Parade Rest
There is no command for this move. It is understood that in order to start, members will begin at this position or following “fall in to parade rest.”
- Feet are parallel and shoulder width apart with the right foot on yard line
- Both hands are positioned accordingly on your instrument
- Instrument is held at the center of your body in an “attention position” with the mouthpiece at the level of your mouth
- Head is up and focused straight ahead
- **this position is rarely used.

Attention
COMMAND: “Band Ten Hut” (in time)
RESPONSE: “Go!” (small movement, on beat 4) “Cats!” (come to attention position on beat 1)
- The upper body of this position is identical to parade rest
- Heels are together, arches of the foot on the yard line
- Feet should be in the shape of a “V” with toes apart

Horns up
COMMAND: One long whistle blow, then four whistle blows in time
RESPONSE: on the second short whistle blow, there is a small “check” motion, with horns coming to playing position on the third short blow.

Mark Time
COMMAND: “Mark time move!” (in time, on beats 1, 2, and 3)
RESPONSE: left heel is brought up on “and.” On count 1, the left heel is pushed down. On the and of one the right heel comes up and on two the right heel comes down
- Mark time is demonstrated from an attention position from the hips up
- During this time feet should be moved from a “v” position to parallel and as close together as possible for the marcher
- The response counting should be in continual groups of 8
- Heel height should be low- just so that the knee breaks (about an inch off the ground)

Drag Turns
COMMAND: “Drag turn to the left” “Drag turn to the right”
RESPONSE:
- Drag Turns are demonstrated from a mark time position
- Drag turns are always 90 degrees unless specified otherwise
- Executed in four counts
- Left: heels remain together; Right: toes remain together.
- Motion: split feet (either heels or toes) on 1, together at a 45 degree angle on 2; split again on 3, together on 4
Forward March
COMMAND: A long whistle blow of four counts followed by for short whistle blasts (in time) OR “Forward” (beat 1) “March!” (beat 3)
RESPONSE: step off beginning with the left foot
  • Basic glide step
  • Knees unlocked but not bent into a crouching position.
  • The heel of the foot should brush the tops of the blades of grass (barely clear the ground) and be the first part of the foot to make contact in the forward step.
  • The trailing foot should flex to the toe at the point the leading heel makes contact.
  • Ankles must pass on the subdivision of the beat.
  • THERE SHOULD BE NO UPPER BODY BOUNCE. Move as if balancing a glass of water on your head.

Steps:
Two basic steps:
  Regular  8 to5 (22.5 in.)
  Adjusted: Based on distance and #of counts

Backwards March
COMMAND: A long whistle blow of four counts followed by for short whistle blows (in time) OR “Backward” (count 1) “march!” (count 2) (in time)
RESPONSE: step off beginning with the left foot
  • On the fourth whistle blast, both heels raise up (on tip toe)
  • Followed by the first count where the left foot glides backward followed by the right, etc.
  • Toes should barely glide across grass
  • Knees barely unlocked
  • Upper body should not bounce!

Flanks
COMMAND: “left (count 1) flank! (count 3)” (in time)
RESPONSE: take the last step of the previous motion with the right foot, rolling onto toe on four; turn on count one, pivoting on the right toe and placing left heel in the direction of travel-the left
  • If a FM right flank is executed
    o Right toe is planted on count four and rolled down to toe
    o On count one, left heel crosses over right foot and plants in the direction of travel, heel first
  • If a BM left flank is executed
    o Right toes are planted on count four
    o Left heel is planted to the left on count one
  • If a BM right flank is executed
    o Right toes are planted on count four
On count one, left heel crosses in front of right foot and continue in the direction of travel

**Slides**
**COMMAND:** “right slide ready move,” “left slide ready move”
When playing, horns should always face the press box unless instructed otherwise.
- Upper body is rotated at the hips
- Shoulders should be at a 45 degree to the side line
- Horn and face should be parallel to sideline
- Feet and hips face the direction of travel

