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USCA Trial Rules for IPO Titles

This document is a partial translation of the rules for the conduct of working dog examinations for IPO 1-2-3 only accepted in USCA for sport and /or USCA Breed Survey after 1.1.2019.

These rules have been adopted for use by the **United Schutzhund Clubs of America (USCA)** with certain amendments and variations. This document and any approved amendments shall be the official rulebook for the conduct of working dog evaluation events sanctioned by the **United Schutzhund Clubs of America**. Unauthorized duplication is strictly forbidden without approval from the **United Schutzhund Clubs of America**, 4407 Meramec Bottom Road, Suite J, St. Louis, MO 63129. (314) 638-9686.

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These trial regulations are the USCA approved revisions in an edited version of the previous IPO Trial Rule Book and only cover the IPO exercises.

All additional information provided in the current USCA Trial Rulebook (IGP) applies if not specified otherwise in this rulebook.

This Is for use for IPO 1-2-3 Titles only earned after 1.1.2019 and are only valid in USCA for sport and USCA Breed Surveys

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PHASE A - TRACKING

Requirements for IPO 1, 2, 3

TRACKING ARTICLES

Within any one (1) track, articles different from each other must be used. Their color may not stand out considerably from that of the terrain, and their size may not exceed 10 cm long by 4 cm wide by 1 cm thick. Size and material of the articles will be strictly enforced.

Materials: Any reasonable material may be used as articles on the track, such as leather, wood, carpet or other biodegradable substances.

In IPO 2, 3 the articles are to be turned over to the tracklayer who must wear them on his / her body for a minimum of thirty (30) minutes before laying the tracks.

In IPO 1 the handler uses his / her own articles. Attention should be paid to see that these articles are likewise well scented.

All articles should be marked with numbers. The numbers on the articles must correspond with the numbers on the starting flags (markers). This is mandatory at championships.

Before laying the IPO 1 track, the handler must show the articles to the judge. Only the articles described above or articles of the judge's discretion are to be used.

TRACK SHAPE AND LENGTH

(See sample tracks in the Appendix)

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Minimum Length (paces)	300	400	600
# of legs	3	3	5
# of corners	2	2	4

In regional events, qualifying trials and championships, shortened track lengths may be required due to large entries.

AGE OF TRACKS

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Minimum Age (minutes)	20	30	60

A dog must complete the track in a predetermined amount of time from the start of the track:

IPO 1, 2 - 15 minutes; IPO 3 - 20 minutes;

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LAYING THE TRACK

- The judge is responsible for determining the layout of the track and for instructing tracklayer(s).
- In laying the track, the tracklayer must ensure that they use a natural stride.
- At USCA-sanctioned local trials, tracklayers may reside in the same household as the handler.

THE START OF TRACKING

There will be a draw for tracks BEFORE tracks are laid.

THE SCENT PAD

IPO 1, 2, 3 The starting point (scent pad) is marked with a tracking stake or flag, which is placed in the ground directly to the left side of the start. The flag must remain in place throughout the tracking work.

The tracklayer pauses at the start. Light stepping on the starting place is not faulty.

The handlers may not be present during the laying of the tracks for IPO 2, 3. During the laying of the IPO 1 track, the dog must remain out of sight.

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THE LEGS OF THE TRACK

The tracklayer proceeds at a normal pace in the direction prescribed by the judge. Scraping or scuffing of feet or interruption in pace is not permitted.

THE CORNERS

The corners (approximately ninety (90) degrees) are also to be made at a normal pace. Care must be taken that a continuous working of the track to the next leg is possible for the dog. An interruption of the track may not occur. Heavy scuffing on the corners is not allowed.

THE PLACEMENT OF ARTICLES

The articles are to be laid on the track while the tracklayer is in motion. If the tracklayer needs to slow to place the article on the track that is allowed. Laying the articles on the change of cover, corner, or in their immediate vicinity is not allowed. They must be laid on the track, not next to it. No article is to be placed less than twenty (20) paces before or after a corner.

After laying down the last article, the tracklayer continues straight ahead for an additional few paces.

IPO 1 - The first article is placed a minimum of 100 paces, on either the first or second leg. The second article is placed at the end of the track.

IPO 2 - The first article is to be placed a minimum of 100 paces from the start, on either the first or second leg. The second article is placed at the end of the track.

IPO 3 - The first article is placed a minimum of 100 paces from the start, on either the first or second leg. The second article is placed at

the judge's discretion. The third article is placed at the end of the track.

In all levels, articles may not be placed within twenty (20) paces of a corner or cross track.

VALUE OF THE ARTICLES

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Article Points	1 x 11 pts 1 x 10 pts	1 x 11 pts 1 x 10 pts	3x7 pts

VARIOUS HANDLING OPTIONS IN THE TRACKING WORK

The following lead / handling options are permitted:

- Collar
- Tracking harness
- Tracking line
- Free tracking

THE COLLAR - The collar may not be used on the live ring. In attaching the line, it may be placed over the dog's back, along the side of the dog or between the front and / or the rear legs.

TRACKING HARNESS- The following types of tracking harnesses are permitted:

- The chest harness
- The Boettcher tracking harness
- The rope harness or other material

The harness must not be restrictive in any way, and the judge must ensure that the body strap is not fastened in the area of the dog's

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abdomen. The judge also has the discretion to check any and all harnesses.

Harnesses MUST be used and attached in the way they are intended. If a Boettcher is used then the line must be attached to the harness at the ring between the legs or fed through that ring and up and attached to fur saver, not attached to a side strap or top of back.

The use of additional straps is not permitted.

TRACKING LINE - The tracking line may be attached directly to the collar, dead ring or to the tracking harness. The tracking line is to be attached to the harness by means of the device (e.g., ring, etc.) on the harness that is provided for that purpose, without attaching the line to the collar (except in the case of a Boettcher tracking harness).

The tracking line must be at least ten (10) meters long. The handler must remain at the end of the tracking line, even in the event that the line is longer than ten (10) meters. Examination of the line length, the collar and the harness by the judge must take place before the beginning of the trial. Retractable lines and flexi-leads are not permitted.

The tracking line may hang loose, as long as the handler does not let it out of his / her hand or the distance between the dog and handler is shortened.

FREE TRACKING - The distance of at least ten (10) meters between handler and dog must be maintained throughout the track. A harness may not be used while free tracking.

WORKING AND JUDGING OF THE TRACK

Report-in to the judge occurs in the basic position with the dog prepared to track and the tracking line laid out. At the reporting in, the judge must check the length of the tracking line. A point deduction because of incorrect reporting in may not occur. No deductions are taken if the tracking line is not the required ten (10) meters long. In this case, the tracking line is to be exchanged. If the judge fails to detect a tracking line that is not the correct length before the track commences, there will be no deduction of points. The handler must report-in and declare whether the dog will indicate by "pointing out" or "retrieving" the articles. If the dog indicates by pointing out it may down, sit or stand to point out the article. Changing the way the article is "pointed out" from article to article is faulty, but will still be counted as an indication with a deduction.

While the dog is tracking, the judge and any accompanying persons are not permitted in the immediate area of the track where the dog and handler team are working. The judge may be closer to the dog and handler if the terrain and / or vegetation obstructs the vision of the judge so that it may hinder a correct evaluation of their performance.

VALUE OF THE TRACK:

Working of the track	79%
Articles	21%
Total	100%

The 79% (points) for the track may be distributed to areas of the track based on the difficulty of the legs and corners. All percentages are approximate and have to be considered based on the difficulty of the legs. Due to the variations and different terrains that may be

encountered with FH tracks, these general percentage assessments will be made by the judge at the time of the actual test.

POINT ALLOCATION / RATINGS

RATING	20 Points	15 Points	10 Points	5 Points
EXCELLENT	19.5 – 20	14.5 - 15	10	5
VERY GOOD	18 – 19	13.5 - 14	9 - 9.5	4.5
GOOD	16 - 17.5	12 - 13	8 - 8.5	4
SATISFACTORY	14 - 15.5	10.5 - 11.5	7 - 7.5	3.5
INSUFFICIENT	0 - 13.5	0 - 10	0 - 6.5	0 - 3

THE STARTING PLACE / SCENT PAD

IPO

The dog is led calmly to the start. Any act of compulsion (such as downing the dog at the start flag) is not permitted. Any handling of the dog such as placing the dog in a sit or placing the line under the dog's leg must be done no closer than two (2) meters before the starting flag. No harsh commands are allowed to create pressure on the dog. (i.e., a hard "platz" / "down" that causes the behavior of the dog to show stress.)

It is not faulty at the start of the track for the dog to be slightly ahead of the handler as they approach the track (no more than the body length of the dog) as long as the dog is calm. No holding the collar as team approaches start of track (i.e., holding a leash that is wrapped around the collar or leg when approaching the flag).

The dog must be given a verbal command to track at the start of all tracking (e.g., scent pad, articles).

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The start is to be done at the dog's location and not from a distance with the dog on the left side of the handler (basic). The same is true for the restarts after finding the articles.

The start is not dependent on time other than the prescribed maximum for the track itself. The judge must concentrate on the behavior of the dog at the beginning of the first leg, noting the intensity with which the dog absorbs the scent.

The dog should be allowed to take up the scent thoroughly at the starting point. The dog should start calmly and intensely. The taking of the scent must occur without help from the handler, except for the voice command "such" / "search". Releasing the dog with the hand below the handler's knee will be construed as handler help and points will be deducted accordingly. The handler may not excite the dog or urge the dog to charge forward.

Once the dog has taken up the scent and is following it, the handler must remain at the starting point until the dog has reached the end of the tracking line, or until the required distance of ten (10) meters is reached. Following too early is faulty and will be penalized.

RESTARTS - After the third unsuccessful start (before the handler has left the scent pad), the tracking work is to be terminated.

Exception: A new start further into the course of the track is not allowed. A new start consists of the handler taking the dog at heel, by the collar or on a shortened line, and again setting the dog onto the track.

So long as the handler holds the tracking line in his hands at the end and allows the dog to search freely, a restart does not occur, even if

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the dog passes the handler. It is also not a restart if the dog returns to the handler while it works out the track and independently resumes the track. A corresponding point deduction is to be made.

TRACKING PERFORMANCE - The dog is to follow the course of the track evenly and intensely with a deep nose. Whether the dog tracks fast or slow is not a factor in the scoring, so long as the track is worked out intensely, uniformly, and convincingly.

The tracking line may sag as long as this does not result in a substantial shortening of the distance between handler and dog. The line lightly touching the ground is not faulty.

CORNERS - The corners are to be worked out closely and confidently. If the dog checks the corner, to convince it of the lay of the track, it is not faulty so long as the dog does not leave the track. Close circling at the corner is faulty. The handler may not influence the dog at the corner (i.e., using voice commands or lead handling). The corner is defined as one (1) meter before and after the turn. After working out the corner, the dog must continue tracking at his regular pace. If the dog picks up speed after the corner it is considered faulty.

INDICATION AND PICK UP OF ARTICLES - Indication of the articles must be done convincingly, in the direction of the track, and right before the article (i.e., with the dog lying down with the article between the legs and in front of the chest). Minor crookedness of position is not faulty, but sideways indicating of the article or strong turning around toward the handler is faulty. The dog lying down with the article between the paws and in front of the chest and under the head is not faulty as long as the dog is calm in the position. Any restlessness or moving the article would be considered faulty. Articles that are indicated or picked up with strong handler help are counted as not found.

