

SASKATCHEWAN POLICE COMMISSION

STANDARD FOR POLICE SERVICE DOGS

August 2005

INTRODUCTION

During the latter part of 2003, the Saskatchewan Association of Chiefs of Police requested that a Provincial Police Canine Policy for Municipal Police Service Dogs be created under the direction of Saskatchewan Justice, Law Enforcement Services. In October of 2004, the document was completed after being approved by the Standards Committee, the Chiefs of Police, and Saskatchewan Justice. Personnel involved are listed as follows:

Project Director	Murray Sawatsky, Saskatchewan Justice
Project Manager	Rick Coffey, Saskatchewan Justice
Committee Chairman	Chief Peter MacKinnon (Ret.), Estevan Police Service
Standards Committee	Sergeant Ken Hunter, Prince Albert Police Service Sergeant Rod Ash, Regina Police Service Sergeant Kevin Lauscher, Saskatoon Police Service Corporal Jerry Michalski, Estevan Police Service
Resources/Advisors/Observers	Deputy Chief Clive Weighill, Regina Police Service Deputy Chief Dan Wiks, Saskatoon Police Service Inspector Jeff Bent, Saskatoon Police Service Sergeant Gary Carlson, RCMP-PDS, Regina Bill Zimmer, Saskatchewan Environment
Document Preparation	A. Brian Amm

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY

OVERVIEW

- THE STANDARD
- EVALUATOR SELECTION
- TRAINER SELECTION
- EVALUATION PROCESS – PROCEDURES AND CONSIDERATIONS
- BASIC COURSE CONSIDERATIONS
- EQUIPMENT – EVALUATIONS

ELEMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION

AGILITY

- CERTIFICATION
- Appendix A

OBEDIENCE

- INITIAL CERTIFICATION
- Appendix B
- ANNUAL CERTIFICATION
- Appendix C

TRACKING

- INITIAL CERTIFICATION
- Appendix D (Rural Tracking Test, Suburban Tracking Test During Training)
- Appendix E (Urban Tracking)
- ANNUAL CERTIFICATION
- Appendix F

CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

- INITIAL CERTIFICATION
- Appendix G
- ANNUAL CERTIFICATION
- Appendix H

PERSON SEARCH

- INITIAL CERTIFICATION
- Appendix I
- ANNUAL CERTIFICATION
- Appendix J

EVIDENCE SEARCH

- INITIAL CERTIFICATION
- Appendix K
- ANNUAL CERTIFICATION
- Appendix L

NARCOTICS DETECTION

INITIAL CERTIFICATION

Appendix M

ANNUAL CERTIFICATION

Appendix N

EXPLOSIVES DETECTION

CERTIFICATION

Appendix O

SAMPLE VALIDATION REPORT

SAMPLE NOTES FORM – TESTING, GENERAL

SAMPLE NOTES FORM – TESTING, NARCOTICS

SAMPLE NOTES FORM – TESTING, EXPLOSIVES

GLOSSARY

Arm Guard: See “Hidden Sleeve” and “Exposed Sleeve”.

Bark and Hold (Hold and Bark, Detaining): Describes a style of training or the actions of a dog when dealing with a stationary person. Applies when a dog, after being deployed, on an apprehension or person search, encounters a passive (not moving) person. The dog should approach to a distance of approximately 2 metres from the person and bark fluently. If the person tries to escape or attacks, the dog is required to stop the person (usually by biting). The Bark and Hold (Hold and Bark, Detaining) is to be done without the need for commands. The “Bark” is to alert the handler who may be out of sight or unaware of the person’s presence. “Hold” refers to the requirement of the dog to try and keep the person at the place where found.

Bite and Hold: Describes a style of training or the actions of a dog to physically apprehend a person. The dog uses its bite to seize the person and then holds on until the handler commands otherwise.

Call-Off: Describes the procedure where the dog is commanded to cease the pursuit of a person. Can also describe the actions of the “Bark and Hold” dog correctly responding to a stationary person at the end of a pursuit.

Certification (Validation): The testing process to qualify for operational duty.

Concealed Sleeve: See “Hidden Sleeve”.

Confirmation: The trained response of a dog (sitting, downing, standing, barking, picking up) after finding a substance or article.

Dead-end: A point on a track where the track layer stops, retraces their footsteps for a short distance, and then continues in a different direction from the segment of the track already laid.

Detaining: See “Bark and Hold”.

Exposed Sleeve: Protective cover that slides over a person’s arm to protect from injury when the dog bites the arm. The outside surface is usually made out of jute or another sturdy material.

General-Purpose: Describes the duties of a police service dog trained for obedience, agility, tracking, evidence/article search, person search, criminal apprehension and possibly a detection profile. In this document, “Police Service Dog” means a dog trained for General-Purpose duties unless otherwise specified.

Guard Arm: See “Hidden Sleeve” and “Exposed Sleeve”.

Handling Experience: Refers to the operational time in the field that a canine handler gains while certified for canine enforcement work in Saskatchewan.

Hidden Sleeve (Concealed Sleeve, Arm Guard, Guard Arm): Protective cover that slides over a person’s arm but is compact enough to also fit into the sleeve of a jacket or sweater. Protects from injury when the dog bites.

Hide: A training aid (containing drugs, explosives or other specified substance) that is the object of a dog’s search.

Hold and Bark: See “Bark and Hold”.

Off-Leash: The handler does not have any physical control of the dog.

On-Leash: The dog is attached to the handler with a line.

Passive Confirmation: Describes the trained response of the dog (sitting, downing, standing, barking) after finding a substance or an article, where the dog does not touch the item (does not pick it up).

Police Canine Handler: Member of a police service that is officially assigned to the duties of handling a police service dog.

Police Service Dog: A dog properly certified for duty in law enforcement. In this document, Police Service Dog means a dog trained for “General-Purpose” duties unless otherwise specified.

Profile: An area of training (tracking, obedience, agility, person search, evidence search, criminal apprehension, and detection).

Protective Training Equipment: Refers to bite suits, protective sleeves, and scratch-pants that are used to protect a quarry from dog bites.

Quarry: A person who lays tracks for the dog to follow or who acts as a suspect for the training of a police canine team.

Suspect: Usually refers to a quarry acting the role of a person wanted by the police.

Take: Describes the act of a dog using its bite to seize onto a person.

Validation: See “Certification”.

