

This document contains draft copies of motions that will be presented to the CKC Board of Directors at the March 2005 meeting.

**PLEASE NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENT THAT WILL BE SENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING. This document was created as a draft of the motions so that the membership in Alberta/NWT/Nunavut can have an opportunity to review them prior to the March Board meeting.**

**If passed by the Board of Directors they will become effective January 1, 2006.**

These motions have been discussed at length by the CKC Agility Council and are considered by the majority of the Council present at the telephone conference call meetings, to be *necessary* or *advantageous* changes to the CKC Agility Rules. If you require further information please contact me; Charlene Maines CKC Agility Representative Zone 10 – Alberta, Northwest Territories & Nunavut [charlene@dalalta.com](mailto:charlene@dalalta.com), or your zone CKC Agility Representative.

Changes to the Policy and Procedures Manual with respect to; CKC Agility Judges Education, Judges Policy, Course Design, Course Evaluations are being reviewed by an *advisory committee* composed of the following individuals: Agility Council Members; Sandra Esford (Zone 5) [sesford@reach.net](mailto:sesford@reach.net), and Carolyn Dockrill (Zone 1) [carolyn@dbis.ns.ca](mailto:carolyn@dbis.ns.ca) as well as CKC member judge Julie Press [juliep@gcbinc.com](mailto:juliep@gcbinc.com) . Please contact these individuals if you would like to express your opinions on these matters.

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**MOTION**

- 1 INTERPRETATIONS
- 1.2 Agility Trials Defined & Classified
- 1.2.1 An agility trial must be open to all CKC recognized breeds and to those breeds designated as belonging to the Miscellaneous Class **unless the trial is held in conjunction with a Specialty Show. A Specialty Agility Trial shall be confined to the breeds for which the club holding such a trial was accredited to promote.**

***BACKGROUND:***

***Specialty clubs with large number of dogs competing in Obedience can offer a one breed only obedience trial at a specialty***  
***Those breeds that also have a large enough entry for agility may want to offer an agility trial at the Specialty. The requirement for qualifying at such a trial would not be affected by the number of dogs entered since the trial would be judged with the same standards as other trials.***  
***This will allow people to compete in CKC agility trials as in obedience, at the Specialty. It will not limit the club to only its breed but give the club the option of limiting to that breed if it would like to do so.***

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**MOTION**

- 2 GENERAL RULES & REGULATIONS
- 2.2 Making Application

**DELETE CURRENT**

- 2.2.4 A club must offer all levels of competition at an approved agility trial. During the initial start up period from the years 2000 to 2002 inclusive, clubs may offer one or 2 levels of competition.

**REPLACE WITH NEW**

- 2.2.4 A Club or Association wishing to obtain priority rights for specific dates on which to hold agility trials may apply for priority rights on a form provided by the CKC. Clubs or Associations may apply for a maximum of 3 consecutive priority dates for a term as approved by the Board. The fee to maintain dates will be set by the Board. Priority rights must be validated each year by submission of the appropriate date application. The

application must be submitted so as to be received not less than 180 days prior to the dates of the proposed trials, or priority will automatically become null and void for the remainder of the priority dates held, and those dates will then become available to other clubs.”

**BACKGROUND:**

**Section 2.2.4 was originally designed to be used for the start up of agility and should be removed. Adding the discussion of priority dates is necessary because priority dates are mentioned in the rules, but are not defined anywhere.**

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**MOTION**

2 GENERAL RULES & REGULATIONS

**ADD NEW**

2.3 Penalties

2.3.1 When an application for a trial date is received by the CKC less than 180 days prior to the event, and rejection will cause undue hardship on the trial-giving-club, the CKC, after consultation with the local CKC Board member, may approve the application. An administrative fee, as set by the Board, will be levied and this fee is payable within 30 days of notification from the CKC. The trial giving club shall have no claim against the CKC.”

**BACKGROUND:**

**To conform to Conformation and Obedience Rules and Regulations and to make it easier to find this notation and should this motion pass, the remaining sections to will be re-numbered accordingly.**

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**MOTION**

2 GENERAL RULES & REGULATIONS

**ADD NEW**

2.4 Failure to Hold a Trial

2.4.1 The CKC shall have the power to grant or withhold approval of an application for dates. If the date is granted and the club fails to hold its trial on the date approved, an administrative fee as set by the Board will be assessed against the club, unless the CKC waives this fee on the grounds that the club had no alternative but to postpone or cancel. This fee is payable within 30 days of notification from the CKC. In the event that such action is taken, the trial-giving club shall have no claim against the CKC.”

**BACKGROUND:**

**To conform to Conformation and Obedience Rules and Regulations and to make it easier to find this notation and should this motion pass, the remaining sections will be re-numbered accordingly.**

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**MOTION**

2 GENERAL RULES & REGULATIONS

2.5 Officials & Committees

2.5.2 Only those persons in good standing with the CKC may act in any official capacity at agility trials. **Any person acting as a Trial Chair or Trial Secretary must be regular members of the CKC.”**

**BACKGROUND:**

**To conform to Conformation and Obedience Rules and Regulations and to make it easier to find this notation.**

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**MOTION**

2 GENERAL RULES & REGULATIONS

2.5 Officials & Committees

**ADD NEW**

2.5.5 The Trial secretary shall ensure that all changes in the official catalogue are initialed and dogs absent are recorded.

**ADD NEW**

2.5.8 The duties and authority of all Trial Officials shall be as prescribed by the Board

2.5.9 Trial Chair and Trial Secretary may handle dogs at the trial where they are officiating.”

**BACKGROUND:**

*To conform to Conformation and Obedience Rules and Regulations and to make it easier to find this notation.*

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**MOTION**

2 GENERAL RULES & REGULATIONS

2.6 Stewards

2.6.3 The responsibilities of the Table Steward will include, but are not limited to:

**ADD NEW**

d) marking absent dogs

**MOTION**

2 GENERAL RULES & REGULATIONS

2.6 Stewards

2.6.6 The responsibilities of the Gate Steward will include, but are not limited to:

a) ensuring the next dog and handler are ready to run the course as soon as the previous performance has been completed;

b) ushering competitors in and out of the ring;

**ADD NEW**

c) indicate when jump height changes are required.”

**BACKGROUND:**

*To ensure that each dog jumps the designated jump height, and that absent dogs are properly marked*

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**MOTION**

2 GENERAL RULES & REGULATIONS

2.8 General

**ADD NEW**

2.8.5 The Agility Trial Committee shall provide without cost one pass for each dog entered. If a trial is held in conjunction with a fair, exhibition or other activity where an admission fee is charged, the exhibitor’s pass must include free entry to the building in which the agility trial is held.

2.8.6 All CKC Officers, CKC Board members, and the local Agility Council Representative shall be admitted without charge to any agility trial.”

**BACKGROUND:**

*This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations.*

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**MOTION**

3 JUDGES

3.1 Contract between a Club and a Judge

**ADD NEW**

3.1.3 Clubs must notify the judges hired for their event that electronic timers will be utilized. This will allow judges to design appropriate type start and finish obstacles. Clubs must notify the judges of the overall dimensions of their timers (width and height, including base upright, transmitter and receiver). This will ensure that the timers will not interfere with the performance of the obstacle.”