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If the dog indicates or picks up an article differently than announced by the handler (i.e., retrieves when the handler announced the dog would indicate) then all points for that article are deducted. If the dog points out differently (standing, sitting, down) than it did on the first article a "B" satisfactory rating is the highest it can earn.

If the dog picks up articles, it may then stand still, sit, or come to the handler. Moving forward with the picked-up article or picking it up while lying down is faulty. If the dog brings the article to the handler, the handler may not move toward the dog. The handler must take the article from the dog in the front position. One (1) command for the release is permitted. The handler will give the tracking command after retrieving the article, and the scoring of the track will continue from the point the article was found. The restart will be the same as with all other starts from an article.

As soon as the dog has found an article, it must immediately pick up or indicate it convincingly without influence from the handler. When indicating, the handler must put the line down and immediately go to the dog. Found articles are to be shown to the judge by holding them in the hand and raising the arm up high. In picking up or removing the article, the handler may not stand in front of the dog, but must position himself next to the dog, unless the dog employs the retrieve. The handler may approach the dog from either side to pick up the article, but they must then restart the dog from the same side the handler showed the article. The handler may not be behind the dog to start after the article pick up.

The dog must remain calm in the indicating or picking up position until the handler restarts him / her. Dogs must give articles (indicated or picked up) to the handler during tracking or the team will be disqualified. (i.e., if the dog will not let go of the article and allow the handler to take it then disqualification.)

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If the dog retrieves the articles, the dog must come to the front of the handler with the article, the handler will take the article with an "out" command, the dog will go to the basic position and then be directed to track. Another option allowed for retrieving the articles is the dog must come to the front of the handler with the article, the handler will take the article with an "out" command, and then the dog will be directed to track from the front position. During either retrieve of the article, the handler stays at the end of the leash.

HANDLER HELP - Articles found with heavy handler help are considered overrun (i.e., the dog does not indicate the article and with the help from the handler with the line or commands, is prevented from tracking further). In this instance, all the points for the article are lost. At all starts during tracking the handler should be standing with their hand and tracking line above the knee, failure to be in this position is faulty and will result in deductions.

FALSE INDICATIONS - If the dog indicates a false object or interrupts his tracking work by lying down, sitting or standing still, it is faulty and a point deduction is incurred.

Lying down on the track by the dog does not have to be considered a false indication. If the dog, at the handler's command from a distance of ten (10) meters, continues to work, only two (2) points are deducted. This is not considered a false indication. However, if the handler approaches the dog, this is analogous to a false indication and four (4) points will be deducted from IPO titles.

SCORING FOR FALSE INDICATION OF ARTICLES

Trial Level	IPO1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Point Loss	4	4	4

LEAVING THE TRACK - If the dog goes to leave the track and the handler restrains him from doing so, the judge will instruct the handler to follow the dog. The handler must obey this instruction. The tracking work will be terminated if the dog leaves the track by more than one (1) line length or if free tracking by more than ten (10) meters, or if the handler fails to obey the judge's instruction to follow the dog. The judge is not permitted to advise the handler to drop the tracking line.

WORKING OF THE TRACK - If the dog stops working the track, the handler has up to three (3) commands to get the dog started again or the dog is terminated. (e.g., dog stops movement and raises head, sits, lays down, returns to handler and sits in basic position.)

PRAISE - Minimal praise is permissible in the IPO 1 tracking only, but the handler may not be excessive in the praising of the dog. There is no praising during the actual tracking at all higher levels (IPO 2, 3), praise from the handler will result in a point deduction.

Praising at the article in all levels is permissible in the same position in which the dog indicated or picked up the article, before or after showing the found article to the judge. The verbal command "such" or "search" is only permitted at the start and after each article indication.

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If the tracking line gets tangled, the handler must ask permission to down his / her dog, before untangling the line. The handler must go back to the end of the line to restart the dog after untangling their dog.

WILD GAME - If during the tracking work wild game appears, and the dog follows his hunting instinct, the handler may attempt to prevent the dog from following by giving the dog the command to "platz" / "down". On the judge's signal, the tracking work will then continue with the handler at the end of the tracking line. The scoring in this situation will result in a deduction of up to eight (8) points. If the dog will not start tracking again, the tracking work is to be terminated and the dog will be awarded whatever points it earned up to the point it stopped tracking.

ENTANGLEMENT / PHYSICAL INTERRUPTION – In the event the dog becomes tangled in the tracking line or other physical cause that would interrupt the dog's ability to proceed in a normal manner (e.g., thorn, rock in foot) the handler may with the judge's permission "platz" / "down" the dog and drop the tracking line to proceed to the dog to untangle or remove the object causing distraction. The work will then continue with the handler at the end of the tracking line.

REPORTING OUT - After completion of the tracking work, the articles found are to be shown to the judge. Playing with or feeding the dog after indication of the last article and before reporting out to the judge is not permitted. If the handler has food or motivational object in their pockets, they will be disqualified. Reporting out must be done with the dog in the basic position.

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SCORING OF TRACKING WORK

- Faulty starting, aimless wandering, frequent circling on the corners, continuous encouragement, incorrect picking up or indicating and dropping of articles will be penalized up to four (4) points.
- Repeated starting, strong wandering, tracking with a predominately high nose, hectic tracking, urinating, defecating, mouse-catching, etc., are penalized up to eight (8) points.
- If the dog indicates or picks up an article differently than announced by the handler (i.e., retrieves when the handler announced the dog would indicate) then all points are deducted.
- If the dog picks up or indicates an article not placed on the track by the tracklayer, and the handler goes to his dog, four (4) points will be deducted on the IPO track, .
- If the dog indicates an article not placed on the track by the tracklayer or interrupts the track by lying, sitting or standing, this is incorrect. However, on IPO, if the dog continues working after an additional command, given from a distance of ten (10) meters, two (2) points will be deducted.
- For articles not found, the prescribed article points will not be given.

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PHASE B - OBEDIENCE

Requirements for IPO 1, 2, 3

EXERCISE	BH Part 1	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
POINTS				
Heeling On Leash	15	-	-	-
Heeling Off Leash	15	20	10	10
Sit In Motion	10	10	10	10
Down In Motion	10	10	10	-
Walking/Running Down In Motion	-	-		10
Walking Stand	-	-	10	-
Running Stand	-	-	-	10
Retrieve On Flat	-	10	10	10
Retrieve Over Hurdle	-	15	15	15
Retrieve Over Wall	-	15	15	15
Send Away	-	10	10	10
Long Down	10	10	10	10
TOTAL	60	100	100	100

EQUIPMENT

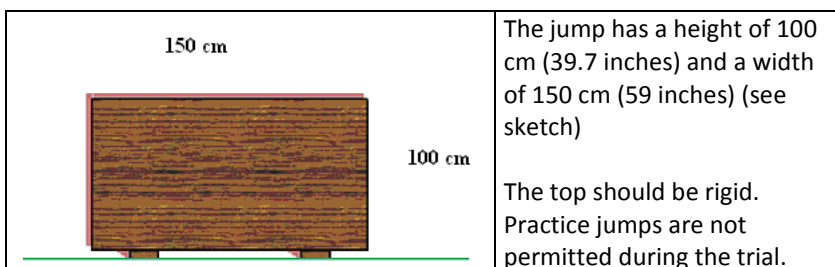
At the beginning of obedience, the equipment, as specified by the trial rules, is to be checked.

ONE-METER HURDLE CONSTRUCTION:

Height: 1 meter

Width: 1.5 meters

Nonflexible (rigid) top - no "goal posts".



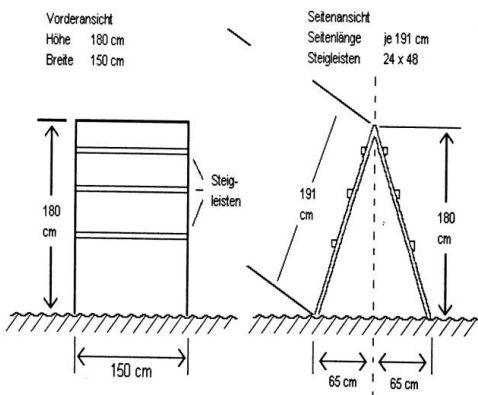


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1.8-METER SCALING WALL

Schrägwand



The scaling wall consists of 2 sides joined at the top and must be 150 cm wide (59 inches) and 190 cm (74.8 inches) high. At the bottom, both sides stand apart so that it is a horizontal height of 180 cm (70 inches). The entire area of the scaling wall must be covered with nonslip / skid material. The upper part of each side has 3 cleats. All dogs must jump the same obstacles.

The dimensions of the two (2) sides of the scaling wall are 1.91 meters long by 1.5 meters wide. The wall shall be constructed of sturdy materials and reinforced to make it rigid. Three (3) cleats 24 mm x 48 mm on each side, that extend the width of the wall, shall be located approximately 25, 55, and 85 centimeters from the top edge. The scaling wall is the same for all examination levels (1-3).

Practice jumps are not permitted during the trial.

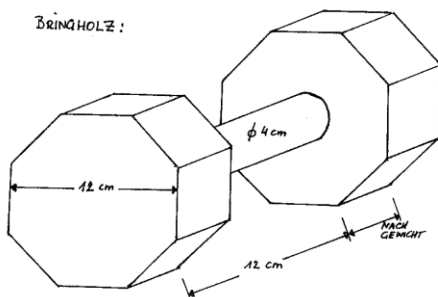


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DUMBBELL WEIGHTS

	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
For flat retrieve	650 grams	1,000 grams	2,000 grams
For one-meter jump	650 grams	650 grams	650 grams
For scaling wall	650 grams	650 grams	650 grams



For the retrieve exercises, only one (1) set of dumbbells is permitted. All participants are required to use the same dumbbells that are provided by the hosting club. Handler-owned dumbbells are not permitted.

The sketch of the dumbbell as shown in the rules is only a sample. Important is the fact that the weights are correct and that the braces are made of wood and that the braces are 4 cm from the ground.

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- The bar in the middle of the dumbbell, which the dog grips, must not exceed twelve (12) cm in length and four (4) cm in diameter.
- The bar must be at least four (4) cm off of the ground.
- Spitting on the dumbbell by the handler is not allowed.
- Practice jumps are not permitted during the performance.
- The dumbbell in the picture is just a sample; other shapes are permitted. The weight and material are the important features.
- In all the retrieving exercises, the dumbbell may not be placed in the dog's mouth prior to the retrieve.
- The dog is to accompany the handler when the handler goes to pick up the dumbbell. The dog may sit as the handler picks up the dumbbell, but no further than one (1) meter away. The handler may pick up the dumbbell while moving.

HANDLER'S BLIND

One (1) blind must be provided for use by IPO 3, handlers while their dogs are on the long down. As a courtesy, the host club may provide a chair. The blind for the handler must be placed within the trial field.

PISTOL AND AMMUNITION

Gunfire will be from a six (6) mm (22 caliber) pistol with a closed barrel that does not release a projectile.

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DESCRIPTION OF EXERCISES

HEELING ON LEASH

Commands: "Fuss" / "Heel"

Note: There are two (2) right turns, two (2) about turns, and one (1) left turn before entering the group. If the field allows room 15 paces minimum should be shown after each turn.

The "Heeling on Leash" pattern is the same as the "Heeling off Leash" pattern described below in the "Heeling Off Leash" section. While heeling on leash, the leash is held in the left hand and must be slack during the exercise.

The "Heeling On Leash" Exercise ends after leaving the group and sitting with the dog in "Basic Position" facing the group.

