for demonstrating courage drive and strong willingness to engage the helper. However, if a dog loses part of the grip due to shaking or pulling, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Dogs that take full grips but don't display courage drive or strong desire to challenge the helper must not receive full points. In addition, dogs that hackle up, growl excessively, show any form of avoidance, loosen their grip while being challenged by the helper or take shallow canine grips are faulty. Judges award full points to dogs that clearly demonstrate firm gripping, courage drive, overwhelming enthusiasm and commitment to engage the helper. In addition, judges award more points to dogs that demonstrate positive, energetic working attitudes while performing. However, control and willingness to respond to commands of the handler are critical. In summary, judges reward dog/handler teams who can demonstrate a great attitude and a precision performance.
- c. **Lower body or inner arm grips.** The handler must indicate on the entry form that the dog is trained in lower body and inner arm gripping and it will also be the responsibility of the handler to make sure the helper is wearing bite pants. This is a safety measure just in case the helper is not informed! Helpers who are qualified to work lower and inner arm body-gripping dogs and will make the necessary adjustments for conducting the helper work. All gripping exercises allow lower and upper body gripping.

d. **Disengagement Exercise.** A disengagement exercise is defined as the behavioral response the dog demonstrates after releasing the grip from the helper. The dog may perform any of the following: a release hold and bark, a release sit or down guard or a release and return to the handler's heel position.

1. Alert & Defense of handler. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler with his/her dog to clearly demonstrate that the dog knows the handler's command for turning on and to defend from a helper's attack.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge will indicate to the handler where and when to start the exercise, when to alert the dog. The judge will also instruct the helper when to come out from the hidden position, when the helper is to perform the attack, when the helper is to cease the attack, and when the exercise is complete.

b. Exercise Instructions. The Alert & Defense of handler exercise begins by the handler/dog team reporting to a designated starting position determined by the judge. Once arriving, the handler will halt with the dog sitting in the basic position. The exercise will start by the handler acknowledging the judge. The judge will then announce the exercise to be performed and then instruct the helper to come out from behind the blind and approach the dog. The helper will walk in a direct approach to a point approximately 1-2 yards from the dog. The helper will then walk back and forth in a fairly brisk pace displaying a non-aggressive manner but having a verbal defiant exchange with handler. After pacing back and forth one complete time, the handler will order the helper to stop and turn to face his dog. The helper will continue to walk away, at this time the handler orders again "to stop or dog will be sent" at the same time handler is to alert his dog. The dog will be allowed and expected to come to the end of the leash barking and wanting to engage the helper. When ordered by the judge, the helper will turn and challenge the dog with threatening gestures at the same time the helper will make a direct approach at the dog & handler. The helper will yell and threaten with a stick during the approach. The helper will present an arm presentation for the dog to engage; however, the dog may grip in other locations. Once the dog engages the helper, the helper will challenge the dog with two stick hits and resistance while driving the dog. The judge will instruct the helper to cease the attack. Once the attack by the helper ceases, the dog should release the grip and perform its disengagement response; a command to release the grip is permitted. The handler will acknowledge the judge, approach the dog and give a single verbal command to bring the dog back into the basic position. The handler will then instruct the helper to step three to four paces back from the dog. The exercise ends by acknowledging the judge. The handler will then heel the dog to the designated area for starting the next exercise.

c. Scoring the Alert & Defense of Handle. This exercise will be evaluated on the dog's willingness to alert and then engage a threatening helper. The judge will evaluate the handler's ability to control and command the dog and the dog's eagerness to bark and engage the helper. The dogs grip and fight drive during

engagement and his call off and the ability of the handler to reclaim the dog are also important. A dog that will not release the grip with 3-commands will be dismissed. The out command will be given with 3-seconds intervals. The exercise will be evaluated mainly on two criteria. Dogs demonstrating proper control and high enthusiasm to engage the helper will receive the highest points.

1) **Non-qualifying scores:** The following must be given a zero score on this exercise:

- a) The dog moves from the sit position prior to the helper making one pass in front of the dog and alerts on its own.
- b) The dog grips the helper due to poor handling or lack of control before helper attacks;
- c) The dog will not leave the handler's side;
- d) The dog runs or shows much fear from the helper's threats;
- e) The dog can't be reclaimed after release of the helper; or
- f) The handler uses excessive physical force on the dog to make it sit or to regain control.

2) **Major Imperfections.** The judge must assess major imperfections for the following:

- a) The dog is slow to respond to either the alert, out or call off command;
- b) The dog doesn't display enthusiasm and courage to engage the helper;
- c) The dog never barks;
- or
- d) The handler allows the dog to pull them from their original starting position.

3) **Minor Imperfections:** The following must have minor imperfections assessed to the score.

- a) The dog spins excessively;
- b) The dog should display more enthusiasm and willing to engage the helper;
- c) The dog could respond faster to commands;
- d) The dog moves slightly when helper is passing back and forth in front of the dog; or
- e) The dog slightly anticipates the command.