OVERVIEW

THE STANDARD

This standard was created to provide minimum levels of training for Municipal Police Service Dogs in the Province of Saskatchewan. Additionally, the aim is to encourage sound practices for operational performance and to contribute to the overall professionalism of the police canine community.

In this document the following are outlined:

- Qualifications for evaluators;
- Recommendations for trainer selection;
- General procedures and considerations for the evaluation process; and
- Evaluation requirements.

The Canine Standards Committee is to review this document annually during the month of February (or other date mutually agreed upon). Any amendments agreed upon will satisfy a specified process outlined by the Executive Director, Law Enforcement Services Branch, Saskatchewan Justice.

EVALUATOR SELECTION

Evaluators are typically course trainers or other individuals with canine-trainer experience. Not all Saskatchewan police services have in-house training programs for canine teams; nevertheless, experienced members of all canine programs are eligible to become evaluators.

On approval of this standard, the 2004 Canine Standards Committee will appoint the first group of evaluators from eligible candidates. Candidates must satisfy points 1, 2, and 3 below for general-purpose profiles, and point 5 for the detector-dog profile. Thereafter, evaluators selected for this standard will have met all of the following criteria:

- 1) Written authorization from the member's Chief of Police or designate if candidate is a current member of a police service (to be presented during the apprenticeships and retained in the member's police service personnel file).
- 2) Minimum five years experience as a (general-purpose) police canine handler.
- 3) At least one year as a (general-purpose) police canine trainer for their police service - **or** - at least eight years experience as an operational police canine handler and has been certified for duty with at least two general-purpose police service dogs.

- 4) Has completed apprentice evaluations involving at least five handler-dog team candidates (general-purpose).
- 5) Minimum three years operational experience as a detection-dog handler for certification of detection-dog teams.
- 6) Exception – Experienced detection-dog handlers with no “general-purpose” experience may be evaluators for the detection profile only, if they have apprenticed at the evaluation of at least three detector-dog teams.

Personnel from the RCMP Police Dog Services may be utilized as one of the evaluators for general-purpose or detection, provided they are eligible to certify RCMP teams or they satisfy points 1-6 above.

TRAINER SELECTION

Police canine unit trainers are selected by their police administrations. It is recommended that the following qualifications strongly influence the trainer selection process:

- Senior Constable or N.C.O.
- Successfully completed an Effective Presentation Course.
- Minimum four years of experience handling a police service dog in the field.
- Demonstrated exceptional skills in the training and handling of police service dogs.
- Readily provides training assistance to other canine teams.

EVALUATION PROCESS – PROCEDURES AND CONSIDERATIONS

The evaluation process should be viewed as an opportunity for evaluators to meet regularly in the interest of maintaining consistency of training and the goals of this standard.

- 1) Formal certification testing will be done by at least three evaluators.
- 2) When possible, one evaluator will be from the Regina Police Service, one from the Saskatoon Police Service and one from elsewhere.
- 3) Additional testers (more than 3) may be apprenticing evaluators.

- 4) Only evaluators having detection-dog handling experience will perform evaluations for the detector-dog profiles. At least one evaluator shall have experience in the specific detection profile being tested. As resources for this part may not be available in the province, all detection profiles may be accepted from an outside training and certification process. However, if certification resources are available in the province, all teams will be certified/re-certified (if certified outside) under this standard.
- 5) When possible, canine teams will be tested in their operational area.
- 6) Evaluations of canine teams will be done at the end of their basic training (Initial Certification) and annually thereafter (Annual Certification). The Initial Certification processes will apply to **all teams certifying for the first time** (a previously certified handler newly matched with a previously certified dog must certify as a team before becoming operational).
- 7) Handlers should be well acquainted with the certification exercises prior to testing.
- 8) During the basic training of a team, the Course Trainer or any (one) Evaluator will conduct some preliminary tests involving evidence search and tracking. This is done in order to:
 - Reduce some of the repetition in the formal evaluation process;
 - To record the progression of a canine team in these profiles; and
 - To afford a new trainer the opportunity to gain experience toward the goal of becoming an evaluator.

The provision for an Evaluator to conduct these tests covers the situations where a trainer may be preparing a service dog for themselves or an experienced handler is training a dog on their own. The tester shall record the test results and copies will be provided to the evaluators for inclusion with the Initial Certification assessments.

- 9) There will be written examinations for new handlers as part of the Initial Certification that will include the topics of:
 - Police Canine History;
 - Canine Feeding, Care, and Health;
 - Canine Physiology;
 - Canine Senses;
 - Canine Behaviour;
 - Canine Communication;
 - Scent (composition and properties);
 - Training Methods and Problem Solving;
 - Legal Aspects and Case Law;
 - Presenting Court Evidence;

- Canine Policy and Procedures;
 - Officer/Handler Safety; and
 - Deployment Considerations (environmental conditions).
- 10) General-purpose canine teams will successfully complete practical tests for the following profiles:
- Agility;
 - Obedience;
 - Tracking;
 - Person Search;
 - Evidence (Article) Search; and
 - Criminal apprehension.
- 11) Normally, test exercises will not be repeated during the certification process. However, the evaluators may request a repeat of an exercise for a clarification or because of an error in the execution. (An error made by the quarry that caused the dog to perform incorrectly).
- 12) Should a team fail a profile during certification, and the evaluators believe that the problems are minor, the team may retest for that profile within 48 hours. There is no need to repeat a complete re-test of all of the profiles.
- 13) Should a team fail a profile other than tracking or criminal apprehension because of faults that cannot be resolved within 48 hours, and the evaluators believe that the problems are minor, the handler may be given additional time for remedial training while still being operational. Liability ramifications should be considered when using this option.
- 14) Should a team fail a profile because of faults that cannot be resolved within 48 hours, and the evaluators believe that the problems are significant, the team shall be deemed ineligible for operational duty. The evaluators can provide recommendations for courses of action (remedial training, replace dog).
- 15) If any re-tests occur more than three weeks after a failure, the canine team will have to re-do the complete certification process.
- 16) All evaluations will be recorded with each profile marked as a pass or fail.
- 17) An evaluation report concerning each handler tested will be sent to that handler's Chief of Police after each certification attempt.

BASIC COURSE CONSIDERATIONS

- 1) The Basic Training Course (General-Purpose) for new canine handlers should be at least 16 weeks in length (or 640 hours, based on working shifts dedicated to canine training).
- 2) It is recognized that not all capabilities can be progressed to the optimum level during a Basic Training Course; however, basic training should prepare teams to perform safely and at a competent level operationally. As the canine teams mature and improve their skills over the course of the first year, the Annual Validation Standard reflects what is expected as a minimum from that point on.