HEELING OFF LEASH

Commands: "Fuss" / "Heel"

BH / IPO 1, 2, 3

Note: There are two (2) right turns, two (2) about turns, and one (1) left turn before entering the group. If the field allows room 15 paces minimum should be shown after each turn.

The "Heeling Off Leash" starts from the basic position with the dog "off lead", at the command "fuss" / "heel", the dog must always go with the handler willingly, attentively and close, not impeding the handlers normal stride / gait. The dog must remain straight (parallel) to the handler with his shoulder blade even with the handler's knee through all changes of pace, turns, and in the group. Whenever the handler stops, the dog must automatically sit quickly and straight beside the handler and must remain calm and attentive. The dog

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must move in a natural, powerful and purposeful gait with a normal topline. Excessive hopping or squatting is faulty.

At the start of the exercise, the handler and his dog move out forty (40) to fifty (50) paces without stopping. After demonstrating the about turn and an additional ten (10) to fifteen (15) paces normal, the handler shows the fast and slow paces (at least ten (10) to fifteen (15) paces each fast and slow pace). Then, at a normal pace, two (2) right turns, one (1) about turn and a stop are to be demonstrated. At all times, the dog must remain on the left side of the handler with the dog's shoulder blade level with the handler's knee. The dog may not forge, lag or heel wide. The handler must demonstrate the about turn as a left about turn.

BEHAVIOR DURING CHANGE OF PACE - The change of pace from fast to slow must take place without any "normal" transition steps in between. The handler must show distinct differences in speed.

- Normal walking should be shown at a natural stride
- The fast should be natural, not over-hurried running or sprinting
- The slow should likewise be a natural pace.

The handler is permitted to use the verbal command "fuss" / "heel" only when starting from the basic position or when changing pace. When the handler stands still, the dog must sit immediately and without help from the handler. The handler may not move closer to the dog if the dog is sitting at a distance from the handler. On instruction from the judge, the handler moves forward and shows one (1) left turn on the way to the group for the next exercise.

It is faulty if the dog is lagging, forging or heeling wide. The dog must move in a natural, powerful and purposeful gait with a normal topline. Excessive hopping or squatting is faulty. Hesitant or slow

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turns on the handler's part are also faulty. The off-lead heeling begins in the BH with the group work. After leaving the group, a new basic position must be established.

IPO 1, 2, 3 - Off-lead heeling is the start of obedience. In IPO 1, 2, 3, the group heeling concludes the heeling exercise and light praise is permitted, but only after attaining the final basic position.

GROUP

Heeling through the group of moving people is to be shown on lead and off lead in the BH and off lead **only** in the IPO 1, 2, 3.

The handler and the dog walk through a moving group, consisting of at least four (4) people. In the group, the handler must heel the dog around two (2) people, once to the left and once to the right. The handler must come to a halt once near a person in the group with the dog between the group person and the handler to complete the exercise. The judge may request the handler to repeat the exercise. The handler and the dog leave the group and assume the basic position. In the BH, the lead is removed outside the group in the basic position after the on-lead portion. The dog may be praised in the basic position before the lead is removed and starting the off-lead heeling. The handler and dog should be facing the group during this procedure.

THE GUNSHOTS

The firing of the gunshots is done during the free heeling on the first straight leg of the pattern and during the "down under distraction". Two (2) shots will be fired five (5) seconds apart. The first shot is fired after the handler has walked a distance of about fifteen (15) paces. In the IPO 3, care must be taken to ensure that the handler of the dog on the "down" is out of the dog's sight.

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In evaluating the gunshots, the judge must consider if the reaction is a training error. For example, if a dog gets up on the long down, the judge must determine if it was connected with the gunshots or a training problem.

In doubtful cases, the judge is obligated to assess the dog's gunshot indifference by first instructing the handler to put the dog on lead. Shots will then be fired by the judge at a distance of about fifteen (15) paces, during which the dog must remain on a loose lead.

If the dog has a negative reaction to the gun fire, it will immediately be disqualified from the trial. No points will be awarded. Entry into scorebook: "Disqualified due to gun shyness."

MOVING EXERCISES (Sit, Down with Recall, Walking Stand, Running Stand)

The dog is to perform the sit, down, and stand exercises after a single command. The handler may give an additional command immediately after the first command, although this will be penalized and considered faulty.

If, at the command, the dog performs a different exercise (i.e., the dog lies down on the moving sit exercise), a partial score will be given and the exercise will be rated insufficient (see the individual exercises).

If the dog does not respond to the first command, but continues following the handler, two (2) additional commands for a total of three (3) may be given (within a few paces) before the exercise is terminated. Rating: see "Voice Commands".

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DIVISION OF THE EXERCISES - Two-part exercises such as the "down with recall" and "running stand" should be divided in order to obtain a differential judgment. The division occurs in:

- **Implementation:** Basic Position - Development (Build-Up) - Exercise Execution
- **Recall:** Recall - Sit in Front - Finish - Basic Position

In judging each exercise, the behavior of the dog is to be attentively observed beginning with the basic position up to the end of the exercise. Partial points can only be given if an exercise is shown completely.

SCORING CRITERIA FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION

- **Behavior in the Basic Position:** Sits straight / crooked at heel - Sits calmly / restlessly - Crowds at sit.
- **Behavior in the Development:** Forges - Lags - Heels attentively - Crowds the handler at heel - Receives handler help - Development is too short.
- **Behavior in the Exercise Execution:** Reacts promptly to command - Executes command quickly - Sits / lies / stands calmly / restlessly - Receives handler help - Performs command incorrectly.
- **Behavior in the Exercise to the Handler:** The dog should remain calm / not restless, and attentive to Handler.
- **Behavior at any time during the exercise by vocalizing:** Barking / whining.

SCORING CRITERIA FOR THE RECALL

- **Behavior in the Recall** - Reacts quickly / hesitantly to command - Does not remain lying / standing - On command, comes quickly / slowly / hesitantly to the handler - Alters speed of gait in the recall - Comes

directly or in a curve to the handler - Receives handler help or additional commands.

- **Behavior in the Front Sit** - Doesn't sit in front and goes immediately to the heel position or remains standing - Sits hesitantly in front and presses against the handler - Sits in front closely / far away / crooked or to the side - Runs past the handler - Receives handler help to sit in front.
- **Behavior in the Finish Exercise (coming to heel)** - Comes to heel tightly, quickly, in a wide arc or hesitantly - Does not perform the finish - Receives handler help or additional commands.
- **Behavior in the Basic Position** - Sits straight / crooked at heel - Sits calmly / restlessly - Crowds at sit.

SIT OUT OF MOTION

Commands: "Fuss" / "Heel" - "Sitz" / "Sit"

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	10	10	10

From the basic position, the handler goes straight ahead at a normal pace with his / her free heeling dog. At a minimum of ten (10) paces and not to exceed fifteen (15) paces, the "sitz" / "sit" command is given and the dog must sit fast and straight without the handler interrupting his pace or looking sideways or backwards at the dog. The dog must sit quietly (not restlessly) and be attentive to the handler. After walking at least fifteen (15) paces further, the handler stops and immediately turns around toward the dog. On the judge's

signal, the handler returns to the dog and takes up the basic position on the dog's right side.

DOWN OUT OF MOTION WITH RECALL

*Commands: "Fuss" / "Heel", "Platz" / "Down" and "Hier" / "Come"
OR dog's name, "Fuss" / "Heel"*

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	10	10	10

DIVISION OF THE EXERCISES - The down with recall is divided into two (2) parts: implementation and recall. Each is worth five (5) points.

IPO 1, 2 - From the basic position, the handler goes straight ahead at a normal pace with his / her free heeling dog. At a minimum of ten (10) paces and not to exceed fifteen (15) paces, the command "platz" / "down" is given and the dog must lie down fast and straight without the handler interrupting his pace or looking backwards at the dog. The dog must down quietly (not restlessly) and be attentive to the handler. After walking at least thirty (30) further paces, the handler stops and immediately turns around to face the dog. The handler may not step right or left to line up with the dog. On the judge's signal, he / she recalls the dog, either with the command "hier" / "come" or the dog's name.

The dog must come to the handler willingly, quickly, and directly and must sit close and straight in front of the handler. On the command "fuss" / "heel", the dog must rapidly go to the basic position. The

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handler is not permitted to change his / her position during this exercise.

If the dog remains standing or sits at the "platz" command, five (5) points will be deducted.

Synopsis: Basic position, 10-15 normal paces, "down" command, minimum of thirty (30) normal paces, "come" command, after three (3) seconds, "heel" command, end at basic position.

From the basic position, the handler goes straight ahead at a normal pace with his / her free heeling dog. At a minimum of ten (10) paces and not to exceed fifteen (15) paces, the handler stops and the dog comes to basic position. The handler shows a pause, then commands the dog "platz" / "down" (it may be shown as described for IPO out of motion without pause). The dog, on the command "platz" / "down", must lie down quickly and straight. The dog must down quietly (not restlessly) and be attentive to the handler. After walking at least thirty (30) paces further, the handler stops and immediately turns around to face the dog. The handler may not step right or left to line up with the dog. On the judge's signal, he / she recalls the dog, either with the command "hier" / "come" or the dog's name.

The dog must come to the handler willingly, quickly, and directly and must sit close and straight in front of the handler. On the command "fuss" / "heel", the dog must rapidly go to the basic position. The handler is not permitted to change his position during this exercise. If the dog remains standing or sits at the "platz" command, five (5) points will be deducted.

IPO 3 - From the basic position, the handler goes straight ahead at a normal pace with his / her free heeling dog. At a minimum of ten (10) and not to exceed fifteen (15) paces, the command "fuss" /

"heel" is given and the handler and dog go into the running pace. After a further minimum of ten (10) and no more than fifteen (15) running paces, the dog, on the command "platz" / "down", must lie down quickly and straight without the handler interrupting his pace or looking backwards at the dog. The dog must down quietly (not restlessly) and be attentive to the handler. After at least thirty (30) paces, the handler stops and immediately turns around to face the dog. The handler may not step right or left to line up with the dog. On the judge's signal, he / she recalls the dog, either with the command "hier" / "come" or with the dog's name.

The dog must come to the handler freely, quickly and directly and must sit close and straight in front of the handler. On the command "fuss" / "heel", the dog must quickly go to the basic position. The handler is not permitted to change his / her position during this exercise.

If the dog remains standing or sits at the "platz" / "down" command, five (5) points will be deducted.

Synopsis: Basic position, 10-15 normal paces, 10-15 fast paces, "down" command, minimum of thirty (30) running paces, "come" command, after three (3) seconds, "heel" command, end at basic position.

STAND WHILE WALKING

Commands: "Fuss" / "Heel" - "Steh" / "Stand" - "Sitz" / "Sit"

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	-	10	-

From the basic position, the handler goes straight ahead at a normal pace with his / her free heeling dog. At a minimum of ten (10) paces and not to exceed fifteen (15) paces, the command "steh" / "stand" is given and the dog must immediately stop and stand still without the handler breaking stride or looking sideways or backwards at the dog. The dog must stand quietly (not restlessly) and be attentive to the handler. After walking at least fifteen (15) paces further, the handler stops and immediately turns around toward the dog. On the judge's signal, the handler returns to the dog and takes up the basic position on the dog's right side. The handler, after a three (3) second pause or at the judge's signal, commands the dog to sit. If the dog sits or lies down on the "steh" / "stand" command, five (5) points will be deducted.

Synopsis: Basic position, 10-15 normal paces, "stand" command, minimum of 15 normal paces, after three (3) seconds, "heel" command, end at basic position.