**BACKGROUND:**

*Electronic timing devices are now available and are being used successfully in agility trials. They are appreciated by handlers since the element of human coordination and error is removed. However, some of the current rules for start line and finish line distances will not work for electronic timing. Due to the increased demand for the use of electronic timers in the sport of agility requirements for its use must be set out. Judges need to know how to judge using electronic timers, and the requirements for course*

*design that will differ because of its use need to be spelled out. Clubs also need guidance on the use of electronic timers.*

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**MOTION**

3 JUDGES

3.2 Approval of Selected Judges

3.2.4 A judge shall not be required to judge more than **300** runs per day.”

**BACKGROUND:**

*The amendment to the rules brings the CKC in line with other agility organizations (NADAC, AAC) and allows for areas of the country that have a large number of entries in Agility Trials. The CKC currently has only 6 course changes to perform during a day of trials, assuming there are 2 trials per day. Other organizations have up to 12 course changes per day. Course changes take anywhere from 15 minutes up to about 45 minutes or even longer depending on the amount of changes and the facility. However, it should be noted that the CKC does have notably longer course times than other organizations. Since the CKC has half the number of course changes, it should be able to easily accommodate a greater number of runs per day. We are anticipating that CKC Agility will become a very popular event and would like to see every exhibitor who so desires, access to competitions. If the number of runs per day remains at 200, and as anticipated, interest rises in the events, Host Clubs may have to start limiting entry to events.*

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**MOTION**

3 JUDGES

3.2 Approval of Selected Judges

**ADD NEW**

3.2.5 A judge must be provided with a meal period of not less than 30 minutes.”

***Clean up, not currently documented.***

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**MOTION**

3 JUDGES

3.4 Judge’s Responsibilities

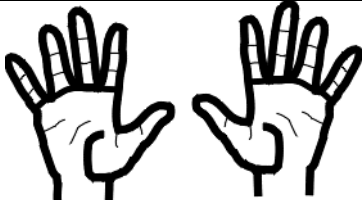
**ADD NEW**






3.4.7 A judge must clearly call all faults that occur on the course throughout the entire run. The recommended signals for fault are:

- “F” .....failure to perform.....two raised arms, hands open
- “W” .....Wrong Course.....one raised arm hand open
- “R” .....refusal.....one raised arm, hand in closed fist
- “T” .....table fault.....hands held in “t” shape (as in time-out)
- Bumping of dog.....hold arm with opposite hand and then indicate at end of run the point deduction.

See Appendix A for signals”  
Appendix A listed here for your review....

**Signals and Scribe Notations**

Hand Signal	Scribe Sheet Notation
	<p>“F” = Failure to Perform</p>

	"R" = Refusal
	"W" = Wrong Course
	"T" = Table Fault
	"B" (+ pts. off) = Bumping
	"E" = Excused

**BACKGROUND:**

*Competitors and spectators want to know when faults occur; both ask why something was not called when it was a fault. The reason they ask is that the judge has stopped calling faults once the team has committed a non-qualifying fault. It would be clearer to all concerned if the judges use standardized signals to call faults.*

*This will allow both the handlers and the audience to know what the required performance should be.*

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**MOTION**

3 JUDGES

3.4 Judge's Responsibilities

**ADD NEW**

3.4.8 At the end of the assignment the judge should ensure that the marked catalogue is;

- a) properly signed
- b) any changes are initialed

**BACKGROUND:**

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**MOTION**

3 JUDGES

3.4 Judges' Responsibilities

**ADD NEW**

3.4.9 The judge will instruct the scribe of his responsibility to record faults signaled by writing the letters as listed in section 3.4.7 on the scribe sheet for each dog.

3.4.10 The judge must examine the qualifying scribe sheets to verify the official catalogue is marked correctly.

3.4.11 At the conclusion of the trial, all scribe sheets will remain with the trial secretary who will keep them as a record for a minimum of one year."

**BACKGROUND:**

*Judges are asked to verify results. The only way this can be done is to see the scribe sheets. Some clubs do not separate the qualifying sheets from the non-qualifying and do not provide them for the judges to check. They expect the judge to take the score table steward's word. This is not always accurate and since it is the judge that is signing for the accuracy, the judge needs to verify the results from the scribe sheets.*

*Since we are asking that the new standardized signals be used in all trials and that all faults are recorded, the judge needs to make sure this procedure is followed. Some of the judges/scribes are not in the habit of recording all faults if a non-qualifying fault has occurred and will stop marking the sheets.*

*This will ensure that the scribe sheets are available with a designated person should they need to be re-checked at any time.*

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**MOTION**

3 JUDGES

**ADD NEW**

3.7 Substitute Judge

3.7.1 When a trial giving club is notified prior to the opening of the trial that an advertised judge will not be able to fulfill his assignment, permission from the CKC to substitute the judge is required. The club will make every effort to notify all exhibitors. If time does not permit approval from the CKC, the zone CKC Board member or the zone Agility Representative may give approval for the substitution. Exhibitors affected by this change may, by written or electronic notification, withdraw their entries prior to the judge's briefing of the class. The courses and all awards given shall be deemed as given by the advertised judge.

3.7.2 If an advertised judge has started an assignment but is unable to finish the assignment on that day, a substitute judge shall be selected by the Trial Committee. The awards made by the regular judge shall stand and the substitute judge shall judge only the remaining classes. Any dog, which is to be judged by the substitute, may be withdrawn from competition. No refunds will be given. All awards shall be deemed as given by the advertised judge.

3.7.3 Any person in good standing with the CKC may be used as a substitute judge in an emergency. The substitute judge shall judge the classes as originally approved by the CKC. The CKC shall be promptly notified of the substitute judge.

3.7.4 Where the advertised judge is delayed in arriving, the substitute judge shall be permitted to finish judging the classes already in progress when the advertised judge arrives.

**BACKGROUND:**

*Not previously defined.*

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**MOTION**

3 JUDGES

**ADD NEW**

3.9 General

3.9.1 A judges officiating at a trial must report to the Trial Secretary at least 30 minutes before scheduled starting time for the assignment.

- 3.9.2 Should a judge be unable to fulfill his assignment due to illness or to any other circumstances beyond his control, the judge shall immediately notify the club; follow up such conversation with written confirmation (letter, fax, email) sent to the club and the CKC of his inability to officiate.
- 3.9.3 A judge is not allowed to consume alcoholic beverages **at the venue** until the completion of the assignment.

**BACKGROUND:**

**Standard at other events, i.e. conformation and obedience**

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**MOTION**

4 PREMIUM LIST & JUDGING SCHEDULE

4.1 Premium List

4.1.2 Premium Lists and entry forms shall be of such size, and such form, and contain such information as prescribed by the CKC. The following information must be listed on the front cover (or first inside page, excluding the inside cover) or the premium list:

**ADD NEW**

- (h) If a club is using electronic timers, it must be stated in the premium list and judging schedule. If electronic timers are not used in all the rings, the clubs must state which rings and classes will be utilizing them.

**BACKGROUND:**

**Electronic timing devices are now available and are being used successfully in agility trials. They are appreciated by handlers since the element of human coordination and error is removed. However, some of the current rules for start line and finish line distances will not work for electronic timing. Due to the increased demand for the use of electronic timers in the sport of agility requirements for its use must be set out. Judges need to know how to judge using electronic timers, and the requirements for course design that will differ because of its use need to be spelled out. Clubs also need guidance on the use of electronic timers.**

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**MOTION**

4 PREMIUM LIST & JUDGING SCHEDULE

4.2 Judging Schedule

4.2.1 A club holding an agility trial must prepare, after the entries have closed, a program showing the time scheduled for the judging of the various classes. A receipt (containing name and number of a dog, class entered, and name of exhibitor), and a schedule of judging must be sent to all exhibitors on closing of entries. Such schedule must include the number of dogs entered in each class. **Once published, the order or the classes must not be changed.**"

**BACKGROUND:**

**This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations.**

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**MOTION**

5 RIBBONS & PRIZES

5.1 Ribbons & Rosettes

5.1.4 Ribbons or rosettes shall be offered for 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th placements **in each height division** in each class. Ribbons or rosettes must include the standing, the club name and the crest of the CKC."