EQUIPMENT – EVALUATIONS

- 1) No electric, electronic, spiked, or pinch collars will be allowed on the dog during testing.
- 2) Handlers may secure their obedience leash to their body but not in such a manner that it distracts the dog.
- 3) Handlers will wear their standard, working uniform.

ELEMENTS

FOR

CERTIFICATION

AGILITY – INITIAL CERTIFICATION

At the end of basic training, each dog working off-leash will be able to negotiate agility obstacles consisting of:

- (1) A wooden fence, approximately one (1) metre high (by jumping over);
- (2) An eight (8) metre long culvert, approximately one (1) metre in diameter, laid horizontally (by going through);
- (3) A plank balance board, four (4) metres long by 20 centimetres wide, at least one (1) metre high off the ground (by traveling the length);
- (4) A hedge, at least 1.5 metres high (that a dog could follow the handler through or the dog go through all alone for a toy);
- (5) A common loading dock for trucks (by jumping up and on);
- (6) A chain link fence at least one (1) metre high (by jumping over);
- (7) An indoor staircase (one floor) with a landing half way (going up and down);
- (8) A 2.5 metre set of open stairs set at 45 degrees to a platform or landing (going up and down);
- (9) An open car window (by jumping through, from ground to inside vehicle); and
- (10) A full-size car tire suspended from one (1) metre off the ground (by jumping through the centre hole).

Refer to Appendix A

OBEDIENCE – INITIAL CERTIFICATION

At the end of basic training each handler–dog team, individually, will be able to::

Perform the following exercises with the dog off-leash using hand-signals and voice (simultaneously):

- (1) Normal walking at heel – right turn, left turn, about turn;
- (2) Stand at heel (on command, at the halt);
- (3) Sit at heel (automatic, at the halt);
- (4) Down at heel (on command, at the halt);
- (5) Jog at heel – right turn, left turn;
- (6) Show gunfire neutral / control (during jog);
- (7) Down-in-motion (during the jog) – with the handler continuing away from the dog;
- (8) Sit at a distance (20 metres);
- (9) Down at a distance (20 metres);
- (10) Recall from a distance of 20 metres;
- (11) Stay (about half way) on recall;
- (12) Complete recall;
- (13) Finish to the heel position;
- (14) Retrieval; and
- (15) Long down (five minutes with handler out of sight)

Refer to Appendix B

OBEDIENCE – ANNUAL CERTIFICATION

At the end of a year's active field duties, and annually thereafter, each police service dog team will be able to:

Perform individually, the following exercises with the police service dog off-leash:

- (1) Normal walking at heel – right turn, left turn, about turn;
- (2) Stand at heel (on command at the halt during the walk);
- (3) Sit at heel (automatic at the halt during the walk);
- (4) Down at heel (on command at the halt during the walk);
- (5) Jog at heel – right turn, left turn;
- (6) Stand at heel (on command at the halt during the jog);
- (7) Sit at heel (automatic at the halt during the jog);
- (8) Down-in-motion (during the jog) – with the handler continuing away from the dog;
- (9) Sit at a distance (30 metres) – hand-signal only;
- (10) Down at a distance (30 metres) – hand-signal only;
- (11) Recall from a distance of 30 metres – hand-signal only;
- (12) Stay (about half way) on recall – hand-signal only;
- (13) Complete recall – hand-signal only;
- (14) Finish to the heel position – hand-signal only;
- (15) Slow heel, left turn, right turn, automatic sit at heel;
- (16) Heeling at a walk through a moving line of 3 – 5 people;
- (17) Show gunfire neutral / control;
- (18) Retrieval; and
- (19) Long down – 10 minutes with handler out of sight (may be done as a group with other dogs).

Refer to Appendix C

TRACKING – INITIAL CERTIFICATION

- (A) Prior to the end of basic training, each team will be able to:

Complete in 50 minutes, a two (2) kilometre, unknown and unmarked track, approximately 45 minutes old (depending on weather conditions) laid by one quarry in a rural environment over a variety of terrain. The track will include a minimum of:

- (1) one (1) road crossing;
- (2) one (1) track-related article to be identified by the dog;
- (3) four (4) right angle turns; and
- (4) one (1) dead end (not over 15 metres).

Refer to Appendix D

- (B) Prior to the end of basic training, each team will be able to:

Complete in 30 minutes, an unknown, unmarked track, one (1) kilometre long and 20 minutes old (depending on weather conditions), laid by one quarry in a suburban (industrial or similar) environment. The track will include a minimum of:

- (1) one (1) cross-track;
- (2) one (1) track-related article to be identified by the dog; and
- (3) one (1) street crossing.

Refer to Appendix D

TRACKING – INITIAL CERTIFICATION (Continued)

(C) At the end of basic training, each team will be able to:

In daylight or darkness, complete in 30 minutes, a one (1) kilometre unknown, unmarked track, 10 to 15 minutes old (depending on weather conditions), laid by one quarry in an urban environment. The track will include:

- (1) a minimum of one (1) cross-track;
- (2) a minimum of three (3) right angle turns;
- (3) short grass;
- (4) approximately 20 metres on hard surface (gravel or pavement);
- (5) a minimum of two (2) street crossings;
- (6) animal scent distraction (urine and feces);
- (7) two (2) blocks in back alley, if possible;
- (8) one (1) track-related article to be identified by the dog (cloth);
- (9) one (1) (residential) yard crossing (if possible); and
- (10) passive quarry (track layer) at the end.

Refer to Appendix E

TRACKING – ANNUAL CERTIFICATION

- (A) At the end of a year's active field duties and annually thereafter each police service dog team will be able to:

Given a practical situation in daylight or darkness, complete within 35 minutes a one (1) kilometre unknown, unmarked track 10 to 15 minutes old (depending on weather conditions) laid by one (1) or more quarries in an urban environment. The track will include:

- (1) a case type simulation;
- (2) the direction of travel unknown to handler;
- (3) cross-tracks;
- (4) right angle turns;
- (5) short grass;
- (6) approximately 50 metres of hard surface (gravel or pavement) – no intersection;
- (7) four (4) street crossings, two (2) of which will not be at street corners;
- (8) one (1) dead-end not more than 15 metres (not on hard surface);
- (9) one (1) yard crossing (if possible);
- (10) animal scent distraction (urine and feces);
- (11) two (2) blocks in a back alley (if possible); and
- (12) a track-related article (cloth, metal, leather, etc.) to be identified passively by the dog.