2. Jump Out Attack w/gun shots and Defense of the Handler Exercise. The primary purpose of this exercise is for the dog to perform a protection routine that requires the dog to demonstrate proper heeling while anticipating a jump out attack from the helper, engage an attacking helper, withstand helper discharging a firearm (with blanks) during the attack, perform a disengagement exercise, defend the handler during a disarm exercise, perform another disengagement exercise and last perform a dismissal of the helper.

a. Judge's Instructions. The Judge indicates to the handler where and when to start the exercise, when to halt, when approaching a blind that doesn't contain the helper, when the handler will heel toward the blind containing the helper, when the helper is to perform the attack, when the helper is to cease the attack, when the handler is to approach the helper for performing a disarm exercise, when the helper will attack the handler during the disarm exercise, when the helper will cease resisting or challenging the dog, when the handler is to perform an exercise to dismiss the helper, when the exercise is complete and where to report for the next exercise.

b. Exercise Instructions. The exercise begins with the handler and dog reporting off leash to the location determined by the judge. The handler starts with the dog in the basic position and acknowledges the judge. The judge should announce the exercise to be performed and then indicates to the handler when to start the exercise. The team shall perform off leash heeling in a straight line to an assigned area containing a blind or hiding spot. Upon reaching this area the judge is to instruct the handler where to halt or the handler is to halt themselves approximately one pace prior to the blind and wait for the judge's instructions. The judge instructs the handler to turn and heel the dog two more legs of heeling that lead to a blind where a hidden helper is waiting to perform a jump out attack. On the signal from the judge, the helper must attack out of the blind and go directly at the dog/handler team. When the handler sees the attack by the helper, the handler must give the dog an engagement command. The dog immediately leaves the handler's side to intercept the attack by the helper; once reaching the helper, the dog engages the helper with gripping. The helper makes a direct attack at the dog/handler team using verbal (no foul language) and physical threats. The helper is responsible for challenging the dog in a very aggressive manner that includes: physical driving, yelling, discharging a firearm 3 to 6 shots (with blanks) during the attack and drive. The dog should engage the helper until the helper ceases the attack or until called off by the handler. After releasing the grip, the dog may perform any of the following disengagement exercises: perform a hold and bark, a down/sit guard or a recall to the handler's heel position. The handler stands still after commanding the dog to engage the helper. After the judge orders the helper to cease threatening or resisting the dog the handler is responsible for commanding the dog to release the helper and to perform its trained response after a call off. The dog should perform one of the three methods allowed. After the call off, the handler acknowledges the judge for approaching the helper to perform a disarm exercise. If the dog is performing a

hold and bark or a sit, down guard, the handler approaches the basic side position of the dog and commands the dog to sit. However, if the dog is in a down guard position, the handler may approach the dog and give a re-enforced down command. The handler then performs a disarm exercise. If the handler calls the dog to the heel position after the release command, the handler is also responsible for performing a disarm exercise.

A **disarm** exercise requires that the handler place his or her dog into a down and guard position three to four paces from the helper; this is achieved by instructing the helper to step back to the correct position or by heeling the dog to the correct position. Once the helper is at the proper distance and the dog is in the down guard position, the handler instructs the helper to (put the gun down/drop the gun) and place his or her arms up for performing a disarm exercise. Next the handler shall perform a disarm exercise, first by searching the helper from the back area. The handler should conduct a back search lasting approximately four to five seconds and then moving to the side of the helper opposite of the dog for additional searching. Once the handler is in position to conduct the second part of the search, the judge signals the helper to attack the handler. The helper then turns and physically grabs hold of the handler. At this time the dog should recognize the helper's attack and immediately engage the helper. The helper remains holding on to the handler until the dog has firmly gripped; once the dog grips, the helper releases the handler and starts challenging the dog with driving, yelling, and other forms of resisting.

Once the judge is satisfied with the helper's resisting, the judge instructs the helper to

stop resisting and stand still. When the helper stops resisting, the dog should release the grip and perform its disengagement exercise. The handler has remained in a stationary position where the helper attack occurred and waits until the helper has stopped resisting. If the dog has not released the grip, the handler is permitted a release command. Once the dog releases its grip on the helper and performs its disengagement exercise, the handler shall acknowledge the judge for performing a dismissal of the helper exercise.

A dismissal exercise involves the handler approaching the helper and commanding the dog into the basic position. The handler instructs the helper to move to a distance of three to four paces from the dog or if the dog was called to the heel position the handler should heel the dog to a position three to four paces from the helper. Either way, after reaching this distance, the handler looks to the judge for concluding the exercise and receiving instructions on where to report for the next exercise. The judge will not dismiss the helper until the handler is heeling away to report for the next exercise.

c. Scoring the Jump-Out and Attack Exercise. The judge is evaluating the handler's control and the willingness of the dog to engage a helper from a hidden attack. The degree of courage displayed by the dog and the control displayed by the handler is the main focus for full points. Heeling must be very correct to receive full points.

1) **Non-qualifying (zero) score.** The following must be given a zero for this exercise:

- a) Dog doesn't engage the helper;
- b) Dog runs behind the handler when the helper attacks;
- c) Handler can't bring the dog back under control during the routine; or
- d) Dog comes off the grip and refuses to re-engage the helper.

2) **Major Imperfections.** The following will be assessed as major imperfections:

- a) Dog's heeling is not correct;
- b) Dog lacks enthusiasm and courage during defending against the attack by the helper;
- c) Dog is very slow to respond to commands by the handler;
- d) Handler gives double commands; or
- e) Handler applies a leash correction during the routine.