STAND WHILE RUNNING WITH RECALL

Commands: "Fuss" / "Heel", "Steh" / "Stand", "Hier" / "Come" or dog's name, "Fuss" / "Heel"

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	-	-	10

DIVISION OF THE EXERCISES (Running Stand) - The running stand is divided into two (2) parts: implementation and recall, each worth five (5) points.

IPO 3 : From the basic position, the handler runs straight ahead with his / her free heeling dog. At a minimum of ten (10) paces and not to

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exceed fifteen (15) paces, the command "steh" / "stand" is given and the dog must immediately stop and stand still without the handler breaking stride or looking sideways or backwards at the dog. The dog must stand quietly. The dog must stand quietly (not restlessly) and be attentive to the handler. After running at least thirty (30) paces further, the handler stops and immediately turns around toward the dog. The handler may not step right or left to line up with the dog. On the judge's signal, the handler recalls the dog with the command "hier" / "come" or the dog's name. The dog must come in willingly, quickly, and straight, and must sit close in front of the handler. The handler is not permitted to change his / her position during this exercise. On the command "fuss" / "heel", the dog must rapidly take the basic position.

If the dog sits or lies down on the "steh" / "stand" command, five (5) points will be deducted.

Synopsis: Basic position, 10-15 running paces, "stand" command, minimum of thirty (30) running paces, "come" command, after three (3) seconds, "heel" command, and after three (3) seconds, finish the dog to basic position.

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RETRIEVING EXERCISES

While the handler is picking up the dumbbell from the dumbbell stand, the dog must remain under control. The dog must accompany the handler during the dumbbell pick up to within a minimum of one (1) meter. The dumbbell may be picked up and returned to the stand by sitting in the basic position in front or beside the stand or by free heeling the dog by the stand to pick up the dumbbell.

Practice jumps during the trial are prohibited. The handler may not place the dumbbell in the dog's mouth prior to the retrieving exercises.

The handler must remain in the basic position during the dumbbell throw. If the handler's outside foot moves in order for the handler to throw the dumbbell no point loss (only 1 foot / leg may move as the throw is performed). A deduction may incur if the movement is extreme and / or affects the dog in the basic position. If the dumbbell, as a result of an awkward throw, falls wide to the side, the handler may ask the judge for permission to re-throw. The dog must remain in the basic position while the handler retrieves the poorly thrown dumbbell. The handler must return to the original basic position. There is no pumping of the dumbbell before the throw (i.e., swinging the dumbbell back and forth repeatedly).

Basic position for the handler during the jump and wall retrieve are to be marked by the judge or club at 5 paces from the jump or wall. The mark is a minimum distance to the jump and wall. Handlers may take up basic position further behind the mark. The handler is only allowed a maximum of three (3) attempts to make a correct dumbbell throw that allows the dog to perform the retrieve. If the handler fails to make a good throw in three (3) attempts, all points are lost.

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SCORING - Dropping the dumbbell, hesitantly picking it up, restless behavior, sluggish retrieving and playing with or mouthing the dumbbell will be penalized by a maximum of four (4) points. In the overall scoring of the exercise, special value is to be placed upon calm and firm holding of the dumbbell, the speed out and back, the physical abilities of jumping and scaling (climbing) as well as the directness to the dumbbell. If the dog passes over the dumbbell by one (1) step or less on the pickup, it is not faulty.

If the dog does not release the dumbbell after three (3) commands, the team is disqualified. All points awarded up to this point are taken away, and the dog cannot continue to any other phase.

If the dog does not go at least one (1) way over the wall or jump along with retrieving the dumbbell, no points are awarded.

RETRIEVE ON THE FLAT

Commands: "Bring" / "Fetch", "Aus" / "Out", "Fuss" / "Heel"

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	10	10	10

Until the dog receives the command to "bring" / "fetch", the dog must remain quietly sitting free in the basic position. The dumbbell must be thrown approximately ten (10) meters. The command "bring" / "fetch" will be given when the dumbbell is lying still. The dog must run briskly to the dumbbell, immediately pick it up, and bring it quickly and directly back to the handler. The dog must sit close and straight in front of the handler, holding the dumbbell firmly and calmly in his mouth until the handler takes it from him after a three (3) second pause, or at the judge's signal with the command "aus" / "out".

The handler must hold the dumbbell on the right side of his / her body with an extended arm (i.e., not tucked high under the arm). After a three (3) second pause, or at the judge's signal, the handler commands the dog with the command "fuss" / "heel" into the ending basic position. The handler is not permitted to change his position during the entire exercise. If the handler leaves his / her position before the exercise is completed, the exercise will be rated "insufficient".

RETRIEVE OVER THE ONE-METER JUMP

Commands: "Hopp" / "Jump", "Bring" / "Fetch", "Aus" / "Out", "Fuss" / "Heel"

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	15	15	15

The handler must take the basic position in front of the hurdle in such a way that it is possible for the dog to make a clean jump, but no closer than 5 paces. The dog must remain sitting quietly in the basic position until he is given the command "hupp" / "jump". The dumbbell is to be thrown far enough so that the dog is able to show a clean return jump.

The command "hupp" / "jump" must be given when the dumbbell is lying still. The command "bring" / "fetch" is given during the outward jump while the dog is in the air and before the dog touches the ground on the opposite side of the hurdle.

The dog must jump cleanly and run briskly to the dumbbell, immediately pick it up, and return quickly and directly back to the handler. The dog must sit close and straight in front of the handler, holding the dumbbell firmly and calmly in his mouth until the handler takes it from him after a three (3) second pause, or at the judge's signal with the command "aus" / "out".

The handler must hold the dumbbell on the right side of his / her body with an extended arm (i.e., not tucked high under the arm). After a three (3) second pause, or at the judge's signal, the handler commands the dog with the command "fuss" / "heel" into the ending basic position. The handler is not permitted to change his

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position during the entire exercise. If the handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, the exercise will be rated "insufficient".

In the event that the dog knocks the hurdle over on the jump out to the dumbbell, the judge evaluates the performance to the dumbbell and pick up, mandatory four (4) points are deducted for knocking over the jump along with any other faults to that point. Then the hurdle is reset and the exercise is repeated, this time with only the return portion of the exercise from the dumbbell pick up is evaluated on the second attempt. The combination of the two (2) attempts makes the final rating of the performance. If the hurdle is knocked over on the second attempt the exercise is faulty and zero (0) points are awarded.

If the thrown dumbbell lands too far to one side of the jump or is poorly visible for the dog, the handler may ask the judge for a re-throw, or the judge may ask that it be re-thrown, and no points are deducted. The dog must remain sitting during this time. If the dog follows the handler in retrieving the dumbbell, but remains in front of the jump, then the exercise is evaluated accordingly. If the dog follows the handler past the jump, all points are lost.

SCORING - The dog is scored on the following points:

- Basic position
- Behavior at any time during the exercise by vocalizing = barking / whining
- Dog's attitude before the command: restless behavior = up to four (4) points deducted
- Reaction to the command and outward jump: touching jump is rated "good" / pushing off jump is rated "satisfactory" / pushing very hard off jump is rated "insufficient"

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- Pick up: slow pick up, dropping or playing with the dumbbell = up to four (4) points deducted
- Return jump: touching jump is rated "good" / pushing off jump is rated "satisfactory" / pushing very hard off jump is rated "insufficient"
- Sit in front: mouthing, chewing = up to four (4) points deducted
- Three (3) second pause
- Release of dumbbell
- Failure to release after three (3) commands = disqualification
- If the dog drops the dumbbell at any time and does not pick it up = all points are lost
- Three (3) second pause
- Finish

A partial score is only possible when a retrieve is shown. If the dog does not retrieve the dumbbell or go over the jump at least one (1) way there are no points awarded.

Example:

Clean jumps (both) and faultless retrieve = 0 points deducted.

Outward and return jump performed without retrieve = all points deducted.

Outward or return jump done with retrieve = five (5) points deducted.

RETRIEVE OVER THE SCALING WALL

Commands: "Hopp" / "Jump", "Bring" / "Fetch", "Aus" / "Out", "Fuss" / "Heel"

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	15	15	15

The handler must take the basic position in front of the scaling wall in such a way that it is possible for the dog to make a clean jump, but no closer than 5 paces. The dog must sit quietly in the basic position until he is given the command "hopp" / "jump". The dumbbell must be thrown far enough that the return jump can also be shown in correct scaling form. The command "bring" / "fetch" is given as the dog goes over the scaling wall and before the dog touches the ground on the other side.

The dog must scale the wall quickly and run briskly to the dumbbell, immediately pick it up, and return quickly and directly over the wall back to the handler. The dog must sit close and straight in front of the handler, holding the dumbbell firmly and calmly in its mouth until the handler takes it after a three (3) second pause, or at the judge's signal with the "aus" / "out" command.

The handler must hold the dumbbell on the right side of his / her body with an extended arm (i.e., not tucked high under the arm). After a three (3) second pause, or at the judge's signal, the handler commands the dog with the command "fuss" / "heel" into the ending basic position. The handler is not permitted to change his position during the entire exercise. If the handler leaves his position before the exercise is completed, the exercise will be rated "insufficient".

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If the thrown dumbbell lands too far to one side of the wall or is poorly visible for the dog, the handler may ask the judge for a re-throw, or the judge may ask that it be re-thrown, and no points are deducted. The dog must remain sitting during this time. If the dog follows the handler in retrieving the dumbbell, but remains in front of the wall, then the exercise is evaluated accordingly. If the dog follows the handler past the wall, all points are lost.

SCORING - The dog is scored on the following points:

- Basic position
- Behavior at any time during the exercise by vocalizing = barking / whining
- Dog's attitude before the command: restless behavior = up to four (4) points deducted
- Reaction to the command and outward jump over the wall.
- Pick up: slow pick up, dropping or playing with the dumbbell = up to four (4) points deducted
- Reaction to the return jump over the wall.
- Sit in front: mouthing, chewing = up to four (4) points deducted
- Three (3) second pause
- Release of dumbbell
- Failure to release after three (3) commands = disqualification
- If the dog drops the dumbbell at any time and does not pick it up = all points are lost
- Three (3) second pause
- Finish

A partial score is only possible when a retrieve is shown. If the dog does not retrieve the dumbbell or go over the wall at least one (1) way there are no points awarded.

SEND AWAY

Commands: "Fuss" / "Heel", "Voraus" / "Go Out", "Platz" / "Down", "Sitz" / "Sit"

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	10	10	10

The judge will designate the start position. The handler is not allowed in any way to excite, build up, or stage the dog prior to the start of the exercise. From the basic position, the handler goes straight ahead at a normal pace with his / her free heeling dog. At a minimum of ten (10) paces and not to exceed fifteen (15) paces, the handler gives the command "voraus" / "go out". The dog must run quickly in a straight line away from the handler for a distance of at least thirty (30) paces while the handler stands still. While giving the command "voraus" / "go out", the handler may raise the arm smoothly and without undue influence upon the dog. The handler may not bend over while sending dog, and handler's hand must be above the dog's withers. On the judge's signal, the handler gives the verbal command "platz" / "down". The dog must lie down immediately. The handler may keep his arm raised until the dog assumes the down position.

At the judge's signal, the handler goes to the dog's right side and, after a three (3) second pause, or at the judge's signal, commands the dog "sitz" / "sit" into the basic position.

After the dog is picked up from the long down and goes to the end of the field while the other team is doing the "Send Away", the dog can

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only lay down or sit beside the handler. The handler must remain with the dog.