**BACKGROUND:**

**A typo in the original rules that was over looked in the review in draft format missed specifying that ribbons or rosettes shall be offered for 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>. and 4<sup>th</sup>, placements in each height division in each class. The words in bold were omitted.**

**It is common practice that clubs give out ribbons for "each height division" as was intended. These words added into the rules would clarify and reflect both the intent and the common practice.**

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**MOTION**

5 RIBBONS & PRIZES

5.1 Ribbons and Rosettes

5.1.5 All clubs holding agility trials under the rules of the CKC shall use the following colours for their prize ribbons and rosettes:

- First Prize - Blue
- Second Prize - Red
- Third Prize - Yellow
- Fourth Prize - White
- Qualifying - Blue & White

**DELETE**

Ribbons (**or cards**) awarded at a sanction match shall **have the words “CKC Sanction Match”, the name of the club, and the award on them. Colour shall be as follows:**

- First Prize - Gold
- Second Prize - Rose
- Third Prize - Beige
- Fourth Prize - Gray
- Passing Score - Green”

***BACKGROUND:***

***This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations. For information on sanction match ribbons see section pertaining to sanction matches.***

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**MOTION**

5 RIBBONS & PRIZES

5.3 Cancellation of Awards

**DELETE CURRENT**

5.3.1 If an ineligible dog has been entered and run in an approved trial, or if the person or persons named as owner or owners on the entry form are not the person or persons who actually owned the dog at the time entries closed, or if the dog is run in a class for which it is not entered or eligible, or if its entry form is deemed invalid by the CKC, all resulting awards shall be cancelled by the CKC.

**REPLACE WITH NEW**

5.3.1 Any contravention of CKC rules will cause a win to be cancelled.”

***BACKGROUND:***

***This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations.***

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**MOTION**

5 RIBBONS & PRIZES

5.3 Cancellation of Awards

5.3.2 If an award is cancelled by the CKC, the **exhibitor** of the dog shall return all prizes to the Secretary of the trial-giving club within 10days of receipt of notice from the CKC that the award has been cancelled.”

***BACKGROUND:***

***This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations***

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**MOTION**

5 RIBBONS & PRIZES

5.3 Cancellation of Awards

**ADD NEW**

5.3.2 Where a protest is sustained by the trial-giving club and/or the Discipline Committee as provided in these rules, the Discipline Committee shall have the authority to order the cancellation of all wins earned by the dogs concerned.”

**BACKGROUND:**

***This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations.***

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**MOTION**

**HOUSEKEEPING AMENDMENT**

6 ENTRIES & END OF TRIAL

6.1 Entry Requirements

6.1.4 **Entry of a listed dog at an agility trial must be accompanied by a listing fee as set by the Board in addition to the regular entry fee.** All fees, listing and recording, must be submitted to the CKC by the club holding the trial, within the 21 days following the trial."

**BACKGROUND:**

***This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations.***

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**MOTION**

6 ENTRIES & END OF TRIAL

6.1 Entry Requirements

**DELETE**

6.1.8 The officials of any trial may decline to accept entries for just cause and no one shall have any claim or recourse against the organization holding the trial or any official connected therewith, but said authorities must file their reasons for doing so with the CKC within 21 days after the trial has been held.

6.1.9 Upon closing date, the trial-giving club shall notify by mail the person making the entry that such entry has been received and accepted or rejected. If rejected, the fee and entry form shall be returned and the reason for non-acceptance stated."

**ADD NEW**

6.6 Refusal of Entries

6.6.1 The club hosting a trial may:

- (a) decline to accept entries and/or
- (b) may remove any dog from the venue for just cause. A club declining an entry or ordering the removal of a dog from its trial must report, in writing, all such matters to the CKC with a full explanation and/or reason within 14 days after its trial has been held;
- (c) in the case of non-acceptance, refund the fee with the reason for non-acceptance.

6.6.2 A club may refuse an entry from and exhibitor known to have tendered a dishonoured cheque or declined credit card unless entries are accompanied by cash, money order or certified cheque.

6.6.3 No one shall have any claim or recourse against the club holding the trial or any official connected therewith for the refusal of an entry for just cause."

**BACKGROUND:**

***This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations.***

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**MOTION**

6 ENTRIES & END OF TRIAL

6.4 Entry Forms

6.4.1 The entry form for a dog entering an agility trial must disclose the name of the dog entered, the name and address of the owner, the name of the breeder, date and place of birth, names of sire and dam, name of agent (if any) the class in which it is entered, the jump height for that dog, the breed, the sex of the dog and the **CKC registration number, Event Registration Number (ERN) or Performance Event Number (PEN).**

6.4.2 Owners are responsible for errors in making out entry forms, regardless of who makes such errors.

**ADD NEW**

- 6.4.3 An official CKC entry form must be completed in full and signed by the owner or authorized agent. Failure to do so may result in the cancellation of all wins.
- 6.4.4 A trial-giving club must notify the exhibitor of an incomplete entry form, the event secretary cannot accept any entry unless it is complete by the close of entries.
- 6.4.5 Entry forms received by the CKC, which are incomplete and/or contain incorrect information may result in awards being cancelled.
- 6.4.7 At a trial, entry forms shall be made available for inspection by the local CKC Board Member or an advisor appointed to carry out such inspection."

**BACKGROUND:**

***This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations.***

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**MOTION**

6 ENTRIES & END OF TRIAL

**ADD NEW**

- 6.5 Acceptance of Entries
  - 6.5.1 If indicated in the premium list, an electronically transmitted entry may be accepted provided the entry is accompanied by a credit card charge authorization.
  - 6.5.2 Telephone entries are prohibited except as provided by the Board in the event of a postal disruption.
  - 6.5.3 no entry shall be accepted from or on behalf of any person who is officially known to be expelled, deprived of privileges, debarred or suspended by the CKC or any other registering body for purebred dogs.
  - 6.5.4 After entries close, no further entries may be accepted, cancelled or substituted other than as otherwise stated in this section or as provided for in the case of a postal strike.
  - 6.5.5 The Event Secretary must be in possession of all entries at the time of closing. A club accepting an entry after the date specified in the premium list shall be referred to the Discipline Committee.
  - 6.5.6 The closing date for entries must not be less than 10 days prior to the date of the trial."

**BACKGROUND:**

***This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations.***

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**MOTION**

6 ENTRIES & END OF TRIAL

6.6 Moving Up

- 6.6.1 A dog that is individually registered in the records of the CKC or has an Event Registration Number (ERN) or a Miscellaneous Class Certification Number or **Performance Event Number (PEN)** and has received 3 qualifying scores from at least 2 different judges, may be transferred to the next level provided that **a written or electronic** request is received not less than one hour prior to the commencement of **each trial or** in accordance with the conditions advertised in the premium list"

**BACKGROUND:**

***The deletion of "more than 3 days or" from this sections removes any ambiguity regarding the time frame for moving up a dog to the next division. This also brings the required time frame for move ups in line with other CKC events. (i.e. Conformation Shows).***

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**MOTION**

6 ENTRIES & END OF TRIAL

**ADD NEW**

- 6.7 Withdrawal of Entries
  - 6.7.1 An exhibitor has the right to withdraw an entry at any time up to the closing date and time as published in the premium list. This may be done by telephone, but either written or electronic notification must be received by the event secretary no later than the official

closing date and time as state in the premium list. If written or electronic notification is not received, the dog will remain entered in the trial.

**BACKGROUND:**

***Should this motion pass, the remaining sections will be re-numbered accordingly. This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations.***

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**MOTION**

6 ENTRIES & END OF TRIAL

6.10 Catalogues

6.10.4 A trial-giving club shall provide a complimentary copy of its catalogue to the **Board Member and Agility Council Representative residing in the zone in which the trial is being held** and to each officiating judge at the completion of their assignment.”

**BACKGROUND:**

***This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations.***

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**MOTION**

6 ENTRIES & END OF TRIAL

6.10 Catalogues

**ADD NEW**

6.10.5 A catalogue shall not be placed on sale or made available to exhibitors, officials, members of the trial-giving club or general public, until 1 and ½ hours prior to the opening of the first approved event. In the case of a club holding 2 or more consecutive trials, the opening of the trial shall mean the day of the first trial.