Refer to Appendix F

CRIMINAL APPREHENSION – INITIAL CERTIFICATION

- (A) At the end of basic training, each team will be able to:
- (1) demonstrate an off-leash sit or down at the heel until given the command to apprehend a suspect that is at least 30 metres away;
 - (2) chase the fleeing suspect who is wearing a concealed, protective sleeve (normal appearance);
 - (3) show that the dog will call off when the suspect “gives up”, without contact (the dog can be recalled to the handler, commanded to a stay position, or allowed to complete a “bark and hold” without commands);
 - (4) show that the handler has off-leash control until the handler can gain physical control of the dog; and
 - (5) show an interview and release of the suspect.
 - (6) An option/addition to (3) and (5) - show that the dog will call off without contact, as the person keeps running away. (the dog can be recalled to the handler or commanded to a stay position).

Refer to Appendix G

- (B) At the end of basic training, each team will be able to:
- (1) demonstrate an off-leash sit or down at the heel until the command to apprehend is given;
 - (2) chase a fleeing suspect wearing a concealed, protective sleeve (normal appearance) at least 15 metres;
 - (3) show that the dog will take the suspect by the arm;
 - (4) show that the dog will hold the suspect until the suspect gives up;
 - (5) show that the dog will release the suspect on the handler’s (verbal) command;
 - (6) show that the dog will stay near the suspect or return to the handler as commanded;

- (7) show that the dog will stay in a guarding position and watch the suspect (off-leash) while the handler conducts a search of the suspect;
- (8) show that the handler will search the suspect and recover a concealed weapon – taking the proper route from dog to suspect and return; and
- (9) show the team escort the suspect, with the dog on slack leash, for a distance of approximately 10 metres, to a backup officer.

Refer to Appendix G

(C) At the end of basic training, each team will be able to:

- (1) demonstrate an off-leash sit or down at the heel until the command to apprehend is given;
- (2) show that the dog will engage a charging suspect (wearing protective training equipment) who is waving a stick in a threatening manner;
- (3) show that the dog will take the suspect and hold on until the suspect is disarmed and gives up;
- (4) show that the dog will release the suspect on verbal command from the handler;
- (5) show that the dog will stay near the suspect or return to the handler as commanded;
- (6) show that the dog will stay in a guarding position and watch the suspect (off-leash) while the handler conducts a search of the suspect;
- (7) show that the handler will search the suspect and recover a concealed weapon – taking the proper route from dog to suspect and return; and
- (8) show the handler direct the suspect to a backup officer.

Refer to Appendix G

(D) At the end of basic training, each canine team, with the dog working off-leash, will be able to:

- (1) show that the dog, while wearing an agitation muzzle, will fight a suspect who is assaulting the handler (suspect is not wearing any protective equipment).

Refer to Appendix G

CRIMINAL APPREHENSION – ANNUAL CERTIFICATION

- (A) At the end of a year's active field duties, and annually thereafter, each team, with the dog working off-leash, will be able to:
- (1) demonstrate a sit or down at the heel until the command to apprehend is given;
 - (2) chase a fleeing suspect wearing an exposed sleeve on one (1) arm and a hidden sleeve on the other;
 - (3) show that the dog will take the exposed sleeve (the quarry will then release the exposed sleeve and continue running);
 - (4) show that the dog will drop the exposed sleeve, re-engage the fleeing quarry, and hold – without direction from the handler;
 - (5) show the dog will release on (verbal) command – with no re-bite – handler two (2) metres from the dog;
 - (6) show that the dog will stay near the suspect or return to the handler as commanded;
 - (7) show that the dog will stay in a guarding position and watch the suspect as the handler searches the suspect;
 - (8) show that the handler will search the suspect and recover the concealed weapon – taking the proper route from dog to suspect and return; and
 - (9) show that the team will escort the suspect for a distance of 20 metres to a backup officer.

Refer to Appendix H

- (B) At the end of a year's active field duties, and annually thereafter, each team, with the dog working off-leash, will be able to:
- (1) demonstrate a sit or down at the heel until the command to apprehend is given;
 - (2) chase a fleeing suspect wearing a hidden sleeve (who is at least 50 metres away);

- (3) show that the dog will call off when the suspect “gives up”, without contact (the dog can be recalled to the handler, commanded to a stay position, or allowed to complete a “bark and hold”);
- (4) show that the dog will then respond as commanded; and
- (5) show an interview and release of the suspect.
- (6) An option/addition to (3) and (5) - show that the dog will call off without contact, as the person keeps running away (the dog can be recalled to the handler or commanded to a stay position).

Refer to Appendix H

- (C) At the end of a year’s active field duties, and annually thereafter, each team, with the dog working off-leash, will be able to:
 - (1) demonstrate an off-leash sit or down at the heel until the command to apprehend is given;
 - (2) show that the dog will engage a charging suspect (wearing protective training equipment) who is waving a stick in a threatening manner;
 - (3) show that the dog will take the suspect and hold on until the suspect is disarmed and gives up;
 - (4) show that the dog will release on (verbal) command – with no re-bite – handler two (2) metres from the dog;
 - (5) show that the dog will stay near the suspect or return to the handler as commanded;
 - (6) show that the dog will stay in a guarding position and watch the suspect (off-leash) while the handler searches the suspect;
 - (7) show that the handler will search the suspect and recover the concealed weapon – taking the proper route from dog to suspect and return; and
 - (8) show that the team will escort the suspect for a distance of 20 metres to the backup officer.

Refer to Appendix H

PERSON SEARCH – INITIAL CERTIFICATION

- (A) At the end of basic training, each team, with the dog working on or off-leash, will be able to:

Search a warehouse or office building (approximately 10,000 square metres) to locate, in 30 minutes, a concealed person.

The search will include:

- (1) one (1) suspect hidden and not accessible to the dog;
- (2) the suspect hidden at least 15 minutes prior to the search;
- (3) the suspect not wearing, nor in possession of, any protective training equipment;
- (4) the person hidden a maximum of 1.5 metres above floor level; and
- (5) a non-firearm weapon left in the hiding place to be recovered by the handler after the apprehension.