Synopsis: Basic position, 10-15 normal paces, "go out" command, minimum of thirty (30) normal paces, "down" command, basic position

Scoring - Repeated raising of the arm is not permitted. Sideways deviation, hesitant or premature lying down and premature standing up of the dog while being picked up will result in a partial score. After reaching the required distance, the judge will give the direction to down the dog. If the dog does not allow himself to be stopped, the exercise is rated with 0 points.

SCORING - The dog is scored on the following points:

- Basic position
- Behavior at any time during the exercise by vocalizing = barking / whining
- Dog's attitude before the command: restless behavior = up to four (4) points deducted
- Reaction to the command
- Speed and straightness on "Send Away"
- Slow response to first down command = -1.5
- One (1) additional command to "down" the dog = -2.5 (for total of -4)
- Two (2) additional commands to "down" the dog = -3.5 (for total of -7.5)
- Dog goes to the end of the field, or returns to the handler by more than 3 meters, or does not down = all points lost.

LONG DOWN UNDER DISTRACTION

Commands: "Platz" / "Down", "Sitz" / "Sit"

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	10	10	10

During the down, the dog must remain lying quietly. On the judge's signal, the handler returns to the dog's right side and after a three (3) second pause, or at the judge's signal, commands the dog "sitz" / "sit" into the basic position. The handler should put the leash back on the dog while in the basic position and before heeling to the location designated by the judge.

IPO 1, 2, 3 - The handler will heel with the dog to the location designated by the judge (the BH will heel to the long down position on lead and remove the lead at the judge's signal before downing the dog). On the judge's signal, the handler gives the "platz" / "down" command from the basic position. No leash or other article is to be left with the dog. The handler moves away to a distance of thirty (30) paces. In the IPO 3, the handler is out of sight of the dog (usually in a blind provided for that purpose). For all other levels, the handler shall stand with his / her back to the dog. Handlers may not leave the field.

During the down, the dog must lie quietly. At the judge's signal, the handler goes to the dog's right side and, after a three (3) second pause, or at the judge's signal, commands the dog "sitz" / "sit" into the basic position.

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SCORING

- If the dog sits or stands, lies restlessly or moves within three (3) meters from the "down" spot, a partial score will result.
- If the dog leaves the "down" spot by more than three (3) meters before the performing dog completes the retrieve on flat exercise, no points will be given.
- If the dog approaches the handler as he / she comes to pick the dog up, the exercise will be rated "satisfactory".

Whenever possible, bitches are to be placed on the "down" at a spot separate from where the males are placed.

PHASE C - PROTECTION WORK

JUDGING CRITERIA FOR THE PROTECTION WORK

GENERAL - Rating protection work is of great significance for the breeding selection of working dogs. For this reason, the assessment of the protection work has the highest priority. It is essential to differentiate natural and useful performance aptitudes from learned behaviors.

In a suitable location, six (6) blinds are to be set up in a staggered fashion, three (3) on each side of the field. Six (6) blinds must be set up on the trial field regardless of the level of entries in the trial. The necessary markings must be clearly visible for the handler, the judge, and the helper. The location for each exercise in protection must be marked out on the trial field, showing the beginning spot and the direction of each exercise. This is required in all levels of trials.

THE PHASES OF PROTECTION WORK

The protection work is divided into three (3) phases, under which the most variable temperament and drive attributes will be discussed.

The phases are divided as follows:

- Search and hold exercises (including guarding phases).
- Engagement with the helper. (fighting, pressure, grip, transition)
- Controllability of the dog (obedience, optimal handler-dog relationship).

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SEARCH EXERCISES

In the searching exercises, self-confidence, nerve steadiness, directability and controllability are of great significance. In IPO 1, 2, 3 the dog has to show some control and make an attempt to be directed to the first blind for a search. If the dog makes no attempt / effort to be directed to the first blind but runs directly from handler to the blind where the helper is hiding the team will be disqualified (DQ). Entry into the scorebook: "Disqualified out of control."

The handler should walk down field during the blind search at a steady, consistent pace (running or excessive changes of pace are faulty). The handler must stand still at the position they are on the centerline (stop moving forward down field) when the dog enters (runs into) the live blind regardless of missed blinds or where the handler is on the field until the judge signals the handler to approach.

The commands allowed per each blind are "search command - dog's name - hier command" or "search command - hier command", and count as one (1) set of commands per blind.

If the dog does not find the helper in the blind, the handler may resend him up to two (2) additional times. The handler must stay at center field position. If the dog stays with the helper protection will continue, but the search is rated "insufficient". After being sent unsuccessfully a total of three (3) times to the helper (original plus two (2) additional commands), protection is terminated. TSB rating will be marked as a dash (-) because the dog did not make it to a fighting exercise. If the handler calls the dog to him and this stops his forward progress (i.e., the dog comes to basic position) at any time during the blind search, it is terminated. The handler may not use

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excessive body movement (help) to send the dog (i.e., the handler cannot bend over while sending dog, and handler's hand must be above the dog's withers, the handler must not use excessive arm movements). Any excessive "help" is faulty.

If the dog requires more than two (2) additional commands in total to complete the search, the search is terminated. If a dog is terminated there is no point entry for that phase (no points earned in the phase are recorded); all other remaining points earned in the phases in the trial are retained and entered; if the dog has not completed any phases it will be required to complete them (e.g., tracking and obedience).

Assessment criteria for the search:

- Intense.
- Goal oriented, purposeful.
- Goes directly to the blind indicated.
- Dog is readily guided and directed.
- Close, tight, and attentive running around the blind.
- Dog should pass in front of handler.

HOLD AND BARK

In the Hold and Bark Exercise the dog should as it enters the blind, immediately show a strong "holding" behavior and immediately start "barking". The tone and intensity of the barking should be powerful, focused and continuous. The dogs position should be close and remain consistent without making contact with the helper (bothering). The dog should remain focused on the helper throughout the exercise displaying these behaviors, undistracted by the approach of the handler. When called out or picked up (IPO1) the dog must show control and immediate response to the handler's command. If the dog does not come to basic position after three (3) commands for the call out, the team is disqualified (DQ).

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If the dog enters the blind and grips the helper's sleeve and does not release during the "Hold and Bark" Exercise (i.e., the dog is gripping or gripping and releasing), after the twenty (20) seconds the judge will signal the handler to come to the "call out" line. If the dog is still gripping the sleeve when the handler is at the call out spot, they may only use the "hier-fuss" or "come-heel" command one (1) time to make the dog release and come to heel. If the dog does not release and call out to the handler with the one (1) command the dog will be disqualified (DQ). Entry into the scorebook: "Disqualified out of control." If the dog releases and calls out to the handler, there is a nine (9) point deduction, and the protection work continues. If the handler uses the "out" command the team is disqualified (DQ).

If the dog finds the helper, but leaves the helper, the handler is allowed only one (1) additional command to resend the dog into the blind. This applies whether the dog leaves the helper when the handler is standing at the center field line or whether the dog leaves as the handler is called in and is approaching the blind but has not yet reached the blind. If the handler is approaching the blind when the dog leaves the helper for the first time, the handler will be instructed to stop and then resend the dog to the blind. If the dog stays with the helper until the handler reaches the call out line and the judge signals the handler to call out or pickup the dog then there will be a nine (9) points deduction, and the protection can continue. If the dog leaves on his own again (second time) then the team is terminated. No TSB Rating will be given.

If the dog leaves the helper in the "Hold and Bark" while the handler has passed the blind, but before signaled by the judge to call out the dog, the judge has the discretion to let protection continue if he / she feels the dog left the helper because it anticipated the call out. A deduction of up to 6.5 points (insufficient) for early call out may occur.

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Assessment criteria for the holding phases (Holding):

- Focused, attentive to the helper.
- Close.
- Intense.
- Persistent right up to the call out.
- Self-sure and confident.

Assessment criteria for the Barking phases (Barking):

- Continuous, sustained.
- Energetic / enthusiastic.
- Convincing.

Special merit is placed upon the amount of self-confidence and intense behavior shown by the dog in the guarding phases. (e.g., dominance, confidence, strength and intensity in the guarding.)

THE ESCAPE

The exercise begins at the basic position after the call out from the "Hold and Bark". The dog should show obedience to the handler in its free heeling from the basic position to the designated position for the escape (curved line, approximately 5 paces from the call out position and 5 paces from the helper), present a basic position at the designated position (line) and then receive the command "down / platz" that positions the dog behind the designated line. The handler will then leave the dog in the "down / platz" position with the dog watching the helper and the handler will return to the blind. The handler may watch the dog and helper from the blind. (i.e., stand partway in to the blind to be able to see the dog and helper.) The dog should remain calm and watchful / attentive to the helper. On the judge's signal the helper will make an attempted escape, immediately as the helper moves the handler must give a "go"

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command to the dog to "release" it from the down position. The dog should with power and confidence grip and attempt to control / stop the helper from escaping.

In the escape if the dog is completely over the line when downed, the handler will be asked to call the dog back to basic position behind the line and downed correctly. If the dog in the down (platz) is not behind the escape line, but has contact with line the dog is allowed to continue, but the rating will be lowered one (1) category even if the remaining part of the escape is performed correctly. If the dog leaves (breaks) the escape position on its own and only guards the helper (no grip), the handler may on instruction from the judge go to the down position and call the dog back to reposition it behind the designated line and into the down (platz) position, but will receive a point deduction of insufficient. If the dogs leaves (breaks) the position on its own and grips anything (e.g., sleeve, helper, etc.) the dog will be disqualified.

THE ENGAGEMENT SEQUENCES

The engagement sequences consist of three (3) phases. In these phases, the dog shows its determination, self-confidence and ability to withstand pressure (TSB).

The phases of the fighting sequences are:

- Readiness to engage and take defensive action (defense drive).
- Periods of pressure /stress (ability to take pressure, including the stationary phase before the "out").
- Guarding.

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FIGHT AND DEFENSE READINESS (Defense Drive) - Escape, defense, re-attack (by the helper), counter-attack (by the dog).

Assessment criteria for defense drive:

- Determination.
- Self-confidence.
- Full, forceful, hard and steady grip.

PRESSURE PHASE - The dog must work energetically and self-confidently in all periods of stress. The dog must show no negative reaction, it should show steady and confident behavior in its reaction to withstand the helper's attempt to test the dogs "TSB" (courage and hardness) during the pressure phase and stick contact ("drive").

Assessment criteria for the pressure phases:

- Energetic.
- Self-confident.
- Unfazed (includes maintaining the grip).

GUARDING PHASES - The dog must guard (hold) the helper with intensity, self-confidence, and attentiveness. Special merit is placed upon the amount of self-confidence and intense behavior shown by the dog in the guarding phases. (e.g., dominance, confidence, strength and intensity in the guarding.)

Assessment criteria for the guarding phase:

- Close
- Attentive

Point Assessments:

- If the dog is slightly inattentive and / or slightly bothersome, a one (1) point deduction will result.
- If the dog guards the helper very inattentively and / or is very bothersome, a two (2) point deduction will result.
- If the dog does not guard the helper, but remains with the helper, a five (5) point deduction will result.

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- If the dog stops guarding and comes toward the handler as the handler approaches, if the handler is within three (3) meters of the helper, the exercise is rated as insufficient. If the dog leaves the helper by more than three (3) meters or the handler gives a command so that the dog stays with the helper, Phase "C" is terminated.