6.10.6 In the event of an error in either the catalogue or judge’s book which differs from the information on the entry form, the Event Secretary may upon request from the owner/handler of said dog and prior to the judging, correct the judge’s book and marked catalogue to be sent to the CKC. The dog may compete in the class as stated on the entry form.”

**BACKGROUND:**

***This amendment is to put the Agility Rules & Regulations in line with the Conformation Rules & Regulations.***

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**MOTION**

6 ENTRIES & END OF TRIAL

6.10 Catalogues

6.10.1 An official catalogue must be provided for all approved agility trials **and available for all exhibitors to review**. The official catalogue must be printed or typed.”

**BACKGROUND:**

***Some clubs have not been providing catalogues for the trials. If we are requiring exhibitors to make changes to catalogues or to note errors, there must be a catalogue to which to refer. By requiring one be available at the secretaries table would allow this to happen.***

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**MOTION**

6 ENTRIES & END OF TRIAL

6.6 Moving Up

**ADD NEW**

6.6.2 A dog that has completed the requirements for a Novice or Intermediate title in any class is not required to move up to the next level unless the exhibitor chooses to.”

8 CLASSES

**ADD NEW**

8.1 Class Eligibility

8.1.1 A dog that has completed the requirements for a Novice or Intermediate title in any class is not required to move up to the next level.

**AMEND**

8.1.2 Agility Novice A is for persons and dogs that have never acquired an agility title in any country or with any organization. **A dog that has met the requirements for a Novice title, may continue to compete in the Novice A class in those trials that have been previously entered providing the entries have closed. If the entries have not closed, the dog must be moved to Novice B.**

***BACKGROUND:***

***Agility is different that other CKC events in that a dog that has completed a Novice/Intermediate title may not be prepared to compete safely at a higher level. The handler may be unfamiliar with the rules for the next level, or may lack sufficient experience thus creating a risk situation.***

***Should this motion pass, the remaining sections will be re-numbered accordingly.***

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**MOTION**

**ADD NEW**

**9 SELECTED CLASS**

**9.1 Standards**

9.1.1 The Selected Classes follow the Rules for Agility Trials, except as modified in this chapter.

**9.2 Eligibility**

9.2.1 Any dog eligible to enter an agility trial as defined in Chapter 6, Section 1 is eligible to enter the Selected Classes. The same Regulations apply for divisions A and B as those described for the regular classes.

9.2.2 The owner may choose to enter the Selected Agility Class in lieu of entering the Regular Agility Class at any trial. The dog must be entered only in Selected Classes or in Regular Classes, at the same set of trials. That is, a dog may move back and forth between the Selected Classes and the Regular Classes, but not at the same set of trials offered by a club on the same day or on consecutive days.

9.2.3 Selected Standard Agility Classes

The Selected Classes and associated titles are:

- (a) Novice Agility Selected – AGNS
- (b) Intermediate Agility Selected – AGIS
- (c) Agility Excellent "A" Selected- AGXS
- (d) Master Agility Excellent "B" Selected – AGMXS

9.2.4 Both Selected and Regular Classes must be offered at all CKC sanctioned trials. Selected classes run the same courses as the regular classes and dogs entered in these classes run concurrently in the respective jump heights.

9.2.5 Dogs entering the Selected Classes must progress through the various levels beginning with the Novice Level. A dog may continue to compete at each level until a qualifying score at the next higher level is earned.

**9.3 Qualifying Scores**

9.3.1 In order to acquire a Selected Agility title, a dog must earn the following number of qualifying scores per Selected Class level under at least two (2) different judges.

<b>Selected Agility Class</b>	<b>Qualifying Scores Required</b>	<b>Scores Obtained From</b>
AGNS	3	Novice Selected
AGIS	3	Intermediate Selected
AGXS	3	Ex. A Selected

AGMXS	10	Ex. B Selected
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The highest level of achievement in the Selected Classes is the Master Agility Excellent Selected (AGMXS). The CKC will add to any dog's title, the number 2 for achieving 20 qualifying scores in the Master Excellent Selected Classes and so on. There is no limit the number of multiple of this title. For example; a dog with 40 AGMXS qualifying scores would earn a AGMXS 4 etc.

#### 9.4 Height Divisions

9.4.1 The following jump height divisions shall be used in all Selected classes:

- (a) **4 Inches:** For dogs 10 inches and under at the withers.
- (b) **8 Inches:** For dogs 14 inches and under at the withers.
- (c) **12 Inches:** For dogs 18 inches and under at the withers.
- (d) **16 Inches:** For dogs 22 inches and under at the withers.
- (e) **20 Inches:** For dogs over 22 inches at the withers.

#### 9.5 Obstacle Specifications and Performance Requirements.

Refer to Chapter 13, except as changed below:

9.5.1 **Pause Table:** The Pause Table shall be set at 8 inches for the 4, 8, and 12-inch jump heights, and 16 inches for the 16 and 20 inch jump heights.

9.5.2 **Bar Jumps:** Bar Jumps are to be set at 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20 inches. For 4 inch jumping dogs a second bar is not required, but if provided, it should be placed directly under the top bar.

9.5.3 **Double Bar Jump:** The Double Bar Jump is set at 4 inches high and 4 inches wide for the 4-inch jump height class.

9.5.4 **Triple Bar Jump And Ascending Spread Jump:** The Triple Bar Jump/Ascending Spread Jump for the 4-inch jump height class is set with the first bar on the ground approximately 4 inches in front of the back bar, which should be placed at 4 inches high. For 4-inch jumping dogs, this jump will be set using two bars only. Dogs must clearly jump both bars for successful performance.

9.5.5 **Tire Jump:** The Tire jump shall be set at 4 inches or as close as possible given the construction of the tire, for the 4-inch jump height class.

#### 9.6 Scoring

9.6.1 The scoring for the Selected Classes shall be equal to that of its equivalent level in the Regular Classes, as listed in Chapters 12 and 15, with the exception of the Standard Course Times.

#### 9.7 Standard Agility Selected Classes

9.7.1 Agility Novice Selected (AGNS) is not divided and is equivalent to Novice A and B Agility Classes. The course will be the same as the regular class but will have adjusted height and course times.

9.7.2 Intermediate Agility Selected (AGIS) is equivalent to Intermediate Agility Class

9.7.3 Agility Excellent "A" Selected Class (AGXIS) is equivalent to Excellent A Agility Class

9.7.4 Master Agility Excellent "B" Selected Class (AGMXS) is equivalent to Excellent B Agility Class

#### 9.8 Course Times

9.8.1 The Standard Course Times (SCT's) for the Selected Classes will be calculated the same as the Standard Course Times for the Regular Classes but with an additional 10% added to the course times as shown in the chart below.

Regular Class Jump Height	Selected Class Jump Height	Course Distance Based On	SCT's Based On Regular Classes (Chapters 12.5.4)	Added Time For Selected Classes to be added before the table count
24"	20"	24" Jumping Dog	20" and 24" Division SCT's	Plus 10%
20"	16"	24" Jumping Dog	20" and 24" Division SCT's	Plus 10%
16"	12"	16" Jumping Dog	16" Division SCT's	Plus 10%
12"	8"	16" Jumping Dog	8" and 12" Division SCT's	Plus 10%
8"	4"	16" Jumping Dog	8" and 12" Division SCT's	Plus 10%

**BACKGROUND:**

*The addition of the Selected Class will allow competitors to enter their dogs at jump heights 4-inches lower. Titles may be earned in this class and the exhibitor does not have to stay in the Selected Class.*

*The various parts of the Selected Class will be placed in the appropriate sections within the CKC Agility Rule book, but it is presented here as one motion for your review of the class in it's entirety. The CKC head office, prior to approval of these new rules will request a letter from the American Kennel Club with respect to any perceived copyright infringement.*

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**MOTION**

9 TITLES

**ADD NEW**

**9.5 Agility Master Title (AG.M.X.) (multiples added e.g. AGMX2, 3, 4...)**

9.5.1 The CKC will permit the use of the letters AG.M.X.2, and so on signifying an Agility Master Excellent earned a second time, third or fourth time, to be used in connection with and after the name of each dog which has met the requirements for that title as hereinafter provided.