3) **Minor Imperfections.** The following will be assessed as minor imperfections:

- a) Minor heeling errors during the heeling exercises;
- b) Dog should respond quicker to the commands;
- c) Dog lacks attention to the handler; or
- d) Dog anticipates the commands.
- e) Dog needs more intensity toward the helper.

3. Call Off or Detain Exercise, The primary purpose of this exercise is for the handler to demonstrate that he or she can perform a call off exercise or a detain exercise after sending their dog to engage a helper that has run and then gives up and stands still surrendering.

a. Judge's Orders: The orders for this exercise are the following: the judge will indicate where and when to start, when the helper will appear, when to send the dog, when the exercise is complete and where to report for the next exercise.

b. Instructions: The handler will report off leash to a designated area determined by the judge to start the exercise; once arriving, the handler will look for the judge's indication to start the exercise. The exercise starts when the handler makes his or her announcement with the dog in the basic position or by holding the dog by the collar. A helper that has been hidden in a blind near midfield starts to walk out. Once the handler sees the helper, the handler will make an announcement for the helper to stop or the dog will be sent; the helper will continue and may verbally exchange with handler; however, when the helper reaches the center of the field, he or she will start running for a distance of 10 paces (at this time the

judge will indicate to the handler to send the dog). Once reaching this distance, the helper will stop, turn and face the handler and remain standing still. The handler will also be watching for the judge's indication to send the dog. After the dog is released, the handler will be required to perform a call off exercise or a detain exercise.

If the handler is performing a call off exercise, the dog will be sent and after the dog reaches a distance of twenty or more paces from the handler, the handler will perform a call off exercise. The dog/handler team may perform any of the following methods: a command to down and then a pick up exercise, calling the dog's name and a command to return to the basic position or a down command followed by a command to return to the basic position. Any two commands are allowed and any of the above methods.

Next, concerns dog/handler teams that perform a detain exercise; the handler will send the dog on the judge's signal and then follow the dog down the field. The dog should pursue the helper; however, once reaching the helper's location, the dog should pull up and perform a hold and bark or guard exercise. The main thing is that the dog does not make contact with the helper. The handler is allowed to walk in to the side of the dog and command the dog back into the basic position, then, the handler acknowledges the judge for concluding the exercise and receives instructions on where to report for the next exercise.

c. Scoring the Call-Off or Detain Exercise: The primary element of this exercise is the ability of the handler to send the dog and then perform an exercise where the dog does not engage the helper. Dogs that pursue enthusiastically and respond promptly to commands are very desirable for earning full points or dogs that pursue the same but perform an excellent detain exercise. Both methods can earn full points if done very correct.

1) **Non-Qualifying (Zero Scores)**, the following imperfections must be given a zero score:

- a) The dog engages the helper;
- b) The dog leaves the field; or
- c) The dog doesn't reach the required distance prior to being recalled

2) **Major or Minor Imperfections**, the following imperfections may be major or minor based on the deviation from the ideal performance.

- a) The dog lacks speed and is anticipating the call off;
- b) The dog is slow to respond to any commands;
- c) The hold and bark is lacking in intensity;
- d) Any double commands by the handler; or
- e) Any deviation from an ideal performance will be considered a major or minor imperfection based on the deviation from the ideal.

4. Courage Test w/gun shots, Voice Commands, “Warning Announcement” and Send Command Exercises. The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate a dog’s willingness and ability to engage a helper from a long distance away from the handler. This exercise is designed to test the courage of the dog as it approaches a helper making direct threatening gestures and discharging a firearm (with blanks.) The dog should display a strong desire to engage the helper and a willingness to respond to commands by the handler from a distance. The exercise is concluded by the handler approaching the dog and performing a disarm and transport exercise back to the judge.

a. Judge’s Instructions. The orders for this exercise are the following: the judge indicates where and when to start the exercise, when the helper is to come and attack, when the handler sends the dog, when the helper ceases challenging the dog, where the transport is to be performed, dismissal of the helper when the exercise is complete and where to report for the score or critique of the performance.

b. Exercise Instructions. The handler heels the dog off leash to a designated area; the handler acknowledges the judge and the judge then signals for the helper to come out. When the handler sees the helper come out, the handler gives a verbal warning to the helper to stop the attack or the dog shall be sent. Once the helper turns up the field and starts making a direct approach toward the handler, the handler watches for the judge’s signal to send the dog, which has been waiting in the basic position or held by the collar and encouraged by the handler to engage the helper. The handler follows the dog down the field until reaching a distance approximately five to ten paces from the helper. The helper continues forward in a threatening manner using both physical and verbal threats and discharging a firearm (using blanks) twice.

Note: Only four blanks will be loaded into the gun prior to the starting of the exercise. When the dog reaches a distance of approximately seven paces from the helper, the helper ceases threatening the dog, turns quickly and moves in the opposite direction from the dog, presenting either a left or right triceps arm presentation for the dog to target. The dog must immediately grip firmly. When the dog has gripped the helper then drives or resists the dog discharging the firearm two more times while the dog is on the grip; upon the judge’s signal the helper shall cease resisting. The dog then releases the grip and performs its disengagement exercise; the handler’s command to “let go” is permitted. The handler remains in the required position until signaled by the judge to approach the dog for performing a disarm exercise.