ATTACK ON THE DOG OUT OF MOTION - All handlers and dogs (IPO 1, 2, 3 / APr 1, 2, 3) are required to take the same position on the field in line with blind number one (1). In the "Attack on the Dog Out of Motion" the dog must remain calm in the "watch position" until released. The handler may choose to hold the dog by the collar or not with no deduction. The helper will run from the blind for all levels and turn at midline to attack the dog. For IPO 1 / APr 1 the judge will signal for the dog to be released when the helper is thirty (30) to forty (40) paces away from the handler / dog. For IPO 2 / APr 2 the judge will signal for the dog to be released when the helper is forty (40) to fifty (50) paces away from the handler / dog. In IPO 3 / APr 3 the judge will signal for the dog to be released when the helper is fifty (50) or more paces away (full field) from the dog. If the dog is not direct in its attack to the helper it is faulty. If the dog makes contact with the judge on the "Attack on the Dog Out of Motion", the team is disqualified (DQ).

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CONTROLLABILITY

Controllability is the readiness of the dog to show obedience during the protection work. It is particularly evident in the exercise portions dealing with the blind search, the transports, heeling, the downs, the "outs", and the guarding phases.

Note: The handler may give one (1) "sit" command when approaching the dog to "pick up" for disarms or transports with no point deduction. The command must be given when the handler is within one (1) pace (approximately one (1) meter) of the dog. Additional commands will be faulty. If the handler, at any time during the protection phase, gives a "down" / "platz" or "no" / "phooey" (or similar) command to the dog to regain control, they will be disqualified (DQ). In the "Attack on the Dog Out of Motion" the dog must remain calm until released. If the dog is not calm in basic position (e.g., jumping, barking, etc.), the dog will receive up to a three (3) point deduction. If the dog breaks free before the judge signals the handler to release, the exercise is at best rated high insufficient. If the dog breaks free before the helper has made the turn towards the handler / dog up field, the dog is disqualified (DQ).

Assessment criteria for controllability:

- Controllability during the reporting in and during the blind search.
- Outs correctly.
- Heeling close while being attentive to the helper.
- Fast response (coming to the handler) on the call-out.

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THE GRIP

The grip has fundamental meaning in the assessment of the protection work. Through evaluation of the grip, the trial judge has the opportunity to discern and emphasize the quality of the dog being judged.

In all phases, the grip must be fundamentally full, forceful, hard and steady.

The evaluation of the quality of the dog on the basis of his grip behavior must take place throughout the entire protection routine. At the same time, the helper's behavior, among other things, is also to be taken into consideration.

In judging the escape, attention is to be given to the fullness of the grip, but priority consideration must be given to the effective hindering of the escape.

THE OUTS

After a fighting sequence stops, the dog must let go without assistance from the helper. Handlers may give the first "out" command on their own without direction from the judge within a reasonable amount of time (approximately less than four (4) or five (5) seconds). If the dog does not let go after the first command, the judge will signal the handler to give as many as two (2) additional "out" commands. The first "out" command can be used by the handler with no deduction even if the dog has already released as long as it is used by the handler immediately after or as the dog outs. The "out" command is not mandatory if the dog has released, but the evaluation of the transition from fighting phase, to out and guarding is important in the evaluation.

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If the dog regrips the helper as the handler approaches, and the handler is within three (3) meters he / she must continue walking to basic position and tell the dog to "sit". If the dog releases the sleeve the protection work may continue. If the dog does not release after the one (1) "sit" command the team will be disqualified. If the handler uses "out" at the basic position the protection work will be terminated.

When giving the command "aus" / "out", the handler must stand quietly, without exerting other influence on the dog.

In the evaluation of the "out", the following factors are to be considered:

- The helper must stand still on the judge's signal.
- The dog must immediately release when commanded.
- One (1) "out" command is allowed without point loss.
- The dog must guard the helper.

CRITERIA FOR SCORING THE "OUT" IN THE PROTECTION WORK

The following scores apply only to the "out". Other incorrect behavior by the dog will be judged according to the customary scoring system.

Action	Point
The dog outs immediately with or without a command.	No deduction
The dog outs slowly to very slowly, re-grips, or bumps several times (without <i>additional</i> command).	Up to 3 points
The dog outs immediately on the second "out" command.	3 points total
The dog outs slowly to very slowly after the second command, re-grips, or bumps several times.	3.5 to 6 points
The dog outs immediately on the third "out" command.	6 points total
The dog outs slowly to very slowly on the third "out" command.	6.5 to 9 points total

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS - The handler must give the first "out" command in a self-determined suitable period of time (approximately less than four (4) or five (5) seconds). The two (2) additional commands, if needed, are given on the judge's signal. If a dog fails to "out" after the third command, the protection work will be stopped, and the dog is disqualified (DQ). Entry into the scorebook will be "Disqualified out of control, no out".

When giving the "out" command, the handler is to stand quietly; he may not go toward the dog. Additional verbal / visible commands or other influences will lead to termination of the work. If the dog's name is used, this is scored as an additional command. An exercise will be stopped and the team will be disqualified if the dog receives

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the helping command "platz" / "down" in order to make the dog release the grip. The handler is, at no time, allowed to reinforce the dog with a "platz" / "down" command if the dog outs and downs after the out.

Protection work will be stopped and the team disqualified if the dog will not release except through physical influence by the handler.

Protection work will be stopped and the team disqualified if the dog is given a command in order to make the dog stay by the helper.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURAL TENDENCIES SHOWN BY THE DOG (TSB Assessment)

Assessment criteria:

The most important criteria for the assessment of protection work are:

- ***Ausgeglichene Triebveranlagung*** - Well-balanced drives.
- ***Selbstsicherheit*** - Self-confidence.
- ***Belastbarkeit*** - Ability to work under pressure; toughness; resilience.
- ***Nervenfestigkeit*** - Steadfast, sound nerves.
- ***Führigkeit*** - Willingness to take direction (commands), responsiveness to the handler.

"**Controllability**" is specially evaluated with an influence on the total rating. No written entry about that is made in the performance book.

Assessments for TSB:

Pronounced	"a" (<i>ausgeprägt</i>)
Present	"vh" (<i>vorhanden</i>)
Insufficient	"ng" (<i>nicht genügend</i>)

PRONOUNCED - Requirements of pronounced TSB:

- Sense of physical strength.
- Sense of psychological strength.
- Inner confidence and fearlessness.
- Urge to dominate.
- Hardness.

The overall picture should show these attributes: self-confident, intense, goal-oriented, and secure gripping and holding, with no negative reaction to the pressure and stick threat, with close and attentive watching in the holding and guarding phases.

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Small deviations from the above statements / opinions will still allow an "a" (pronounced) rating under certain circumstances.

PRESENT - Deficiencies in, for example, the self-confidence, in goal-oriented behavior, in grip and stick behavior, as well as in the guarding phases would earn this rating.

INSUFFICIENT: Lacking self-sureness, strong deficiencies with respect to hardness, or disinterest in the helper would earn this rating.

If the dog leaves the helper by a distance of more than three (3) meters or the dog has disengaged or stopped its guarding behavior (e.g., inattentive, not engaged, looking around or looking at the handler, without focus to holding or guarding the helper, etc.) before the judge signals the handler to approach, protection work will be terminated.

REPORTING IN

In every case, at the beginning of protection, the handler must report to the judge unless the judge has instructed otherwise.

During the entire protection phase, special value is placed on the dog's willingness to obey. If the handler cannot report with his / her dog properly (i.e., the dog breaks away and runs to the blind), the handler is allowed a maximum three (3) commands to call the dog back. If the dog does not return after three (3) commands, protection will be stopped because of disobedience and the dog will be disqualified (DQ). Entry into the scorebook: "Disqualified out of control."

COLLAR AND LEAD / LEASH

The handler must carry the lead in all trial levels and in all phases including IPO 3. This includes a requirement that the dog must wear a collar at all times. During off-lead exercises, the lead must be

carried out of sight, or hung around the body in such a way that the catch is on the side of the body opposite the dog. (i.e., the leash may be carried around the waist or over the shoulder in a left to right fashion across the body.)

IPO / APR PROTECTION EXCERSISES

Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Search for the Helper	5 pt (see below)	5 pt (see below)	10 pt (see below)
Hold and Bark	5pt Hold / 5pt bark (10)	5pt Hold / 5pt bark (10)	5pt Hold / 5pt bark (10)
Prevention of Attempted Escape	20 pt	10 pt	10pt
Defense Against Attack while guarding	35 pt	20 pt	20 pt
Back transport	-	5 pt	5 pt
Attack on Dog Out of back transport	-	30 pt	15 pt
Attack on Dog Out of Motion	30 pt	20 pt	10 pt
Defense Against Dog After the Guarding Phase	-	-	20 pt
Total	100 pt	100 pt	100 pt

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IPO 1 PROTECTION REPORT-IN AND SEARCH

REPORTING IN - With the dog on lead, the handler reports to the judge in the basic position, unless the judge instructs otherwise. The handler then goes to the center of the field between the two (2) blinds. The basic position is taken and the leash is removed. On the judge's signal, from between blinds four (4) and five (5), the handler turns and sends his dog to search while remaining in the center of the field. The handler must be facing down field in basic position before taking off leash. Only after the signal from the judge to begin, may the team then turn to face the first blind.

SEARCH FOR THE HELPER (5 points)

Commands: "Voran" / "Go On" or "Revier" / "Search", "Hier" / "Come"

On judge's signal, the handler turns and sends his dog to search. The dog will be sent by means of verbal commands and / or visible signals. Only one (1) command may be used in sending the dog (e.g., "revier", "voran" or "search"). The command "hier" / "come" may be given in combination with the dog's name. The handler must show the search of two (2) blinds. (blinds five (5) and six (6) with the helper hidden in blind six (6)). The handler must remain on the centerline and may move down the field until the dog enters blind six (6). The handler must stop when the dog reaches the live blind until the judge signals the handler to come to the call out position.

The dog must run the search in front of the handler at all times. When the search command is given, the dog must go directly and purposefully to each blind with intensity and single mindedness and must be attentive to the blind and run around it closely, tightly and attentively. The dog must circle the blind within three (3) meters.

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It is faulty for the dog to go back and search a blind that was missed or already searched. The blind is considered missed when the dog refuses to go to the blind after two (2) extra commands, or when the dog starts toward the next blind in the progression without searching the one (1) to which he was directed.

IPO 2 PROTECTION REPORT-IN AND SEARCH

REPORTING IN - With the dog on lead, the handler reports to the judge in the basic position, unless the judge instructs otherwise. After reporting in, the lead is removed and the dog must free heel to the starting position. The handler must be facing down field in basic position. Only after the signal from the judge to begin, may the team then turn to face the first blind.

The dog will begin the search from the basic position between blinds two (2) and three (3).

SEARCH FOR THE HELPER (5 points)

Commands: "Voran" / "Go On" or "Revier" / "Search", "Hier" / "Come"

On judge's signal, the handler turns and sends his dog to search. The dog will be sent by means of verbal commands and / or visible signals. Only one (1) command may be used in sending the dog (e.g., "revier", "voran" or "search"). The command "hier" / "come" may be given in combination with the dog's name. The handler must show four (4) blinds searched, alternating two (2) to the left and two (2) to the right (or vice-versa). The handler must proceed at a normal pace down the imaginary centerline and continue moving forward on the centerline until the dog enters blind six (6). The handler must stop when the dog reaches the live blind until the judge signals the handler to come to the call out position.

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The dog must run the search in front of the handler at all times. When the search command is given, the dog must go directly and purposefully to each blind with intensity and single mindedness and must be attentive to the blind and run around it closely, tightly and attentively. The dog must circle the blind within three (3) meters.

It is faulty for the dog to go back and search a blind that was missed or already searched. The blind is considered missed when the dog refuses to go to the blind after two (2) extra commands, or when the dog starts toward the next blind in the progression without searching the one (1) to which he was directed.