**Halt**
A halt or horns down is demonstrated at the end of a song. This is an understood move that occurs the count after the last note is played. If a halt occurs during fundamentals it is executed as follows:
**COMMAND:** “Band (count 1), Halt (count 3)!”(in time)
**RESPONSE:** “place,” (right foot plants on count four, turned slightly outward) “place” (left foot plants on count one, turned slightly outward)
- Horns down: check on two, horns at the attention position on three
- Body should be in the attention position
- Feet should be in a “v” position

**Rock n’ Roll**
This move is demonstrated when alternating between forward to backward marching or vice versa.
**COMMAND:** “Forward march” or “Backward march”
**RESPONSE:** Right toes plant in front (BM) or behind you (FM) or left toes plant behind you (BM) or left heel plants in front of you (FM)
- This move should be as smooth as possible
How to Read a Drill Chart

**Orientation**

1. The BOTTOM of the page is always “Home Stands” or the main façade of the presentation. This is typically the WEST side of the stadium and marked by the presence of the PB. **On the practice field** this is the tower side of the field.

2. The TOP of the page is always the “Visitor Stands” or “Far Side Line (FSL).” This is typically the EAST side of the field. **On the practice field** this is the observatory (hill) side.

3. Yard lines and hashes are marked on each page.

4. Hashes. The LOWER (bottom) hashes are those closest to the PB while the UPPER (top) hashes are closest to the FSL.
   - **College** we use these almost exclusively
     A. Each hash is 32 steps (at 8 to 5) from the sideline.
     B. The distance from hash to hash in 20 steps (at 8 to 5) **high school**
     C. Each hash is 28 steps (8 to 5) from the sideline
     D. The distance from hash to hash in 28 steps (8 to 5) **Pro**
     E. Outside hashes are 36 steps (8 to 5) from the sideline and may be marked at every 4 steps (90 inches or 2 ½ yards).

5. On the field, the yard line numbers are almost always 12 steps from the sideline (at the base of the number).

6. Starting positions are DOTS.

7. Ending positions are numbered-letters.

8. The command on each page indicates how each person moved from the “dotted” position to the labeled position.

9. Light cross lines are 4-step (8-5) indications while darker lines indicate yard lines 8-step (8 to 5) intervals.

10. Most commands are grouped in multiples of 8.

11. By priority: 1) find your numbered letter, 2) find the side of the field, 3) find the closest yard line, and 4) find the distance from the hash.
### Glossary of Charting Terms and Drill Techniques

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 to 5</td>
<td>8 equal steps - 5 yards (22 1/2 inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 5</td>
<td>6 equal steps - 5 yards (30 inches)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted Step/Float</td>
<td>Stride size to move one point to another in equal steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTP</td>
<td>Go to position on chart in equal sized steps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>Distance between two members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squad</td>
<td>4 to 8 member units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB</td>
<td>Press Box Sideline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZ</td>
<td>End Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FM</td>
<td>Forward March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>Mark Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DT</td>
<td>Drag Turn - (Direction - Degree - Counts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LF</td>
<td>Left Flank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>Right Flank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM</td>
<td>Back March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inward/Inboard</td>
<td>Move toward 50 yardline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outward/Outboard</td>
<td>Move toward end zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTL</td>
<td>Follow the Leader (Check arrow for direction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arc</td>
<td>Move to curvilinear line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell front</td>
<td>Keep instrument toward audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand</td>
<td>Keep same line but make interval wider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract</td>
<td>Keep same line but make interval smaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Up</td>
<td>Move bell above parallel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slide</td>
<td>Facing forward while feet are moving in opposite direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt</td>
<td>Stop Marching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EZ</td>
<td>End Zone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Survival Tips**
1. ALWAYS have a pencil and drill chart at EVERY rehearsal. Even inside.
2. Circle, highlight, or indicate your position on every page.
3. MARK guide points, facings, horn angles, and other pertinent information.
4. ALWAYS dress for the weather.