The **disarm & transport** exercise consist of the handler positioning the dog into a down position approximately three to four paces from the helper; the required distance can be obtained by heeling the dog to the proper distance or instructing the helper to move to the necessary location. After the helper is in the correct location for performing a disarm exercise, the handler commands the helper to place his/her arms up. The handler then leaves the dog, goes to the helper to

obtain any weapon, returns back to the dog, commands the dog to sit, attaches the leash, and then instructs the helper to move out to the judge. Any type of transport is acceptable (SDA, IPO, KNVP, etc.), but must be performed correctly. Style of transport to be performed should be disclosed to judge at start of exercise. Same style transport must be used throughout all exercises. A transport of about fifteen paces to the judge should be performed. Also after conducting the search, the handler may call the dog to the heel position three paces directly behind the helper, and start the transport. In the SDA style transport the handler performs a close back transport of about fifteen paces to the judge; the handler and dog should follow the helper at a distance around three to five paces. Once the helper reaches the judge, the handler commands the helper to halt and turn and face the dog. The handler then commands the dog into a down position; leaves the dog and presents the weapon to the judge. The handler then returns to his or her dog, picks up the leash, commands the dog to sit and if a tab was used the leash would be attached after the sit. The handler remains with the dog in the basic position while the judge dismisses the helper. The handler acknowledges the judge and waits for instructions on where to report for hearing the score or critique of the performance. The dog is expected to exit the field under control.

Note: If the dog, during the gripping stages of the exercise refuses to release the grip, the judge shall instruct the handler to quickly go to and control the dog. A maximum of 3 commands are allowed for each gripping exercise; if the dog does not release the grip on the third command, the dog is excused from further participation. A 3 point deduction shall be given for any extra commands to “let go” used during the exercise.

Last, concerns the dog that grips the lower body. Dogs are allowed lower body grips. Helpers must wear bite pants for these dogs and must be prepared to take lower body grips. The helper’s movements and bite presentations may be altered on the courage test to accommodate lower body gripping; however, the threats prior to the grip must be the same.

c. Scoring the Courage Test Exercise. The judge is primarily evaluating the courage instinct of the entire routine. Dogs that display superior courage drives, firm grips and spirited enthusiasm should receive the most points. In addition, the dog’s responses to the handler’s command are very important for receiving maximum points.

Note: Only dogs that display an energetic attitude, eagerness to engage the helper and strong will to grip shall receive the maximum points. One additional note concerning the grips: dogs that take initial full grips but lose part of the grip **due to extreme pulling and shaking should be rewarded, however, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself.** Displaying an eagerness or strong willingness to engage the helper are the main characteristics the judge is evaluating to determine courage drive and intensity displayed by the dog.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score for this exercise:

- a) Dog doesn't engage the helper;
- b) Dog comes off the grip and does not re-engage the helper; or
- c) Rough treatment by the handler to make the dog follow commands.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Imperfection deductions may be major or minor depending on the extent of the deviation from the ideal performance. The following imperfection deductions will be assessed:

- a) Extra commands (verbal or physical);
- b) Dog lacks intensity to make contact with helper;
- c) Dog lacks intensity during the gripping phases of the routine;
- d) Dog's speed and power displayed during the long attack strike;
- e) The response of dog to obedience commands by the handler;
- f) The attitude or demeanor the dog displayed throughout the routine;
- g) Handler's ability to demonstrate proper knowledge of the routine; or
- h) Overall smoothness of the routine.

Concluding the Routine: After completing all exercises the handler/dog team will be instructed by the judge to a designated area for hearing a critique of the performance, short summary or simply the announcement of the score. The dog/ handler team should then leave the field in an orderly manner.

Note: The judge's score is final. Respect and good sportsmanship must be displayed by all parties at all times

PD3 Protection Routine

B. Protection Routine (PD3). The Police Dog 3 (PD3) requires reality-based training exercises directly related to police dog training. The first portion of the PD3 class is performed at the club field or stadium that is conducting the trial. The building search can be held at any convent building. All of the exercises required for this routine are performed off leash and are some of the most advanced protection and apprehension performance exercise required in SDA Ultimate Dog Sport program. Each exercise in the PD3 class is an excellent venue for testing a dog's nerves, tenacity, athletic ability and overall temperament for performing any type of advanced protection or apprehension service.

Furthermore, the PD3 is a major tool in the SDA Ultimate Dog Sport program by offering competition, improving service dog breeding standards and for promoting service protection training. Dogs that excel at performing in this class should be excellent candidates for protection or apprehension service work.

General Rules.

- a. **Leash option and restrictions.** The handler has the option of using a leash or not using a leash on reporting for the first protection required exercise. However, the handler must reattach the leash prior to dismissing the helper.