Refer to Appendix I

- (B) At the end of basic training, each team, with the dog working off-leash, will be able to:

Search an outdoor, storage area (approximately 20,000 square metres) to locate separately, in 30 minutes, two (2) persons.

The search will include:

- (1) one (1) suspect, wearing protective training equipment, hidden but accessible to the dog;
- (2) one (1) suspect, not wearing protective training equipment, hidden and not accessible to the dog;
- (3) the two (2) suspects hidden in separate locations at least 15 minutes prior to the search; and
- (4) a non-firearm weapon left in each hiding place to be recovered by the handler.

Refer to Appendix I

PERSON SEARCH – ANNUAL CERTIFICATION

- (A) At the end of a year's active field duties, and annually thereafter, each team, with the dog working on or off-leash, will be able to:

Search a warehouse or office building (approximately 10,000 square metres) to locate, in 30 minutes, a concealed person.

The search will include:

- (1) one (1) suspect hidden and not accessible to the dog;
- (2) the suspect hidden at least 15 minutes prior to the search;
- (3) the suspect not wearing, nor in possession of, any protective training equipment;
- (4) the suspect hidden a maximum of three (3) metres above floor level; and
- (5) a non-firearm weapon left in the hiding place to be recovered by the handler after the apprehension.

Refer to Appendix J

- (B) At the end of a year's active field duties, and annually thereafter, each team, with the dog working off-leash, will be able to:

Search an outdoor storage area (approximately 20,000 square metres) to locate separately, in 30 minutes, two (2) persons.

The search will include:

- (1) one (1) suspect, wearing protective training equipment, hidden but accessible to the dog;
- (2) one (1) suspect, not wearing protective training equipment hidden and not accessible to the dog;
- (3) the two (2) suspects hidden in separate locations at least 15 minutes prior to the search; and
- (4) a non-firearm weapon left in each hiding place is to be recovered by the handler.

Refer to Appendix J

EVIDENCE SEARCH – INITIAL CERTIFICATION

- (A) Prior to the end of basic training, each team, with the dog working on or off-leash, will be able to:
- (1) search a roadside ditch (approximately one kilometre long, 15 metres wide) with moderate vegetation along a moderately traveled highway; and
 - (2) locate within one (1) hour, two (2) freshly fired handguns thrown from a vehicle into natural concealment at least 15 minutes before the search.

Refer to Appendix K

- (B) Prior to the end of basic training, each team, with the dog working on or off-leash, will be able to:
- (1) search a suburban area of approximately 100 metres square; and
 - (2) locate in 20 minutes three (3) of four (4) concealed, medium-sized articles of (unwashed) clothing (articles to be placed at least 30 minutes before the search begins – on the ground and no more than 1.5 metres high).

Refer to Appendix K

- (C) At the end of basic training, each team, with the dog working on or off-leash, will be able to:
- (1) search a flat grassy area (length not more than eight centimetres) of approximately 64 square metres, in an urban environment;
 - (2) locate in 20 minutes three (3) of four (4) small objects (buttons, coins, cartridges) (articles to be placed at least 30 minutes before the search begins); and
 - (3) show that the dog will identify articles without damaging them, by demonstrating a passive confirmation.

Refer to Appendix K

- (D) At the end of basic training, each team, with the dog working on or off-leash, will be able to:
- (1) search an urban environment (approximately one block of alley) with known animal scent distractions;
 - (2) locate in 30 minutes three (3) of four (4) evidence articles (small clothing articles, weapons, tools) (articles to be placed at least 30 minutes before the search begins – on the ground and no more than 1.5 metres high); and
 - (3) show that the dog will identify articles without damaging them, by demonstrating a passive confirmation.

Refer to Appendix K

EVIDENCE SEARCH – ANNUAL CERTIFICATION

- (A) At the end of a year's active field duties, and annually thereafter, each team, with the dog working on or off-leash, will be able to:
- (1) search a contaminated urban area (approximately 100 square metres and grass length not more than eight centimetres);
 - (2) locate, in 25 minutes with 10-minute intervals of continuous search time, three (3) of four (4) small articles put out by the validator (handgun cartridges, buttons, cloth, coins) (articles to be placed at least 30 minutes before the search); and
 - (3) show that the dog will identify articles without damaging them, by demonstrating a passive confirmation.

Refer to Appendix L

- (B) At the end of a year's active field duties, and annually thereafter, each team, with the dog working on or off-leash, will be able to:
- (1) search an urban environment (approximately one block of alley with known animal scent distractions) as part of a case scenario;
 - (2) locate in 30 minutes with 15-minute intervals of continuous search time, three (3) of four (4) evidence articles put out by a validator (varied, realistic articles, one being an unfired handgun) (articles to be placed at least 30 minutes before the search begins – on the ground and no more than 1.5 metres high); and
 - (3) show that the dog will identify articles without damaging them, by demonstrating a passive confirmation.

or, if suitable alley not available:

- (1) search an urban environment (approximately 1,000 square metres with distractions of animal, people, vehicles) as part of a case scenario;

- (2) locate, in 30 minutes with 15-minute intervals of continuous search time, three (3) of four (4) evidence articles put out by a validator (varied, realistic articles, one being an unfired handgun) (articles to be placed at least 30 minutes before the search begins – on the ground and no more than 1.5 metres high); and
- (3) show that the dog will identify articles without damaging them, by demonstrating a passive confirmation.

Refer to Appendix L

NARCOTICS DETECTION – INITIAL CERTIFICATION

At the end of basic training, each team, with the dog working on or off-leash, will be able to search and locate 18 of 20 hides (training aids) of marijuana, hashish, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and any other pre-designated drug. The size and packaging of the hides will be at the discretion of the evaluator and will be placed at least 30 minutes before the search. Each team will be required to:

- (1) (A) Search a cargo or courier area of approximately 100 x 50 metres containing common distractions;
- (B) locate, in 30 minutes, the hides placed by the evaluator in areas including cargo containers and shelving/storage; and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without damaging them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and

- (2) (A) Search a groomed or ungroomed aircraft, tour bus, or similar train car containing common distractions;
- (B) locate, in 30 minutes, the hides placed by the evaluator in areas including washrooms, seating, and galleys; and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without damaging them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and

- (3) (A) Search at least six (6) hotel/motel rooms (cleaned and uncleaned) containing common distractions;
- (B) locate, in 30 minutes, the hides placed by the evaluator; and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without damaging them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and