9.5.2 To be permitted to use the title Agility Master Excellent 2, 3, 4 etc., a dog must:

- a) fulfill all of the requirements for, and acquire an Agility Masters title;
- b) plus earn additional multiples by earning 10 perfect scores of 100 in the Agility Excellent B class at 10 CKC approved agility trials."

**BACKGROUND:**

*Many competitors have completed the AGMX title and are asking what more is there for me in agility?*

**CKC has limited resources for course approvals and is not ready to add more classes which would require more course approvals to the program until more course approvers are trained and willing to assist in the work load.**

**This will allow people to continue to compete in CKC trials with a purpose and to do so without adding work load to the course approvers.**

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#### **MOTION**

11 TRIAL AREA

11.2 Course Surfaces

11.2.1 **Whether indoors or outdoors**, courses must be set up on non-slip surfaces such as packed dirt, **bark mulch**, carpeting, matting or padded matting. If a course is run on concrete, the area must be fully matted and landing areas should be padded with adequate landing mats.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

**Some horse arenas and some new agility arenas have bark mulch as the surface. These surfaces are a safe alternative**

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#### **MOTION**

12 REGULATIONS FOR PERFORMANCE & JUDGING

12.4 Obstacle & Jump Positions

#### **DELETE CURRENT**

12.4.2 It is recommended that there be a minimum of 15 feet (4.58m) to 18 feet (5.5m) between obstacles with a minimum of 18 feet (5.5m) between jumps. Spread-type jumps such as the Triple Jump, the Ascending Bar Jump and Double Bar Jump should not be set up in sequence.

#### **REPLACE WITH NEW**

12.4.2 Jumps in sequence must be a minimum of 18 feet (5.49m) apart. The distance before and after a double jump or spread type jump (regardless if it is a jump or another type of obstacle) must be a minimum of 18 feet (5.49m). Obstacles in sequence, other than jumps must be a minimum of 15 feet (4.58m) apart.

12.4.3 These distances are calculated by measuring in a straight line from centre to centre of a jump or obstacle. The maximum distance between obstacles is approximately set as 25 feet (7.62m). Spread type jumps must not be set up in sequence.

12.4.4 Exceptions to these distance requirements are for 180 degree turns in the Intermediate level and 180 to 270 degree turns in Excellent level. "

#### **BACKGROUND:**

**There is some confusion as to how the distances are to be determined when submitting a course design for approval. The course evaluation guidelines specify how the measurements are calculated. These information needs to be in the rules to clarify the requirements. The description in the rules does not take into account times when there are exceptions to the distance requirements that are found in Intermediate and Excellent courses. These should be included.**

**The maximum distance between obstacles is vaguely set for as 25' (jumps but not more than 25 feet (7.63m) apart). This distance is limiting in course design and does not offer the variety of distances that could add challenges to the course. Measuring from centre to centre of an obstacle is very clear and factual and gives the extra space required in an arc of jumps as in pinwheels. The distance measured this way is not open to interpretation of the dog's shortest or average path.**

**This will clarify the above concerns distances between obstacles, for how jumps are measured, the exceptions to these in Intermediate and Excellent and the 30' distance change will allow more variety of distances to be used. The method of measuring stated in the rules will standardize the measurement requirements for judges and competitors alike.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

12 REGULATIONS FOR PERFORMANCE & JUDGING

12.6 Starting and Completion

**ADD NEW**

- 12.6.2 When electronic timing is used, the start line shall be designated as the front plane of the first obstacle and the finish line as the back plane of the last obstacles or the front plane of a triple or ascending spread jump if used as the last obstacle
- a) The electronic timing eyes/standards are to be set up on either on the approach side of a single bar jump, or the approach side of an open or closed tunnel, of the first obstacle on the course. For the last obstacle on the course, the electronic eyes/standards are to be placed on the back side of a single jump, a spread jump or at the exit side of an open tunnel. A closed tunnel must not be the last obstacle.
  - b) Since the start line is the first obstacle, handlers may set their dogs when starting, at any distance from the approach side of the first jump, but the dog must remain inside the ring.
  - c) If a dog has crossed the plane of the first obstacle, but not taken the obstacle, a refusal shall be assessed even though the time has not yet started. If the dog back jumps the first obstacle, a wrong course shall also be assessed.
  - d) Once the dog has crossed the plane of the first obstacle, handlers are not permitted to re-set their dogs at the start or to lead out. Handlers are expected to handle the first obstacle just as any other obstacle where the dog has performed a run-out while running the course and run with their dog. Handlers who re-set their dogs will be promptly excused.”

**BACKGROUND:**

*Electronic timing devices are now available and are being used successfully in agility trials. They are appreciated by handlers since the element of human coordination and error is removed. However, some of the current rules for start line and finish line distances will not work for electronic timing. Due to the increased demand for the use of electronic timers in the sport of agility requirements for its use must be set out. Judges need to know how to judge using electronic timers, and the requirements for course design that will differ because of its use need to be spelled out. Clubs also need guidance on the use of electronic timers.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

14 COURSE OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

14.3 Novice Course Design Elements

Novice level courses are designed to test the dog’s ability to negotiate the obstacles on the course and therefore should be relatively straight in approach with only minor challenges and side changes. Minimal handling is expected.

14.6 Intermediate Course Design Elements

Intermediate level courses are designed to test the dog’s ability to negotiate obstacles on a more difficult course and to respond to more handler directions.

14.9 Excellent Course Design Elements

The Excellent level courses are designed to test the dog’s and handler’s skills and teamwork in negotiating a course where handling decisions are required.”

**BACKGROUND:**

*By reviewing the common faults seen in course design evaluations, clarifications of design elements at each level seem to be needed. It is hoped that these definitions will help with the general understanding of the philosophy behind each level of agility.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

14 COURSE DESIGN OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

14.3 Novice Course Design Elements

14.3.1 Remember the following design elements when designing the courses:

- (b) no handler restrictions; **including placing tunnels under A-frame or Dogwalk;”**

**BACKGROUND:**

*At the Novice or Intermediate levels, no handler restrictions are permitted. This is not included in the course design element requirement in 14.3.1 or 14.6.1, but need to be so it is clear for judges and it needs to be expanded so that the use of handler restrictions on courses is clearly defined. Often judges have not understood that a tunnel under an A-frame or a Dogwalk is considered a handler restriction.*

*The course evaluation form allows no handler restrictions at all on a course in Novice. That means tunnels under A-frames or Dogwalks where the tunnel limits the handler from being close to the dog on either side are not allowable challenge or elements of course design.*

*The course evaluation form has allowed for handler restrictions that are created when tunnels are place under A-frames or Dogwalks as long as one side or one handler's path is not restricted by the tunnel. That is, the handler can be close to the dog on one side of the A-frame or Dogwalk even when a tunnel is in a position would block the handler from being close on both sides. This difference in course design elements between Novice and Intermediate in Handler Restriction allows the courses to increase in difficulty as the levels progress.*

*Handler Restrictions become a handler challenge and require a greater degree of skill and training. Handler Restrictions do not mean the handler is placed in an unsafe situation. It does mean that the handler will be required to work further from the dog.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

14 COURSE OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

14.3 Novice Course Design Elements

14.3.1 Course designs must adhere to the following elements (~~Remember the following design elements when designing the course~~):