- b. **Evaluating Grips and Courage- Drive.** The judge evaluates grips and courage drive on the following criteria: the dog should demonstrate a strong desire to want to engage the helper; the grip should be full as possible and should be maintained in the same location. Dogs that grip full initially but lose part of the grip due to shaking and pulling are not faulty; dogs that display this type of behavior may actually earn points and be rewarded for demonstrating courage drive and strong willingness to engage the helper. However, if a dog loses part of the grip due to shaking or pulling, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself. Dogs that take full grips but don't display courage drive or strong desire to challenge the helper must not receive full points. In addition, dogs that hackle up, growl excessively, show any form of avoidance, loosen their grip while being challenged by the helper or take shallow canine grips are faulty. Judges award full points to dogs that clearly demonstrate firm gripping, courage drive, overwhelming enthusiasm and commitment to engage the helper. In addition, judges award more points to dogs that demonstrate positive, energetic working attitudes while performing. However, control and willingness to respond to commands of the handler are critical. In summary, judges reward dog/handler teams who can demonstrate a great attitude and a precision performance.

- c. **Lower body or inner arm grips.** The handler must indicate on the entry form that the dog is trained in lower body and inner arm gripping and it will also be the responsibility of the handler to make sure the helper is wearing bite pants. This is a safety measure just in case the helper is not informed! Helpers who are qualified to work lower

and inner arm body-gripping dogs and will make the necessary adjustments for conducting the helper work. All gripping exercises allow lower and upper body gripping.

d. **Disengagement Exercise.** A disengagement exercise is defined as the behavioral response the dog demonstrates after releasing the grip from the helper. The dog may perform any of the following: a release hold and bark, a release sit or down guard or a release and return to the handler's heel position.

1. False Start Exercise, The primary purpose of this exercise is for the dog/handler team to demonstrate a non threatening encounter with helper and when the helper changes from being friendly to aggressive behavior; the handler must demonstrate control over the dog. Maintaining the basic position or down while the helper flees.

a. Judge's Orders: The orders for this exercise are the following: the judge will indicate where and when to start, when the helper will appear, when the exercise is complete and where to report for the next exercise.

b. Instructions: The handler will report off leash to a designated area determined by the judge to start the exercise; once arriving, the handler will look for the judge's indication to start the exercise. The exercise starts when the handler makes his or her announcement with the dog in the basic position or down by the handler side behind a start line. A helper that has been hidden in a blind near midfield starts to walk out. Once the handler sees the helper, the handler will make an announcement for the helper to stop or the dog will be sent; the helper will continue and may verbally exchange with handler; however, when the helper reaches the center of the field, he or she will start running away from handler for a distance of 10 paces. The helper will stop, turn and face the handler and remain standing still. The handler remains with the dog in the basic position while the judge dismisses the helper. The handler acknowledges the judge and waits for instructions on where to report for the next exercise.

c. Scoring the False Start Exercises; The exercise will be evaluated on the handler's ability to control the dog. The dog should display a neutral, quiet or non-aggressive behavior, the dog must remain in the position assigned. Control is the main criteria of the exercise when evaluating for full points.

1) Non-Qualifying (Zero Scores), the following imperfections must be given a zero score:

- a) The dog moving forward across the start line;
- b) The dog engages the helper;
- c) The dog leaves the field;
- d) Any rough treatment of the dog by the handler; or
- e) Dog is unruly or out of control.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections, the following imperfections may be major or minor based on the deviation from the ideal performance.

- a) Dog is restless and moves from the basic position;
- b) Dog receives extra commands during any portion of the exercises;
- c) Dog shows avoidance toward the helper;
- d) Dog's confidence or enthusiasm is lacking during the distractions;
- e) Dog is growling or hackling up during the unruly portion;
- f) Dog barks continuously during the handlers warning;
- g) The dog is slow to respond to any commands;
- h) Any double commands by the handler; or
- i) Any deviation from an ideal performance will be considered a major or minor imperfection based on the deviation from the ideal.

2. Directed Search Find & Bite and Defense of Handler, The primary purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate that a handler can perform a directed search of three hiding places not containing a helper, call the dog back and then redirect the dog to a new area that will contain the helper. Once arriving at the helper's location, the helper will flee and dog must engage. Then perform a disengagement exercise, defend the handler during a disarm exercise, perform another disengagement exercise and last perform a dismissal of the helper.

a. Judges Orders; the orders for this exercise are the following: the judge will instruct the handler on when and where the exercise will be performed, when to conduct the search, when to approach the dog for the call off or pick up, when the handler is to approach the helper for performing a disarm exercise, when the helper will attack the handler during the disarm exercise, when the helper will cease resisting or challenging the dog, when the handler is to perform an exercise to dismiss the helper, when the exercise is complete and where to report for the next exercise.

b. Instructions: The handler with the dog in the basic position will acknowledge the judge to start. Once the helper is hidden, the judge will indicate to the handler to conduct a Directed Search & Find and Bite exercise. There will be four hiding places (blinds) on the field. Two on the right side and two on the left side, staggered not directly across from each other.