- (4) (A) Search a least 25 suitcases containing common distractions;
- (B) locate, in 30 minutes, the hides placed by the evaluator in an indoor/outdoor environment, including a moving carousel or conveyor belt (when possible); and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without damaging them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and

- (5) (A) Search no less than 20 standard-sized vehicles containing common distractions;
- (B) locate, in 30 minutes, the hides placed by the evaluator; and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without damaging them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and

- (6) (A) Search an airport, bus, or train terminal building containing common distractions;
- (B) locate, in 30 minutes, the hides placed by the evaluator in occupied areas including waiting rooms and washrooms (hand luggage is also to be included in the scenario); and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without damaging them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and

- (7) (A) At the discretion of the evaluator, identify areas containing no drug hides during searches (1) to (6) (*negative search* that is unknown to the handler); and
- (B) advise the evaluator when the search is done and state confidently that the search area has no drug hides.

and

- (8) (A) Search an outdoor area containing common distractions (including animal contamination);
- (B) locate, in 30 minutes, the hides (buried when possible) placed by the evaluator; and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without damaging them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and (Optional Search)

- (9) (A) Search a group of more than fifty people (person search);
- (B) locate, in 30 minutes, the person/persons with hides placed by the evaluator; and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without damaging them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

Refer to Appendix M

NARCOTICS DETECTION – ANNUAL CERTIFICATION

At the end of one year and annually thereafter, each team, with the dog working on or off-leash, will be able to search and locate 18 of 20 hides (training aids) of marijuana, hashish, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and any other pre-designated drug. The size and packaging of the hides will be at the discretion of the evaluator and will be placed at least 30 minutes before the search. Each team will be required to:

- (1) (A) Search a cargo or courier area of approximately 100 x 50 metres containing common distractions;
- (B) locate the hides placed by the evaluator in areas including cargo containers and shelving/storage; and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without disturbing them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and

- (2) (A) Search a groomed or ungroomed aircraft, tour bus, or similar train car containing common distractions;
- (B) locate the hides placed by the evaluator in areas including washroom area, seating area, and galley area; and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without disturbing them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and

- (3) (A) Search at least six (6) hotel/motel rooms (cleaned and uncleaned) containing common distractions;
- (B) locate the hides placed by the evaluator; and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without disturbing them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and

- (4) (A) Search a least 25 suitcases containing common distractions;
- (B) locate the hides placed by the evaluator in an indoor or outdoor environment, including a moving carousel or conveyor belt (when possible); and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without disturbing them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and

- (5) (A) Search no less than 20 standard-sized vehicles containing common distractions;
- (B) locate the hides placed by the evaluator; and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without disturbing them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and

- (6) (A) Search an airport, bus, or train terminal building containing common distractions;
- (B) locate the hides placed by the evaluator in occupied areas including waiting rooms and washrooms (hand luggage is also to be included in the scenario); and
- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without disturbing them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and

- (7) (A) At the discretion of the evaluator, identify areas containing no drug hides during searches (1) to (6) (*negative search* that is unknown to the handler); and
- (B) advise the evaluator when the search is done and state confidently that the search area has no drug hides.

and

- (8) (A) Search an outdoor area containing common distractions (including animal contamination);
- (B) locate the hides (buried when possible) placed by the evaluator; and

- (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without disturbing them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

and (Optional Search)

- (9)
 - (A) Conduct a *person search* in a airport, bus or train terminal environment containing more than fifty people;
 - (B) locate the person/persons with hides placed by the evaluator; and
 - (C) show that the dog will identify the hides without disturbing them by demonstrating a passive “sit” confirmation.

Refer to Appendix N

EXPLOSIVES DETECTION – CERTIFICATION (INITIAL & ANNUAL)

At the end of explosives training, each team, with the dog working on-leash, will be able to search and locate 18 of 20 hides (training aids) of pre-designated explosives. The size and packaging of the hides will be at the discretion of the evaluator. Each team will be required to:

- (1) (A) Search a cargo area (with) of approximately 100 x 50 metres with cargo containers and common environmental distractions;
- (B) locate an explosive device that was placed at least 30 minutes before the search; and
- (C) show an unassisted “sit” confirmation at each find without disturbing the hide.

and

- (2) (A) Search a groomed or ungroomed aircraft (with common environmental distractions) including washroom area, seating area, and overhead baggage area;
- (B) locate an explosive device that was placed at least 30 minutes before the search; and
- (C) show an unassisted “sit” confirmation at each find without disturbing the hide.

and

- (3) (A) Search three (3) hotel rooms (cleaned or uncleaned) with common environmental distractions;
- (B) locate an explosive device that was placed at least 30 minutes before the search; and
- (C) show an unassisted “sit” confirmation at each find without disturbing the hide.

and

- (4) (A) Search a row of 25 assorted suitcases indoors or outdoors and with common environmental distractions;
- (B) locate an explosive device that was placed at least 30 minutes before the search; and
- (C) show an unassisted “sit” confirmation at each find without disturbing the hide.

and

- (5) (A) Search (with environmental distractions) the exteriors of a minimum of 20 standard-sized passenger vehicles;
- (B) locate an explosive device that was placed at least 30 minutes before the search; and
- (C) show an unassisted “sit” confirmation at each find without disturbing the hide.

and

- (6) (A) Search the inside of an airport terminal building (with environmental distractions) including package or hand luggage, and seating/waiting room/washroom area;
- (B) locate an explosive device that was placed at least 30 minutes before the search; and
- (C) show an unassisted “sit” confirmation at each find without disturbing the hide.

Refer to Appendix O

TABLE OF CONTENTS - APPENDICES

Appendix A -- Agility

Appendix B – Obedience – Initial Certification

Appendix C – Obedience – Annual Certification

Appendix D – Tracking – Initial Certification (Rural, Suburban)

Appendix E – Tracking – Initial Certification (Urban)

Appendix F – Tracking – Annual Certification

Appendix G – Criminal Apprehension – Initial Certification

Appendix H – Criminal Apprehension – Annual Certification

Appendix I – Person Search – Initial Certification

Appendix J – Person Search – Annual Certification

Appendix K – Evidence Search – Initial Certification

Appendix L – Evidence Search – Annual Certification

Appendix M – Narcotics Detection – Initial Certification

Appendix N – Narcotics Detection – Annual Certification

Appendix O – Explosives Detection – Certification

APPENDIX A

INITIAL CERTIFICATION – AGILITY

NOTES

Agility training is very important to develop the trust between the handler and the dog and to build self-confidence in the dog. Additionally, the dog learns how to deal with common situations that may be encountered operationally. When training, canine teams should not limit themselves to the obstacles that are required by the Standard.