- c) all approaches to obstacles are straight on or at angles of 90 degrees or less;"

**BACKGROUND:**

*The rules for angles in Novice and Intermediate are not factually stated. Mild angles in the novice rules means different things to different people as do the terms mild to moderate angle approaches in the intermediate course description.*

*The Guidelines for course approvals states angles no more than 90 degrees for Novice and no more than 180 degrees for Intermediate. These terms should be spelled out clearly in the rulebook and make them definite.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

14 COURSE OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

14.3 Novice Course Design Elements

**DELETE CURRENT**

14.3.1 Course designs must adhere to the following elements:

- d) sequential obstacles should be positioned a minimum of 15 to 18 feet apart (4.58m to 5.49m), with a minimum of 18 feet (5.49m) between jumps (extra spacing before and after double jumps but not more than 25 feet(7.63m) apart);

**REPLACE WITH NEW**

14.3.1 Course designs must adhere to the following elements:

- d) jumps in sequence must be a minimum of 18 feet (5.49m) apart. The distance before and after a double jump (regardless if it is a jump or another type of obstacle) must be a minimum of 18 feet (5.49m). Obstacles other than jumps must be a minimum of 15 feet (4.58m). These distances are calculated by measuring in a straight line from centre to centre of a jump or obstacle. The maximum distance between any two obstacles must not exceed 30 feet (9.14m);"

**BACKGROUND:**

*There is some confusion as to how the distances are to be determined when submitting a course design for approval. The course evaluation guidelines specify how the measurements are calculated. These information needs to be in the rules to clarify the requirements.*

*The description in the rules does not take into account times when there are exceptions to the distance requirements that are found in Intermediate and Excellent courses. These should be included. The maximum distance between obstacles is vaguely set for as 25' (jumps but not more than 25 feet (7.63m) apart). This distance is limiting in course design and does not offer the variety of distances that could add challenges to the course. Measuring from centre to centre of an obstacle is very clear and factual and gives the extra space required in an arc of jumps as in pinwheels. The distance measured this way is not open to interpretation of the dog's shortest or average path. This will clarify the above concerns distances between obstacles, for how jumps are measured, the exceptions to these in Intermediate and Excellent and the 30' distance change will allow more variety of distances to be used. The method of measuring stated in the rules will standardize the measurement requirements for judges and competitors alike.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

14 COURSE OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

14.6 Intermediate Course Design Elements

**DELETE CURRENT**

14.6.1 Remember the following design elements when designing the course:

**REPLACE WITH**

14.6.1 Course designs must adhere to the following elements:

- a) provides only mild to moderate angle approaches to obstacles; **approaches must not exceed 180 degrees;**"

**BACKGROUND:**

*The rules for angles in Novice and Intermediate are not factually stated. Mild angles in the novice rules means different things to different people as do the terms mild to moderate angle approaches in the intermediate course description.*

*The Guidelines for course approvals states angles no more than 90 degrees for Novice and no more than 180 degrees for Intermediate. These terms should be spelled out clearly in the rulebook and make them definite.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

14 COURSE OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

14.6 Intermediate Course Design Elements

**DELETE CURRENT**

14.6.1 Remember the following design elements when designing the course:

- c) sequential obstacles should be positioned a minimum of 15 to 18 feet apart (4.58m to 5.49m), with a minimum of 18 feet (5.49m) between jumps (extra spacing before and after spread jumps but not more than 25 feet(7.63m) apart);

**REPLACE WITH NEW**

14.6.1 Course designs must adhere to the following elements:

- c) jumps in sequence must be a minimum of 18 feet (5.49m) apart. The distance before and after a double jump or spread jump (regardless if it is a jump or another type of obstacle) must be a minimum of 18 feet (5.49m). Obstacles other than jumps must be a minimum of 15 feet (4.58m). The exception to these distance requirements is in a 180-degree turn. These distances are calculated by measuring in a straight line from centre to centre of a jump or obstacle. The maximum distance between any two obstacles must not exceed 30 feet (9.14m);"

**BACKGROUND:**

*There is some confusion as to how the distances are to be determined when submitting a course design for approval. The course evaluation guidelines specify how the measurements are calculated. These information needs to be in the rules to clarify the requirements.*

*The description in the rules does not take into account times when there are exceptions to the distance requirements that are found in Intermediate and Excellent courses. These should be included. The maximum distance between obstacles is vaguely set for as 25'*

*(jumps but not more than 25 feet (7.63m) apart). This distance is limiting in course design and does not offer the variety of distances that could add challenges to the course. Measuring from centre to centre of an obstacle is very clear and factual and gives the extra space required in an arc of jumps as in pinwheels. The distance measured this way is not open to interpretation of the dog's shortest or average path. This will clarify the above concerns distances between obstacles, for how jumps are measured, the exceptions to these in Intermediate and Excellent and the 30' distance change will allow more variety of distances to be used. The method of measuring stated in the rules will standardize the measurement requirements for judges and competitors alike.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

14 COURSE OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

14.9 Excellent Course Design Elements

**DELETE CURRENT**

14.9.1 Remember the following design elements when designing the course:

- b) sequential obstacles should be positioned a minimum of 15 to 18 feet apart (4.58m to 5.49m), with a minimum of 18 feet (5.49m) between jumps (extra spacing before and after spread jumps but not more than 25 feet (7.63m) apart);

**REPLACE WITH NEW**

14.9.1 Course designs must adhere to the following elements:

- b) jumps in sequence must be a minimum of 18 feet (5.49m) apart. The distance before and after a double jump or spread jump (regardless if it is a jump or another type of obstacle) must be a minimum of 18 feet (5.49m). Obstacles other than jumps must be a minimum of 15 feet (4.58m). The exception to these distance requirements is in a 180 to 270 degree turns or in such designs as serpentine or threadles. These distances are calculated by measuring in a straight line from centre to centre of a jump or obstacle. The maximum distance between any two obstacles must not exceed 30 feet (9.14m);”

**BACKGROUND:**

*There is some confusion as to how the distances are to be determined when submitting a course design for approval. The course evaluation guidelines specify how the measurements are calculated. These information needs to be in the rules to clarify the requirements.*

*The description in the rules does not take into account times when there are exceptions to the distance requirements that are found in Intermediate and Excellent courses. These should be included. The maximum distance between obstacles is vaguely set for as 25' (jumps but not more than 25 feet (7.63m) apart). This distance is limiting in course design and does not offer the variety of distances that could add challenges to the course.*

*Measuring from centre to centre of an obstacle is very clear and factual and gives the extra space required in an arc of jumps as in pinwheels. The distance measured this way is not open to interpretation of the dog's shortest or average path.*

*This will clarify the above concerns distances between obstacles, for how jumps are measured, the exceptions to these in Intermediate and Excellent and the 30' distance change will allow more variety of distances to be used. The method of measuring stated in the rules will standardize the measurement requirements for judges and competitors alike.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

14 COURSE DESIGN OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

14.3 Novice Course Design Elements

14.3.1 **Course designs must adhere to** the following elements:

**ADD NEW**

- (o) 2 contact obstacles must not be used in succession.

14 COURSE DESIGN OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

- 14.6 Intermediate Course Design Elements
- 14.6.1 **Course designs must adhere to** the following elements:

**ADD NEW**

- (l) 2 contact obstacles must not be used in succession.

14 COURSE DESIGN OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

- 14.9 Excellent Course Design Elements

- 14.9.1 **Course designs must adhere to** the following elements:

**ADD NEW**

- (k) 2 contact obstacles must not be used in succession.”