The handler will know where the helper is (the blind farthest away from the start point) and must be sent to that place last. The handler may search the other places in any order or pattern. Dog must secure the other 3 places before being sent to the find blind. Handler will move down the middle of the field while controlling his/her dog's search. When the dog reaches the first hiding place and searches; the handler will then call the dog back to the handler and direct the dog to the next hiding place. Handler does this for all three empty blinds, then sends the dog to the blind containing the helper. The handler is allowed to use the dog's name and a

recall command after the each search. The dog will then be sent to the hiding place containing the helper. As the dog approaches the helper will flee. The dog should immediately engage the helper and stop or slow down the escape; a verbal command to instruct the dog to engage is allowed. The helper will drive and challenge the dog on the grip. The judge will instruct the helper when to stop challenging the dog and when the helper becomes still, the dog should release the grip and perform its disengagement response; a command to release the grip is permitted. The handler will acknowledge the judge, approach the dog and give a single verbal command to bring the dog back into the basic position. A disarm exercise requires that the handler place his or her dog into a down and guard position three to four paces from the helper; this is achieved by instructing the helper to step back to the correct position or by heeling the dog to the correct position. Once the helper is at the proper distance and the dog is in the down guard position; the handler instructs the helper to place his or her arms up for performing a disarm exercise. Next the handler shall perform a disarm exercise, first by searching the helper from the back area. The handler should conduct a back search lasting approximately four to five seconds and then moving to the side of the helper opposite of the dog for additional searching. Once the handler is in position to conduct the second part of the search, the judge signals the helper to attack the handler. The helper then turns and physically grabs hold of the handler. At this time the dog should recognize the helper's attack and immediately engage the helper. The helper remains holding on to the handler until the dog has firmly gripped; once the dog grips, the helper releases the handler and starts challenging the dog with driving, yelling, or other forms of resisting.

Once the judge is satisfied with the helper's resisting, the judge instructs the helper to stop resisting and stand still. When the helper stops resisting, the dog should release the grip and perform its disengagement exercise. The handler has remained in a stationary position where the helper attack occurred and waits until the helper has stopped resisting. If the dog has not released the grip, the handler is permitted a release command. Once the dog releases its grip on the helper and performs its disengagement exercise, the handler shall acknowledge the judge for performing a dismissal of the helper exercise.

A dismissal exercise involves the handler approaching the helper and commanding the dog into the basic position. The handler instructs the helper to move to a distance of three to four paces from the dog or if the dog was called to the heel position the handler should heel the dog to a position three to four paces from the helper. Either way, after reaching this distance, the handler looks to the judge for concluding the exercise and receiving instructions on where to report for the next exercise. The judge will not dismiss the helper until the handler is heeling away to report for the next exercise.

c. Scoring the Directed Search & Find Bite and Defense of Handler exercise:
This exercise will be primary evaluated on the control and intensity of the search.

The dog should directly search the all areas and then when called by the handler should return promptly and directly.

1) Non-Qualifying (Zero Scores); the exercise must be scored a zero for any of the following:

- a) The dog goes to the find blind without completing the other 3 searches;
- b) The dog cannot be directed to the blind containing the helper;
- c) Dog comes off the grip and refuses to re-engage the helper;
- d) The dog demonstrates avoidance to the helper by leaving the field; or
- e) The dog cannot be called away from the helper.

2) Major and Minor Deductions: the following imperfections may be major or minor based on the extent of the deviation of an ideal performance.

- a) The precision and correctness of the search;
- b) The dog response to the call off command;
- c) The attitude and enthusiasm the dog displays performing the exercises;
- d) Dog lacks enthusiasm and courage during defending against the attack by the helper;
- e) The smoothness and knowledge of the exercise requirements; or
- f) Any deviation not listed from an ideal performance could be a major or minor deduction based on the extent of the deviation.

3. Muzzle Engagement Test, The primary purpose of this test is to determine the dog's willingness or capability to engage a helper in regular clothing after verbal stimulation from the handler. The dog will be expected to make contact with a helper on command and then be called off; next, the dog must engage a helper lying on the ground and must stay engaged until called off or removed from the helper by the handler.

a. Judge's Orders: The orders for this exercise include: muzzle safety check, where and when to start, when to call the dog off from the first engagement, when to start the second muzzle exercise and when to pick the dog up from the second engagement, when the exercise is complete.

b. Excesses Instructions: The dog handler team will report on leash to a location determined by the judge; the handler will report with the dog fitted in a style of muzzle suitable for a muzzle engagement with a helper. The judge will conduct a muzzle safety check that requires the handler showing the judge the muzzle is properly fitted. The handler with the dog in the basic position will then acknowledge the judge to start the exercise. The handler will start giving verbal instructions to a helper (that is dressed in street clothing six paces back from the handler) instructions to come closer so that he can talk to him or her. These instructions are a cue for the helper to start becoming unruly and defiant (no foul language) of the handler instructions, shortly after becoming defiant the helper

will place one hand in his pockets and will make an aggressive move toward the handler, at this time the dog will be commanded to engage the helper and a short muzzle engagement exercise will be performed. After the dog makes contact with the helper, the helper will first challenge the dog and then on the judge's orders, the helper will halt the aggressive behavior and become stationary standing still; at this time, the handler will give the dog its disengagement command. When the dog is back in the basic position, the handler acknowledges the judge to complete the first exercise. Next, the judge will instruct the helper to lie down on the ground in preparation for the next exercise; when the helper is ready, the judge will instruct the handler to start his next muzzle engagement exercise.

The handler with the dog in the basic position will instruct the helper to get up from the ground and show the handler his hands (the helper will refuse verbally in an unruly manner), the handler will warn the helper if he or she doesn't get up or show his her hands, the dog will be sent; after the warning, the handler sends the dog and the dog should engage the helper using the muzzle. The dog should engage the helper until the handler arrives and removes the dog with the leash or collar, the handler then commands the dog back into the basic position and acknowledges the judge to conclude the exercise.