It is recognized that not every police service with a canine unit has their own agility course and that not all agility courses are the same. Therefore, the obstacles listed for this Standard are commonplace and easy to provide to all canine teams.

Testing canine teams on their ability to complete the obstacles listed is done only at the end of basic training. If the dogs can negotiate all obstacles without assistance from the handler then no further agility testing is required for any re-certifications. Teams that cannot complete all of the test obstacles at the end of basic training cannot certify for operational duty.

In order to minimize the chance of injury, care should be taken that the dog is properly warmed up before attempting test obstacles.

As the obstacles may be at different locations, they can be tested individually (i.e.: separate time and place for each one tested).

APPENDIX B

INITIAL CERTIFICATION – OBEDIENCE

PATTERN AND NOTES

Heeling, off-leash: The team starts with the dog sitting at heel, beside the handler, and then the team moves forward at a walking pace. After 10 paces the handler stops while commanding the dog to the stand at heel. The team then continues forward 10 paces and makes a right turn, continues another 10 paces, and the handler stops and the dog is required to sit at heel automatically. After a brief pause, the team continues 10 paces and makes a left turn, continues another 10 paces, and the handler stops while commanding the dog to the down at heel. The team then continues 10 paces, makes an about-turn to trace the reverse route at a running pace. During the jog along the first and second leg, two loud gunshots will be fired from nearby. At the midpoint of the third leg, the handler will command the dog to “down-in-motion”. The handler continues another 20 paces and turns and faces the dog. The handler commands the dog to the sit, then to the down. The handler then recalls the dog, then commands the dog to a stay (stand, sit, or down) when half-way, then completes the recall to the front position (sitting in front of and facing the handler), then finishes with the dog commanded to the heel position.

The dog may heel on the left or right side of the handler. Some handlers prefer that the dog heel away from the side where they carry their handgun (e.g., left-handed handler).

The dog should move beside the handler with the shoulder next to the handler’s leg. The dog should be attentive to the handler and not affected by common distractions.

Faults will include:

- lagging, forging, heeling wide, and excessive crowding of the handler;
- repeat commands by the handler;
- the dog not responding to commands correctly; and/or
- the dog sniffing the ground.

Automatic failure of the obedience profile if there is a lack of control.

It is preferred that the dog be non-reactive to gunfire but it is satisfactory if the handler can maintain off-leash obedience (control) should the dog want to react aggressively.

Automatic failure of the gunfire exercise if the dog acts fearfully.

For the “down-in-motion”, the dog should go down immediately after one (1) command and stay in the down position.

Faults will include:

- extra commands by the handler;
- the dog downing slowly;
- the dog not going down;
- the dog not staying in the down; and/or
- the dog creeping, or breaking after the down.

At the *Basic Training Course Certification*, the handler is allowed to use hand-signals and voice commands simultaneously for the “distance control with recall”.

Faults will include:

- the dog not being attentive to the handler;
- the dog creeping or breaking from a stationary position without command;
- the dog reacting slowly to commands; and/or
- the dog not responding to commands correctly.

Retrieval: The dog, off-leash, stays sitting at heel while the handler throws the article out at least 10 metres. On command, the dog runs out, picks up the article, returns to the handler and sits at the front position (in front of and facing the handler). The dog gives up the article on the release command and then, on command by dog handler, goes to the heel position.

The article can be an item of the handler's choice.

Faults will include:

- extra commands by the handler;
- the dog breaking before being sent;
- the dog going/returning slowly;
- the dog playing with the article;
- the route of the dog not being direct;
- the handler having to reach to acquire the article from the dog;
- the dog being reluctant to give up article; and/or
- a poor finish to heel.

Not bringing the article to the handler is an automatic failure of this exercise.

Long Down: The dog is required to stay down and in position for a duration of five (5) minutes – with the handler out of sight. The dog is to stay in the down until the return of the handler to the dog's side and a command is given.

The main object of this exercise is for the dog to stay in one place until the return of the handler.

Faults will include:

- the dog not staying down;
- the dog creeping, being unsettled; and/or
- the dog anticipating the handler's command at the end of the exercise.

Moving more than one (1) metre from the original position is an automatic failure of this exercise.

Note: Testing the dog for sensitivity to gunfire is done during the obedience profile. It is possible that too much criminal-apprehension training utilising gunfire by a suspect (quarry) may encourage the dogs to be aggressive to gunfire and, therefore, more difficult to handle in an operational setting. Ideally, the dog should be neutral to gunfire allowing for better control and focus on the correct task.

APPENDIX C

ANNUAL CERTIFICATION – OBEDIENCE

PATTERN AND NOTES

Off-leash Heeling & Distance Control: The team starts with the dog sitting at heel, beside the handler, and then the team moves forward at a walking pace. After 10 paces the handler stops while commanding the dog to the stand at heel. The team then continues forward 10 paces and makes a right turn, continues another 10 paces, and the handler stops and the dog is required to sit at heel automatically. After a brief pause, the team continues 10 paces and makes a left turn, continues another 10 paces, and the handler stops while commanding the dog to the down at heel. The team then continues 10 paces, makes an about-turn and traces the reverse pattern at a running pace – requiring the dog to stand (midpoint first leg), sit (midpoint of second leg) and then “down-in-motion” at the midpoint of the last leg. The handler continues another 30 paces and turns and faces the dog. The handler, using hand-signals only, commands the dog to the sit, then to the down, then recalls (toward handler), then commands the dog to stay (stand, sit, or down) half-way, then completes the recall to the front position (sitting in front of and facing the handler), then finishes with the dog going to the heel position. The team then proceeds forward at a slow pace for three (3) paces, then right turn, then three (3) paces, then left turn, then three (3) paces, and then normal pace in a direction toward the group.

A group of 3 to 5 neutral persons (about 2 metres apart) walk in a line across the field. The team (with dog off-leash) then “heels” once through the group in serpentine fashion. The team then turns and begins a second pass (back) through the line and finally comes to a halt (with dog automatically sitting at heel) beside one (1) of the group members (with dog between handler and member).

The dog may heel on the left or right side of the handler. Some handlers prefer that the dog heel away from the side where they carry their handgun (e.g., left-handed handler).