IPO 3 PROTECTION REPORT-IN AND SEARCH

REPORTING IN - With the dog off lead, the handler reports to the judge in the basic position, unless the judge instructs otherwise. After reporting in, the dog must free heel to the starting position. The handler must be facing down field with the dog in basic position. Only after the signal from the judge to begin, may the team then turn to face the first blind.

The dog will begin the search from the basic position in line with the first (1) blind.

SEARCH FOR THE HELPER (10 points)

Commands: "Voran" / "Go-On" or "Revier" / "Search", "Hier" / "Come"

On judge's signal, the handler turns and sends his dog to search. The dog will be sent by means of verbal commands and / or visible signals. Only one (1) command may be used in sending the dog (e.g., "revier", "voran" or "search"). The command "hier" / "come" may be given in combination with the dog's name. The handler must show six (6) blinds searched, alternating three (3) to the left and three (3) to the right (or vice-versa). The handler must proceed at a normal

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pace down the imaginary centerline and continue moving forward on the centerline until the dog enters blind six (6). The handler must stop when the dog reaches the live blind until the judge signals the handler to come to the call out position.

The dog must run the search in front of the handler at all times. When the search command is given, the dog must go directly and purposefully to each blind with intensity and single mindedness and must be attentive to the blind and run around it closely, tightly and attentively. The dog must circle the blind within three (3) meters.

It is faulty for the dog to go back and search a blind that was missed or already searched. The blind is considered missed when the dog refuses to go to the blind after two (2) extra commands, or when the dog starts toward the next blind in the progression without searching the one (1) to which he was directed.

SCORING – it is faulty (among other things):

- Not to assume the basic position before beginning the search.
- To use additional verbal or visual signals other than those allowed.
- To not adhere to the imaginary center line or to not walk at a normal pace.
- For the dog to perform wide sweeping (not purposeful) searches.
- For the dog not to search the blinds closely / deeply enough.

IPO 1, 2, 3 HOLD AND BARK

HOLD (5 points) AND BARK (5 points) 10 points total

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	10	10	10

HOLD AND BARK

Commands: (completion) "Hier Fuss" / "Come Heel", "Platz" / "Down"

The dog must confront the helper actively and attentively and bark continuously. The dog is not permitted to jump on or grip the helper. After the dog has barked for approximately twenty (20) seconds, the handler approaches the blind (upon receiving a signal from the judge) and stops at the indicated spot, facing the helper.

Intense, close circling of the blind is permitted on a limited basis but is faulty.

CALL OUT OF THE BLIND - On another signal from the judge, the handler calls the dog out with the commands "hier-fuss" / "come-heel". The dog must come immediately to the handler and sit quickly next to the handler in the basic position at the call out position (five (5) paces from the blind). The dog is to sit quietly (without barking), straight, and attentive in the basic position. **For IPO 1** the handler may also chose to pick up the dog from the guarding by approaching the dog and assuming the basic position and with the command "heel" / "fuss" free heel the dog back to the call out position (five (5) paces from blind). (On the pick up the handler may use the "sit" command at basic position before heeling from the blind.)

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SCORING - The hold and bark exercise is to be scored in all trial levels as a whole. In order to be able to make a uniform score, five (5) points for the "hold" and five (5) points for the "bark" are provided. Incorrect conduct for the "hold" includes, among other things:

- Inattentiveness.
- Temporarily leaving the helper.
- Disassociation and / or uncertainty at the helper.
- Dog allows himself to be distracted from the helper.
- The dog looks to, or moves toward, the handler.
- Little or no intensity in the holding.
- Lack of focus in the holding.
- Bothering the helper by jumping on him / her, bumping, light touching.
- Lightly or strongly gripping, or gripping and holding tightly.
- Leaving the helper and going toward the handler as they approach the blind (partial score).
- If the dog grips immediately and holds on, the whole exercise is rated "insufficient".

Incorrect conduct for the call out of the blind includes among other things if the dog:

- Comes hesitantly to the handler on the command.
- Does not come on a single command.
- Does not come to the handler after the third command.
- Does not come to the basic position on the call out.
- Shows himself to be, on the whole, disobedient.
- Will not stay in the basic position when the helper steps out of the blind.

LEAVING THE HELPER / GRIPPING DURING THE HOLD - If the dog grips the helper in the blind, but doesn't let go, after the twenty (20) second holding time the judge will signal the handler to come to the "call out" line. The handler may only use the "hier / fuss" or "come /

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heel" command one (1) time to make the dog release and come to heel or the team will be disqualified (no out, out of control). If the dog releases and comes to heel there is a nine (9) point deduction and the protection work continues. If the dog leaves the helper as the handler is approaching the blind, and the handler is between the blind and the call out line a deduction of up to 6.5 points (insufficient) for early call out may occur. If the dog leaves the helper as the handler approaches, but hasn't reached the blind, the handler is allowed one (1) additional command to send the dog back into the blind, if the handler hasn't already exhausted his one (1) extra command. If the dog stays with the helper until the judge signals the call out or pickup, then a 9 point deduction, but the team can continue. If the dog leaves on his own again then the team is terminated. No TSB rating is given.

Incorrect conduct for the "bark" and "hold" (among other things) are:

- No bark.
- Beginning the barking late.
- Barking only briefly.
- Does not bark continuously.
- Stops barking when the handler approaches.
- Grips, bumps, or bothers
- Does not display power, focus or intensity in the barking

Deductions for barking:

- Weak barking (not energetic), not continuous barking
Deduction: up to 2 points
- No barking, yet shows attentive holding
Deduction: 5 points (mandatory)

IPO 1, 2, 3 PREVENTION OF AN ATTEMPTED ESCAPE

PREVENTION OF AN ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF THE HELPER

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	20	20	10

PREVENTION OF AN ATTEMPTED ESCAPE

Commands: "Fuss" / "Heel", "Platz" / "Down", "Aus" / "Out"

Upon a signal from the judge, the handler orders the helper to step out of the blind. The helper is not permitted to raise his / her arms, nor will the handler instruct him / her to do so. The helper moves at a normal pace to the designated location for the escape. On a signal from the judge, the handler moves with their free heeling dog to the designated spot for the down prior to the escape. The distance between the dog and the helper is five (5) paces. The handler leaves his guarding dog in the down position and moves directly into the blind, maintaining visual contact with the dog, the judge, and the helper. On the judge's signal, the helper tries to escape. The handler must give the dog a command to follow (i.e., the handler may use "go" or some form of release command. An "attack" or "bite" command is means for disqualification). The dog must immediately prevent the escape without hesitation by means of an energetic and strong grip. The dog may only grip the protective sleeve of the helper. On a signal from the judge, the helper stops running and stands still. When the helper comes to a standstill, the dog must release immediately in a natural manner (transition). Handlers may give the verbal command "aus" / "out" on their own at the appropriate time.

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If the dog does not release after the first command, the handler may give up to two (2) additional "aus" / "out" commands, with point deduction, upon receiving a signal from the judge. If the dog does not release after having received three (3) commands, one (1) permissible and two (2) additional commands, the team is to be disqualified. The handler must stand calmly without influencing the dog in any way while giving the command. After the release, the dog must stay close to the helper and guard him attentively.

Incorrect conduct includes, among other things:

- Giving commands to assist the dog.
- The dog is inattentive.
- The grip is uncertain.
- The dog does not have a full, forceful, hard and steady grip.
- The dog slips off the sleeve and re-grips.
- The dog does not make the grip after the helper has taken about twenty (20) steps (protection terminated).
- Does not show the basic position before the down.
- Anticipates the down on his own before the escape.
- Receives physical help to down or additional commands.
- Behaves restlessly in the down position (including barking continuously) and / or will not stay down.
- Breaks from the escape position before the command or before the helper moves and grips the sleeve the team is disqualified (DQ).
- Breaks from the escape position before the command or before the helper moves, but only guards the helper, the handler may go to the down position and call the dog back one (1) time. If successful, the escape is rated "insufficient". If the dog does not come back the team is disqualified (DQ).

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IPO 1, 2, 3 DEFENSE AGAINST AN ATTACK DURING THE GUARDING PHASE

DEFENSE AGAINST AN ATTACK DURING THE GUARDING PHASE

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 1 2	IPO 3
Points	35	20	20

DEFENSE AGAINST AN ATTACK DURING THE GUARDING PHASE

Command: "Aus" / "Out"

After a guarding phase of about five (5) seconds, and upon a signal from the judge, the helper makes an attack on the dog. The dog must defend himself through energetic and powerful gripping without any influence from the handler. The dog may only grip the protective sleeve of the helper. As soon as the dog has a grip on the sleeve, the helper applies stick pressure tests, two (2) times. Pressure may only be applied to the shoulders and the area of the withers. The attack on the dog must be in a direction away from the handler. Upon a signal from the judge, the helper stops resisting (drive) and stands still. After the helper has stopped the attack and is standing still, the dog must release (out) immediately in a natural manner (transition). The handler may give a verbal command "aus" / "out" at the appropriate time or additional commands when signaled by the judge, and the dog must guard the helper intensely.

If the dog does not release after the first command, the handler may give up to two (2) additional "aus" / "out" commands, with point deduction, upon receiving a signal from the judge. If the dog does not release after having received three (3) commands, one (1)

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permissible and two (2) additional commands, the team is to be disqualified. The handler must stand calmly without influencing the dog in any way while giving the command. After the release, the dog must stay close to the helper and guard him attentively.

It is incorrect, among other things:

- To give commands to assist the dog.
- If the dog shows a lack of confidence.
- If the dog does not grip the sleeve with a full, forceful, hard and steady grip.
- If the dog has an agitated, nervous, or hectic grip.
- For the dog to exhibit a negative reaction to the stick pressure.
- If the dog comes off the sleeve on the stick pressure (protection will be terminated).
- If the dog can be driven away (protection will be terminated).

COMPLETION / DISARM - On the judge's signal for IPO 1 / Apr 1, the handler walks directly to his dog at a normal pace and with the verbal command "sitz" / "sit", puts the dog in the basic position. If the dog is already sitting, the position of the dog may be reconfirmed with the "sit" command. The handler then heels the dog down to the position for the "Attack Out of Motion" (in line with the number one (1) blind). For IPO 2, 3 / Apr 2, 3 the handler walks directly to his dog at a normal pace and with the verbal command "sitz" / "sit" puts the dog in the basic position. The soft stick is not taken from the helper. For the IPO 2, 3 / Apr 2, 3 the handler continues on to the back transport.

IPO 2, 3 BACK TRANSPORT

BACK TRANSPORT (IPO 2, 3)

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	-	5	5

BACK TRANSPORT

Command: "Fuss" / "Heel"

The handler commands the helper to step back away from the dog, turn around, and to walk ahead (move out). The handler and his / her free heeling dog follows the helper at a distance of five (5) paces. The dog is to watch the helper attentively. The judge will determine the course of the back transport, which will be a distance of approximately thirty (30) paces.

If the free heeling cannot be demonstrated, the protection work will be terminated.

Examples:

During the back transport, if the dog leaves the handler and goes to the helper:

- But does NOT grip the sleeve, the handler has one (1) chance to call the dog back and may continue with a deduction of 4 pts.
- If the dog grips the sleeve, the dog is disqualified for out of control.

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Incorrect conduct includes, among other things:

- Forging.
- Dog is inattentive to the helper.
- Dog strays sideways.
- Handler help. (e.g., additional commands or visual aid, handler alters the pace to keep up with the dog, handler grabs the dog, etc.)