Note: The helper will be located six paces from the handler and when the dog arrives, the helper should first protect themselves but should also move slightly and yell when the dog makes physical contact. The handler will wait three seconds and then go in and physically remove the dog from the helper. The helper will remain lying down and will remain there to start the next exercise.

c. Scoring the Muzzle Engagement Exercises; the judge will be evaluating the dog's performance mainly on its willingness to use the muzzle to make contact with helper; dogs that stay fully engaged until being called off will earn the most points.

1) Non-Qualifying (Zero) Scores; the dog must be given a zero score for any of the following:

- a) The dog doesn't engage the helper on both exercises;
- b) The dog cannot be called off;
- c) The dog demonstrates avoidance of the helper or fear; or
- d) Dogs that receive a zero score on this portion of the PD2 will be excused from continuing the examination.

2) Major and Minor Deductions; imperfection deductions may be major or minor depending on the extent of the deviation of an ideal performance.

- a) The dog doesn't stay fully engaged with helper until being called off;
- b) The dog is very slow reacting to the call off command;
- c) The dog is lacking in enthusiasm while engaging the helper;

- d) The dog engages but mainly just barks at the helper;
- e) The dog's obedience during the exercise is lacking;
- f) Handler skills are lacking; or engage the helper using the muzzle. The dog should engage the helper until the handler
- g) Any deviation from an ideal performance that is not listed could be a major or minor deduction

4. Courage Test, Voice Commands, "Warning Announcement" and Send Command Exercises. The primary element of this exercise is to demonstrate a dog's willingness and ability to engage a helper from a long distance away from the handler. This exercise is designed to test the courage of the dog as it approaches a helper making direct threatening gestures, yelling and tossing object (sweat shirt, jacket or other soft object). Then engage the attacking helper, and withstand two stick hits and drive during the attack. The dog should display a strong desire to engage the helper and a willingness to respond to commands by the handler from a distance. The exercise is concluded by the handler approaching the dog and performing a disarm and transport exercise back to the judge.

a. Judge's Instructions. The orders for this exercise are the following: the judge indicates where and when to start the exercise, when the helper is to come and attack, when the handler sends the dog, when the helper ceases challenging the dog, where the transport is to be performed, dismissal of the helper when the exercise is complete and where to report for the next exercise.

b. Exercise Instructions. The handler heels the dog off leash to a designated area; the handler acknowledges the judge and the judge then signals for the helper to come out. When the handler sees the helper come out, the handler gives a verbal warning to the helper to stop the attack or the dog shall be sent. Once the helper turns up the field and starts making a direct approach toward the handler, the handler watches for the judge's signal to send the dog, which has been waiting in the basic position or held by the collar and encouraged by the handler to engage the helper. The handler follows the dog down the field until reaching a distance approximately five to ten paces from the helper. The helper continues forward in a threatening manner using both physical and verbal threats.

Note: When the dog reaches a distance of approximately seven paces from the helper, the helper throws the object, ceases threatening the dog, turns quickly and moves in the opposite direction from the dog, presenting either a left or right triceps arm presentation for the dog to target. The dog must immediately grip firmly. When the dog has gripped the helper then drives or resists the dog applying two stick hits. Upon the judge's signal the helper shall cease resisting. The dog then releases the grip and performs its disengagement exercise; the handler's command to "let go" is permitted. The handler remains in the required position until signaled by the judge to approach the dog for performing a disarm exercise. The disarm exercise consist of the handler positioning the dog into a down position approximately three to four paces from the helper; the required distance can be obtained by heeling the dog to the proper distance or instructing

the helper to move to the necessary location. After the helper is in the correct location for performing a disarm exercise, the handler commands the helper to place his/her arms up and then command the dog into the down guarding position. The handler then leaves the dog, goes to the helper to obtain any weapon, returns back to the dog, commands the dog to sit, then instructs the helper to move out to the judge; the handler then performs a close transport of about fifteen paces to the judge, or after conducting the search, the handler may call the dog to the heel position three to five paces directly behind the helper, then start the transport. The handler then performs a close back transport of about fifteen paces to the judge; the handler and dog should follow the helper at a distance around three to five paces. Once the helper reaches the judge, the handler commands the helper to halt and turn and face the dog. The handler then commands the dog into a down position; leaves the dog and presents the weapon to the judge. The handler then returns to his or her dog, commands the dog to sit and attaches the leash. The handler remains with the dog in the basic position while the judge dismisses the helper. The handler acknowledges the judge and waits for instructions on where to report for the next exercise.

Note: If the dog, during the gripping stages of the exercise refuses to release the grip, the judge shall instruct the handler to quickly go to and control the dog. A maximum of 3 commands are allowed for each gripping exercise; if the dog does not release the grip on the third command, the dog is excused from further participation. A 3 point deduction shall be given for any extra commands to “let go” used during the exercise.

Last, concerns the dog that grips the lower body. Dogs are allowed lower body grips.

Helpers must wear bite pants for these dogs and must be prepared to take lower body grips. The helper’s movements and bite presentations may be altered on the courage test to accommodate lower body gripping; however, the threats prior to the grip must be the same.

c. Scoring the Courage Test Exercise. The judge is primarily evaluating the courage instinct of the entire routine. Dogs that display superior courage drives, firm grips and spirited enthusiasm should receive the most points. In addition, the dog’s responses to the handler’s command are very important for receiving maximum points.