**BACKGROUND:**

*Appendix A, Section 2.4 includes stipulations on course design that are not included in Chapter 14, which deals with courses design. Chapter 14 needs to include those elements that are detailed in Appendix A so these elements are clear. Avoid positioning two contact obstacles in succession does not appear in chapter 14. Add a new subsection to 14.3.1, 14.6.1 and 14.9.1 which reads “Two contact obstacles must not be used in succession.” This will clarify the above concerns distances between obstacles, for how jumps are measured, the exceptions to these in Intermediate and Excellent and the 30’ distance change will allow more variety of distances to be used. The method of measuring stated in the rules will standardize the measurement requirements for judges and competitors alike.*

*Each of these sections begins with the sentence: “Remember the following design elements when designing the courses:” The word, remember, does not have the strength it should have for some judges. An alternative word that conveys the message that these are the elements that must or must not be incorporated into the course design of the different levels. This change will clarify that these are the principles are to be followed and are not optional.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

14 COURSE DESIGN OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

- 14.3 Novice Course Design Elements

- 14.3.1 Course designs must adhere to the following elements (~~Remember the following design elements when designing the course~~):

**ADD NEW**

- (p) if using electronic timers, courses must be designed to accommodate their use.

14 COURSE DESIGN OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

- 14.6 Intermediate Course Design Elements

- 14.6.1 Course designs must adhere to the following elements (~~Remember the following design elements when designing the course~~):

**ADD NEW**

- (m) if using electronic timers, courses must be designed to accommodate their use.

14 COURSE DESIGN OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

- 14.9 Excellent Course Design Elements

- 14.9.1 Course designs must adhere to the following elements (~~Remember the following design elements when designing the course~~):

**ADD NEW**

- (l) if using electronic timers, courses must be designed to accommodate their use.

**BACKGROUND:**

*Electronic timing devices are now available and are being used successfully in agility trials. They are appreciated by handlers since the element of human coordination and error is removed. However, some of the current rules for start line and finish line distances will not work for electronic timing. Due to the increased demand for the use of*

*electronic timers in the sport of agility requirements for its use must be set out. Judges need to know how to judge using electronic timers, and the requirements for course design that will differ because of its use need to be spelled out. Clubs also need guidance on the use of electronic timers.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

- 14 COURSE DESIGN OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS
- 14.6 Intermediate Course Design Elements
- 14.6.1 Course designs must adhere to the following elements (~~Remember the following design elements when designing the course~~):
  - (j) course conforms to safety guidelines for obstacles; **the approach to spread jumps and tire jumps must be taken from an angle of less than 30 degrees. Angle turns after the spread type jump, must be less than 45 degrees.**

**BACKGROUND:**

*Appendix A states that sharp turns and sharp angles to the tire and spread type jumps are to be avoided. Section 14.6.1 (j) is vague in its wording about angles before and after spread type jumps and the tire. These need to be more specific.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

- 14 COURSE DESIGN OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS
- 14.9 Excellent Course Design Elements
- 14.9.1 Course designs must adhere to the following elements (~~Remember the following design elements when designing the course~~):
  - (h) Course conforms to safety guidelines for obstacles; **the approach to a spread jump must be straight or from an angled approach of no greater than 30 degrees when a distance of more than 21' is provided between obstacles to allow the approach to be handled in a safe manner. After spread type jumps no turns must exceed 90 degrees.**  
**The angle of approach to the tire must not exceed 30 degrees."**

**BACKGROUND:**

*Appendix A states that sharp turns and sharp angles to the tire and spread type jumps are to be avoided. Section 14.9.1 (h) is vague in its wording about angles before and after spread type jumps and the tire. These need to be more specific.*

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**MOTION**

- 15 SCORING
- 15.2 Placements
- 15.2.1 Dogs must have a qualifying score to be eligible for a placement. The 4 highest scores **in each height division in each class** shall be awarded first through fourth placements, respectively, with tied scores decided by the fastest time. Time should be measured and recorded to the nearest 1/100th of a second."

**BACKGROUND:**

*A typo in the original rules that was over looked in the review in draft format missed specifying that ribbons or rosettes shall be offered for **1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>. and 4<sup>th</sup>**, placements in each height division in each class. The words in bold were omitted. It is common practice that clubs give out ribbons for "each height division" as was intended. These words added into the rules would clarify and reflect both the intent and the common practice.*

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

- 15 SCORING
- 15.4 Faults and Deductions

- 15.4.1 Refusals: It is considered a Refusal when a dog within 5 ft (1.53 m) of the obstacle starts toward an obstacle, and ceases forward motion or starts toward an obstacle and then runs around it or turns back on his path.  
Examples of other Refusals include:

**ADD NEW**

- (f) When an electronic timing device is used, dogs that run past the first obstacle will incur a refusal fault even though the timer has not started. Likewise, dogs that run past the last obstacle will incur a refusal fault.
- (g) when electronic timing device is used, dogs that run past the last obstacle and performs the last obstacle backwards will be assessed both a refusal and a wrong course fault.”

**BACKGROUND:**

***Electronic timing devices are now available and are being used successfully in agility trials. They are appreciated by handlers since the element of human coordination and error is removed. However, some of the current rules for start line and finish line distances will not work for electronic timing. Due to the increased demand for the use of electronic timers in the sport of agility requirements for its use must be set out. Judges need to know how to judge using electronic timers, and the requirements for course design that will differ because of its use need to be spelled out. Clubs also need guidance on the use of electronic timers.***

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**MOTION**

15 SCORING

15.4 Faults & Deductions

15.4.5 “Running the wrong course: A wrong course is assessed when the dog takes an obstacle out of sequence or in the wrong direction, or places on paw on a contact zone of an obstacle or tunnel or passes through the weave poles. An occurrence is defined as one deduction until the dog has returned to the correct obstacle, regardless of how many wrong obstacles are taken. A 10-point deduction for each occurrence at Novice level. **A NQ will be assessed in Intermediate and Excellent.**”

**BACKGROUND:**

***The last sentence which reads “Interference or outside assistance in the Novice level is a 5 point non-qualifying deduction, in the Intermediate and Excellent levels a non-qualifying score will be assessed.” has been deleted.***

***When you walk to the line, you are on your own. Any outside interference should be an NQ. Additionally Appendix C will require a change to reflect this. We have not made that submission, but since Appendix C is only a summary of faults and deductions I am hoping that it can be dealt with as a “housekeeping matter”. Appendix C as it stands pertaining to this section is in error, 5 – NQ for Novice is correct, but it should reflect the current rule of NQ for Intermediate and Excellent levels, but it does not.***

\*\*\*\*\*

**MOTION**

**ADD NEW**

16 SANCTION MATCHES

16.1 A sanctioned agility match is a competition at which dogs 12 months of age or older who are purebred or whose breed is included on the Miscellaneous Class list as designated by the Board, may compete, but not for legs for an agility title.

16.2 Any CKC **accredited** Club or Association wishing to hold a sanctioned agility match under CKC rules must obtain the approval of the CKC by submitting an application for a match date, on the form provided by the CKC to the CKC Board member for the respective zone.

16.3 The granting of sanctioned agility match dates is at the discretion of the local CKC Board Member.

16.4 Dates must be applied for not less than 60 days prior to the match date. Dates are allocated on a first come, first served basis. In special circumstances, the CKC Board Member for the respective zone may waive the 60-day requirement.

- 16.5 **Those individuals interested in judging sanction agility matches should contact the local CKC agility representative.**
- 16.6 A club holding a sanctioned agility match must appoint an agility chair as well as a trial secretary and ring stewards. Club holding sanctioned agility matches are required to have available copies of the latest edition of these Agility Trial Rules and Regulations.
- 16.7 Classes may be provided for all Official Classes and unofficial classes. A dog may not enter a class for which it has received a title. **A dog may enter any class for which it has a title, but is not eligible for ribbons or title in that class.**
- 16.8 No score at a sanctioned agility match shall be considered as qualifying or as a leg towards a title.
- 16.9 The Agility Trial Rules and Regulations, with the exception of those pertaining to titles, shall apply at all sanctioned agility matches.
- 16.10 Ribbons or cards can be given at sanctioned agility matches for Passing Scores and the following information must appear on the face of each ribbon/card: name of the club or association holding the match, "Sanctioned Agility Match" and "Passing Score". Passing Score ribbons must be gold in colour: High in Class and High in Trial ribbons/cards must be gold and white and clearly indicate the awards for which they are presented. All other ribbons offered must be dark green. A dog shall not be given a ribbon or card if the dog has not earned more than 85 points.
- 16.11 The set-up procedure followed at sanction agility matches should follow approved agility trials."