IPO 2, 3 ATTACK ON THE DOG OUT OF THE BACK TRANSPORT

ATTACK ON THE DOG OUT OF THE BACK TRANSPORT (IPO 2, 3)

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	-	30	15

ATTACK ON THE DOG OUT OF THE BACK TRANSPORT

Command: "Aus" / "Out"

On a signal from the judge, an attack is performed on the dog out of the back transport. The dog must counter the attack by means of an energetic and powerful grip. The dog may only grip the protective sleeve of the helper. As soon as the dog has a grip on the sleeve, the handler is to stand still. On the judge's command, the helper stops and stands still. After the helper has stopped the attack and is standing still, the dog must release (out) immediately in a natural manner (transition). The handler may give a verbal command "aus" / "out" at the appropriate time or additional commands when signaled by the judge, and the dog must guard the helper intensely and attentively.

It is incorrect, among other things, if the dog:

- Needs commands to initiate the counter attack.
- Is not self-confident.
- Does not grip with a full, forceful, hard and steady grip.
- Has a chewy, nervous or hectic grip.
- Can be driven away (protection will be terminated).

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COMPLETION / DISARM - On the judge's signal for the IPO 2, the handler walks directly to his / her dog at a normal pace and with the verbal command "sitz" / "sit", puts the dog in the basic position. If the dog is already sitting, the position of the dog may be reconfirmed with the "sit" command. The helper is not permitted to raise his / her arms, nor will the handler instruct him / her to do so. The soft stick is taken from the helper.

The method of disarming the helper is left to the discretion of the handler. For example, the handler can tell the helper to step back slowly two (2) to three (3) paces or may move away from the helper without asking him / her to step back. The handler is not allowed to instruct the helper to turn towards judge.

SIDE TRANSPORT - A side transport of the helper to the judge, over a distance of approximately twenty (20) paces, follows. A verbal command of "fuss" / "heel", "forward" or "transport" is permitted. The dog must walk on the helper's right side so that the dog is positioned between the handler and the helper. The dog must watch the helper attentively during the side transport. However, the dog may not bother, jump on, or grip the helper. If at any point during the side transport the dog moves out of position from between the handler and helper, the transport should be stopped and the handler is allowed three (3) attempts to reposition the dog between the handler and helper. If the dog returns to the correct position with a minimum of three (3) commands the team is allowed to continue. At no time is the handler allowed to go to the dog and heel the dog back to the side transport. The group stops in front of the judge. The handler presents the soft stick to the judge and declares, "first part of Phase 'C' completed."

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Incorrect conduct includes, among other things:

- The handler does not walk directly to his dog.
- The dog appears oriented to the handler and / or is inattentive.
- The dog is not obedient at the handler's approach.
- The dog is not obedient on the pickup.
- The dog receives several "sit" commands.
- The dog does not sit.
- The handler leaves the dog guarding and proceeds to the side of the helper then recalls the dog to the transport position.

IPO 1, 2, 3 ATTACK ON THE DOG OUT OF MOTION

ATTACK ON THE DOG OUT OF MOTION (IPO 1, 2, 3)

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	30	20	10

ATTACK ON THE DOG OUT OF MOTION

Commands: "Voran" / "Go on", "Aus" / "Out", "Fuss" / "Heel"

The handler and the free heeling dog are sent to a marked position on the centerline of the field even with the first blind. With the command to "sit", the dog is placed in basic position. The dog must sit calmly in the basic position before the exercise starts. The handler may take the dog by the collar. The dog may not be stimulated or worked up by the handler and must sit calmly next to the handler until he is released at the judge's signal with the command "voran" / "go on" to defend against the attack.

At the judge's command, the helper comes out of the blind and runs across the field to the imaginary centerline. The handler can be silent or order the helper to stop by calling out "Bleiben Sie stehen" / "Stop, stand still". The helper ignores the instruction and starts a frontal attack upon the handler and dog. The helper yells and makes strong threatening motions. At the judge's signal, when the helper is approximately thirty (30) to forty (40) paces away for the IPO 1, forty (40) to fifty (50) paces away for the IPO 2 or full field distance for the IPO 3, the handler sends his dog with the command "voran" / "go on". No attack commands may be given. As the dog prepares to engage, the helper should continue to make strong threatening motions.

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The handler is not permitted to leave his position.

The dog must counter the attack with intensity and must grip energetically with a full, forceful, hard and steady grip. Once the dog grips, the helper pressures the dog. On the judge's signal, the helper stops the pressure phase and resisting (drive), and stands still. After the helper has stopped the attack and is standing still, the dog must release (out) immediately in a natural manner (transition). The handler may give a verbal command "aus" / "out" at the appropriate time or additional commands when signaled by the judge, and the dog must guard the helper intensely.

It is incorrect, among other things, if the dog:

- Appears intimidated.
- Is hesitant through the attack.
- Does not go directly for the attack, misses or does not directly engage the sleeve, engages the sleeve but comes off (slips, does not grip hard enough, etc.) but immediately reengages the sleeve; a rating deduction of "M" insufficient will be given.
- Grips timidly.
- Does not have a full, forceful, hard and steady grip.
- Comes off after gripping, though grips again (In this case, it is to be determined if the reason is a helper mistake or a weakness of the dog).
- Can be driven off (protection will be terminated).
- Breaks and goes to the helper before the judge signals.

It is incorrect, among other things, if the handler:

- Uses an attack / bite command disqualification (DQ).
- Moves after sending the dog before judge's instruction.

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***For IPO 1, 2 - this completes the fighting exercises, proceed to
Completion / Disarm and Side Transport.***

***For IPO 3 - protection continues to "Defense Against an Attack after
the Guarding Phase" disregard Completion / Disarm below and
proceed to "Defense Against an Attack after Guarding"***

COMPLETION / DISARM - On the judge's signal for the IPO 1, 2 the handler walks directly to his dog at a normal pace and with the verbal command "sitz" / "sit", puts the dog in the basic position. If the dog is already sitting, the position of the dog may be reconfirmed with the "sit" command. The helper is not permitted to raise his / her arms, nor will the handler instruct him / her to do so. The soft stick is taken from the helper.

The method of disarming the helper is left to the discretion of the handler. For example, the handler can tell the helper to step back slowly two (2) to three (3) paces or may move away from the helper without asking him / her to step back. The handler is not allowed to instruct the helper to turn towards judge.

Incorrect conduct includes, among other things:

- The handler does not walk directly to his dog.
- The dog appears oriented to the handler and / or is inattentive.
- The dog is not obedient at the handler's approach.
- The dog is not obedient on the pickup.
- The dog receives several "sit" commands.
- The dog does not sit.
- The handler leaves the dog guarding and proceeds to the side of the helper then recalls the dog to the transport position.

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SIDE TRANSPORT - A side transport of the helper to the judge, over a distance of approximately twenty (20) paces, follows. A verbal command of "fuss" / "heel", "forward" or "transport" is permitted. The dog must walk on the helper's right side so that the dog is positioned between the handler and the helper. The dog must watch the helper attentively during the side transport. However, the dog may not bother, jump on, or grip the helper. If at any point during the side transport the dog moves out of position from between the handler and helper, the transport should be stopped and the handler is allowed three (3) attempts to reposition the dog between the handler and helper. If the dog returns to the correct position with a minimum of three (3) commands the team is allowed to continue. At no time is the handler allowed to go to the dog and heel the dog back to the side transport. The group stops in front of the judge. The handler presents the soft stick to the judge and declares, "second part of Phase 'C' completed." After reporting out the handler free heels his / her dog five (5) paces away and leashes his / her dog. The dog is allowed to lie down or sit in basic position beside the handler during the critique. Dogs must be calm.

IPO 3 DEFENSE AGAINST AN ATTACK AFTER THE GUARDING PHASE

DEFENSE AGAINST AN ATTACK AFTER THE GUARDING PHASE (IPO 3)

Trial Level	IPO 1	IPO 2	IPO 3
Points	-	-	20

DEFENSE AGAINST AN ATTACK AFTER THE GUARDING PHASE

Commands: "Aus" / "Out", "Sitz" / "Sit", "Fuss" / "Heel"

After a guarding phase of about five (5) seconds, and upon a signal from the judge, the helper makes an attack on the dog. The dog must defend himself through energetic and powerful gripping without any influence from the handler. The dog may only grip the protective sleeve of the helper. As soon as the dog has a grip on the sleeve, the helper applies stick pressure tests, two (2) times. Pressure may only be applied to the shoulders and the area of the withers. The attack on the dog must be in a direction away from the handler. Upon a signal from the judge, the helper stops resisting (drive) and stands still. After the helper has stopped the attack and is standing still, the dog must release (out) immediately in a natural manner (transition). The handler may give a verbal command "aus" / "out" at the appropriate time or additional commands when signaled by the judge, and the dog must guard the helper intensely.

If the dog does not release after the first command, the handler may give up to two (2) additional "aus" / "out" commands, with point deduction, upon receiving a signal from the judge. If the dog does not release after having received three (3) commands, one (1) permissible and two (2) additional commands, the team is to be

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disqualified. The handler must stand calmly without influencing the dog in any way while giving the command. After the release, the dog must stay close to the helper and guard him attentively.

It is incorrect, among other things:

- To give commands to assist the dog.
- If the dog shows a lack of confidence.
- If the dog does not grip with a full, forceful, hard and steady grip.
- If the dog has an agitated, nervous, or hectic grip.
- For the dog to exhibit a negative reaction to the stick pressure.
- If the dog comes off the sleeve on the stick pressure (protection will be terminated).
- If the dog can be driven away (protection will be terminated).

COMPLETION / DISARM - On the judge's signal for the IPO 3, the handler walks directly to his dog at a normal pace and with the verbal command "sitz" / "sit", puts the dog in the basic position. If the dog is already sitting, the position of the dog may be reconfirmed with the "sit" command. The helper is not permitted to raise his / her arms, nor will the handler instruct him / her to do so. The soft stick is taken from the helper.

The method of disarming the helper is left to the discretion of the handler. For example, the handler can tell the helper to step back slowly two (2) to three (3) paces or may move away from the helper without asking him / her to step back. The handler is not allowed to instruct the helper to turn towards judge.

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Incorrect conduct includes, among other things:

- The handler does not walk directly to his dog.
- The dog appears oriented to the handler and / or is inattentive.
- The dog is not obedient at the handler's approach.
- The dog is not obedient on the pickup.
- The dog receives several "sit" commands.
- The dog does not sit.
- The handler leaves the dog guarding and proceeds to the side of the helper then recalls the dog to the transport position.

SIDE TRANSPORT - A side transport of the helper to the judge, over a distance of approximately twenty (20) paces, follows. A verbal command of "fuss" / "heel", "forward" or "transport" is permitted. The dog must walk on the helper's right side so that the dog is positioned between the handler and the helper. The dog must watch the helper attentively during the side transport. However, the dog may not bother, jump on, or grip the helper. If at any point during the side transport the dog moves out of position from between the handler and helper, the transport should be stopped and the handler is allowed three (3) attempts to reposition the dog between the handler and helper. If the dog returns to the correct position with a minimum of three (3) commands the team is allowed to continue. At no time is the handler allowed to go to the dog and heel the dog back to the side transport. The group stops in front of the judge. The handler presents the soft stick to the judge and declares, "second part of Phase 'C' completed." After reporting out the handler free heels his / her dog five (5) paces away and leashes his / her dog. The dog is allowed to lie down or sit in basic position beside handler during the critique. Dogs must be calm.