Note: Only dogs that display an energetic attitude, eagerness to engage the helper and strong will to grip shall receive the maximum points. One additional note concerning the grips: dogs that take initial full grips but lose part of the grip **due to extreme pulling and shaking should be rewarded, however, the dog should re-grip as soon as the opportunity presents itself.** Displaying an eagerness or strong willingness to engage the helper are the main characteristics the judge is evaluating to determine courage drive and intensity displayed by the dog.

1) Non-qualifying (Zero) scores. The following must be given a zero score for this exercise:

- a) Dog doesn't engage the helper;
- b) Dog comes off the grip and does not re-engage the helper; or
- c) Rough treatment by the handler to make the dog follow commands.

2) Major or Minor Imperfections. Imperfection deductions may be major or minor depending on the extent of the deviation from the ideal performance. The following imperfection deductions will be assessed:

- a) Extra commands (verbal or physical);
- b) Dog lacks intensity to make contact with helper;
- c) Dog lacks intensity during the gripping phases of the routine;
- d) Dog's speed and power displayed during the long attack strike;
- e) The response of dog to obedience commands by the handler;
- f) The attitude or demeanor the dog displayed throughout the routine;
- g) Handler's ability to demonstrate proper knowledge of the routine; or
- h) Overall smoothness of the routine.

5. Building Search with a Find and Bark exercise, the primary purpose of this exercise is to demonstrate that a handler could arrive at a building structure of some type and conduct a free search with his or her dog and find a hidden helper. The dog must locate a hidden helper and indicate to the handler the helper's location by performing a find and bark exercise.

a. Judge's Orders; the orders for this exercise are the following: the judge will indicate to the handler on where and when to start, when to go to the dog for a call off or pick up exercise, when for the helper to come out of hiding and when the exercise is complete and where to report for hearing the score and critique of the performance.

b. Instructions; the handler will report to a secure building structure of some type that has been approved by the judge for performing a building search. The dog/handler team will report on leash to the judge and will be instructed on what door to enter first to conduct the building search; after instructions, the handler will report to the designated opening to the building and will conduct a warning announcement for the possible hidden helper to come out or the dog will be sent. The helper will be in civilian clothing hidden in a location that prevents the dog from making physical contact with the helper such as a closet, bathroom, cage, loft etc. In addition, the helper will be hidden prior to the dog's arrival; there will be no helper stimulation.

After the handler announcement, the dog is sent into the building to conduct a free search with the handler remaining by the door or after approximately 10 seconds, the handler and judge may enter the area the dog has cleared and then work as team, however the dog should conduct a free search of the building until the hidden helper is located. The handler is allowed to help direct the dog but the dog should search freely with handler staying in secured or cleared areas. When the dog locates the helper, the dog should start barking and remain at the location until the handler arrives on the scene. Once the handler hears the dog indicate, the handler and judge will enter the building if they have been waiting at the opening. The handler will approach the dog, attach the leash and then give commands for the helper to come out from hiding. The exercise ends once the judge views that the dog has located the helper. The handler then acknowledges judge for completion of the exercise. The judge will then instruct the handler on where to report to hear the score or critique of the performance.

Other instructions, the building structure could be a mobile home, small house or any other type of structure of similar size or the building structure could be a fairly large house, storage facility or a portion of a large building. Eight minutes is allowed for small structures and as much as twelve minutes for large. Also, the structure will first be contaminated by several people and dogs walking through the structure at least 30 minutes prior to the first search if the same building is being used for several searches. The helper should be hidden for five minutes prior to the dog entering for the search. Buildings with slick floors are most desirable!

c. Scoring the Building Search, this exercise will be primarily evaluated on the success of the dog's ability to locate the hidden helper and its display of barking. The amount of time it takes to locate the helper is factor concerning the score and the attitude the dog is displaying concerning barking and attention displayed when the handler and judge arrive to the hidden helper's location.

1) Non-Qualifying or (Zero) Scores, The following must be given a zero score if they occur:

- a) The dog is unable to locate the helper and searches without any intensity within the time frame;
- b) The dog keeps coming back to the handler and lacks intensity in the search;
- c) The dog is ruled unresponsive to conducting searching; or
- d) Dog false indicates the location of the helper.

2) Major or Minor Deductions, the following imperfections may be a major or minor based on the deviation from an ideal performance:

- a) Locating the helper is near the end of the time limit;
- b) Barking is lacking during the find and bark exercise;

- c) Dog comes back to the handler and has to be resent to search;
- d) Intensity and attitude the dog displays to perform the exercise is lacking;
- e) The dog indication is not precise;
- f) The dog is difficult to call off or pick up; or
- g) Any deviation from an ideal performance that is not listed could be a major or minor deduction based on the deviation of the imperfection.

Concluding the Routine: After completing all exercises the handler/dog team will be instructed by the judge to a designated area for hearing a critique of the performance, short summary or simply the announcement of the score. The dog/ handler team should then leave the field in an orderly manner.

Note: The judge's score is final. Respect and good sportsmanship must be displayed by all parties at all times.