**BACKGROUND:**

***Not previously defined or explained.***

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**MOTION**

APPENDIX B-OBSTACLE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION (DETAILS OF OBSTACLES)

8 **Bar Jumps** consist of bars supported by bar supports mounted to uprights. The supports must be positioned so that the tops of the bars can be set within ¼" (0.6cm) of the 5 different jump heights (8, 12, 16, 20 and 24"/20.3, 30.5, 40.6, 50.8, and 61cm). An additional position for a bar placed 2 to 6" (5.1 to 15.2cm) above the ground is also required. Unless a jump is specified as a Single Bar Jump by the judge, all jumps shall have at least 2 bars. If only 2 bars are used, the lower one is placed at about half the height of the top bar. (Note: Single bar type of jump is permissible only at the Excellent level.) The bars must be either cylindrical with 1¼ to 2" (3.2 to 4.4 cm) diameters, or square with 1¼ to 2" (3.2 to 4.4 cm) sides. Constructed from wood or plastic (PCV pipe), and must be **of sufficient length so that the distance between the uprights is 4 to 5 feet (1.22 to 1.53 m)** long and striped for visibility. The bar sits on the bar supports in such a way that the bar is easily displaced. If rectangular bars are used, the top of the support must be flat and no wider than 1 ¾" (4.4cm). If cylindrical bars are used, the supports should not be much wider than the bar, and they should have a lip that is no more than 1/8" (0.3cm) higher than the support, although lips up to ¼" (0.6cm) are allowed. The inside of the uprights must be at least 32" (81.3cm) tall, and the upright must be 1 to 48" (2.5 to 121.9 cm) wide. An inside height of 42" (106.7cm) and a minimum width of 3 ½" (8.9cm) are recommended for visibility. Widths less than 30" (76.2cm) are recommended to facilitate handler movement on the course."

**BACKGROUND:**

***Some jump standards that are being used at agility trials are using bolts put through the uprights instead of jump cups attached to the uprights. When poles that are only 4 foot in length are used on these standards the space between the uprights becomes reduced. The 4 to 5 foot poles were intended to mean 4 to 5 foot spacing between the uprights. To accommodate the use of bolts instead of jump cups, the length of poles needs to be adjusted. Shorter distance between the standards increases the difficulty of the courses and could affect safety. This will allow the intended distance to be maintained even if the bolt method of supporting bars is used and more room for dogs to navigate safely around the course.***

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**MOTION**

APPENDIX B-OBSTACLE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION (DETAILS OF OBSTACLES)

9 **The Panel Jump** uses up to 6 cross-boards to give the illusion of a solid wall. Specifications for the board supports and uprights are the same as for the Single Bar Jump. The cross-boards are **of sufficient length so that the distance between the uprights is** 4 to 5 feet (1.22 to 1.53 m) long, 3 to 4" (7.6 to 10.2 cm) wide, and no thicker than 1" (2.5cm). They are supported in such fashion so as to be easily displaceable, 1-1¼ to 1-3/4" (3.2 to 4.4 cm) below the top of the board."

**BACKGROUND:**

***Some standards that are being used at agility trials are using bolts put through the uprights instead of jump cups attached to the uprights.***

***When panels that are only 4 foot in length are used on these standards the space between the uprights becomes reduced.***

***The 4 to 5 foot panels were intended to mean 4 to 5 foot spacing between the uprights. To accommodate the use of bolts instead of jump cups, the length of panels needs to be adjusted.***

***Shorter distance between the standards increases the difficulty of the courses and could affect safety.***

***This will allow the intended distance to be maintained even if the bolt method of supporting bars is used and more room for dogs to navigate safely around the course.***

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**MOTION**

APPENNDIX B-OBSTACLE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS (DETAILS OF OBSTACLES)

**ADD NEW**

15 **Electronic Timing Devices**

- a) The Electronic Timer System must be capable of operating in bright sunlight as well as rain, snow, fog, or dust particles.
- b) The electronic transmitter and receiver supports must be constructed so that they do not inhibit the handler or dog's path. The supports may not be taller than 42" (36" or less is recommended). The base that supports the transmitter and receiver may not be wider than a normal wing. The upright supporting the transmitter and receiver may not be wider than 3.5" and the support must be constructed so that the upright and the beam are no more than 4" from the obstacle. It is recommended that the material and color of the upright be similar to those materials normally used in the construction of agility equipment. The objective, as much as possible, is to avoid creating the impression of a spread jump.
- c) The timers must have re-settable eyes in the event that an eye is tripped prematurely or accidentally, and in the event that a start or finish obstacle is to be used more than once on a course. The timers must have a manual override option allowing time to continue.
- d) The timers must have the ability to be connected to an external display.
- e) The timers must be capable of recording individual times to the nearest 100th of a second. The dog's time is to be recorded on the scribe sheet from the console unit.
- f) The width of the interface of the beam is to be expandable to accommodate 4 to 5 foot jump bars and open tunnels.
- g) Clubs utilizing electronic timers must have the timer in the ring as is stated in Equipment Specifications for Electronic Timers. The club must be prepared to use manual hand timing as a back up if the electronic timers are not functioning correctly or cease functioning."

**Background:**

***Electronic timing devices are now available and are being used successfully in agility trials. They are appreciated by handlers since the element of human coordination and error is removed. However, some of the current rules for start line and finish line distances will not work for electronic timing. Due to the increased demand for the use of electronic timers in the sport of agility requirements for its use must be set out. Judges need to know how to judge using electronic timers, and the requirements for course***

**design that will differ because of its use need to be spelled out. Clubs also need guidance on the use of electronic timers.**

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**MOTION**

14 COURSE DESIGN OBSTACLES, CHALLENGES & DESIGN ELEMENTS

14.6 Intermediate Course Design Elements

14.6.1 Course designs must adhere to the following elements **(Remember the following design elements when designing the course):**

**ADD NEW**

- k) Obstacles/tunnels that are placed so as to cause handler restrictions on a contact obstacle (i.e., force the handler to work at a distance from the dog at the A-frame or Dogwalk) may only extend on one side of the walk or frame. Thus, the handler has an option to work on the side which is not restricted. **(see Appendix for diagram).**

***BACKGROUND: At the Novice or Intermediate levels, no handler restrictions are permitted. This is not included in the course design element requirement in 14.3.1 or 14.6.1, but need to be so it is clear for judges and it needs to be expanded so that the use of handler restrictions on courses is clearly defined. Often judges have not understood that a tunnel under an A-frame or a Dogwalk is considered a handler restriction. The course evaluation form for the Novice level keeps to the letter of the rule and allows no handler restrictions at all on a course. That means tunnels under A-frames or Dogwalks where the tunnel limits the handler from being close to the dog on either side are not allowable challenge or elements of course design.***

***At the Intermediate level, the course evaluation form has allowed for handler restrictions that are created when tunnels are placed under A-frames or Dogwalks as long as one side or one handler's path is not restricted by the tunnel. That is, the handler can be close to the dog on one side of the A-frame or Dogwalk even when a tunnel is in a position would block the handler from being close on both sides. This difference in course design elements between Novice and Intermediate in Handler Restriction allows the courses to increase in difficulty as the levels progress. Handler Restrictions become a handler challenge and require a greater degree of skill and training. Handler Restrictions do not mean the handler is placed in an unsafe situation. It does mean that the handler will be required to work further from the dog.***

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