The dog should move beside the handler with the shoulder next to the handler's leg. The dog should be attentive to the handler and not affected by common distractions.

Faults will include:

- lagging, forging, heeling wide, and excessive crowding of the handler;
- repeat commands by the handler;
- the dog not responding to commands correctly; and/or
- the dog sniffing the ground.

Automatic failure of the obedience profile if there is a lack of control.

For the “down-in-motion”, the dog should go down immediately after one (1) command and stay in the down position.

Faults will include:

- extra commands by the handler;
- the dog downing slowly;
- the dog not going down;
- the dog not staying in the down; and/or
- the dog creeping, or breaking after the down.

Hand-signals only will be used for the “distance control with recall.”

Faults will include:

- the dog not being attentive to the handler;
- the dog creeping or breaking from a stationary position without command;
- the dog reacting slowly to commands; and/or
- the dog not responding to commands correctly.

When heeling through the group, the dog is not to be distracted by the group or display any aggression or fear by the presence of any group member. Group members are to keep a straight line, move at a slow pace, and maintain a passive disposition.

Gunfire: The team then continues forward away from the group for about 30 paces as the group also moves slowly in same direction. During this time, a member of the group fires one (1) loud gunshot. The team then does an about-turn and heads toward the moving group. Two (2) more loud gunshots are fired. The team continues through the group and then comes to a halt to end the exercise.

It is preferred that the dog be non-reactive to gunfire but it is satisfactory if the handler can maintain off-leash obedience (control) should the dog want to react aggressively.

Reacting fearfully to gunfire is an automatic failure of this exercise.

Retrieval: The dog, off-leash, stays sitting at heel while the handler throws the article out at least 10 metres. On command, the dog runs out, picks up the article, and returns to the handler and sits at the fore position. The dog gives up the article on the release command and then goes to the heel position on command by dog handler.

The handler is to provide the article but it is required that the article be other than a ball, Kong, Frisbee or stick.

Faults will include:

- extra commands by the handler;
- the dog breaking before being sent;
- the dog going/returning slowly;
- the dog playing with the article;
- the route of the dog not being direct;
- the handler having to reach to acquire the article from the dog;
- the dog being reluctant to give up article; and/or
- a poor finish to heel.

Not bringing the article to the handler is an automatic failure of this exercise.

Long Down: The dog is required to stay down and in position for a duration of 10 minutes – with the handler out of sight. The dog is to stay in the down until the return of the handler to the dog's side and a command is given. If possible, more than one (1) dog will do this exercise at the same time – as a group.

The main object of this exercise is for the dog to stay in one place until the return of the handler.

Faults will include:

- the dog not staying down;
- the dog creeping, being unsettled; and/or
- the dog anticipating the handler's command at the end of the exercise.

Moving more than one (1) metre from the original position is an automatic failure of this exercise.

Note: Testing the dog for sensitivity to gunfire is done during the obedience profile. It is possible that too much criminal-apprehension training utilising gunfire by a suspect (quarry) may encourage the dogs to be aggressive to gunfire and, therefore, more difficult to handle in an operational setting. Ideally, the dog should be neutral to gunfire allowing for better control and focus on the correct task.

APPENDIX D

INITIAL CERTIFICATION

RURAL TRACKING TEST DURING TRAINING

SUBURBAN TRACKING TEST DURING TRAINING

The Basic Course Trainer or any evaluator under this Standard will conduct these tests anytime prior to the end of basic training. These tests have to be successfully completed by the canine team before any attempts at full certification. The tester will complete a report showing the results of the tests and copies provided to the Basic Course evaluators for inclusion with their reports.

The purpose of these tests is to prove that the canine team can reliably work tracks through these environments while also demonstrating perseverance and the ability to find track-related articles.

All tracking tests will be done with the handler working the dog at the end of a long line.

There will be no scent article placed at the starting point of the track.

The track-related article is to be a small clothing article, laid on the track but hidden from view. The dog may indicate the presence of the article passively (not touching) or actively (touching).

The articles must be found.

The quarry shall remain at the end of the track to be found by the dog. Once the quarry is located, the test is completed. How the exercise is ended is to be determined by the Course Trainer (e.g., friendly quarry, passive quarry, fleeing quarry, or aggressive quarry).

The tracks must be completed.

APPENDIX E

INITIAL CERTIFICATION – URBAN TRACKING

The purpose of this test is to prove that the canine team can reliably work a track through the distractions of an urban environment.

This test is to be completed during the end-of-training certification process.

All tracking tests will be done with the handler working the dog at the end of a long line.

The exact starting place of the track and the direction of travel are provided to the handler.

There will be no scent article placed at the starting point of the track.

The track-related article is to be a small clothing article, laid on the track but hidden from view. The dog may indicate the presence of the article passively (not touching) or actively (touching).

The quarry shall remain at the end of the track to be found by the dog. Once the quarry is located, the track is completed. For this track, the quarry will be passive.

The track must be completed.

Faults will include:

- handling errors;
- the dog being distracted by environmental scents and traffic;
- the dog not finding the track-related article; and/or
- the dog urinating (marking) along the track.

APPENDIX F

ANNUAL CERTIFICATION – URBAN TRACKING

The purpose of this test is to prove that the canine team can reliably work a track through the distractions of an urban environment.

This test is to be completed during the annual certification process.

All tracking tests will be done with the handler working the dog at the end of a long line.

The exact starting place of the track is provided to the handler but not the direction of travel. Care has to be taken that the starting point provides for a good start for the team.

There will be no scent article placed at the starting point of the track.

The track-related article is to be of cloth, leather, plastic or metal, laid on the track but hidden from view. The dog is confirm the presence of the article passively (not touching).

The quarry(s) shall remain at the end of the track to be found by the dog. Once located, the track is completed. For this track, the quarry(s) will be passive.

The track must be completed.

Faults will include:

- handling errors;
- the dog being distracted by environmental scents and traffic;
- the dog picking up the track-related article when found;
- the dog not finding the track-related article; and/or
- the dog urinating (marking) along the track.

APPENDIX G

INITIAL CERTIFICATION – CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

The Criminal Apprehension exercises are designed to show the dog's courage and commitment as well as the handler's control of the dog. Good handling skills and officer safety are also evaluated. Verbal warnings and concealed weapons are employed to encourage good operational habits.

- (A) **Call-Off Exercise:** The handler takes a position at a given spot with the dog off-leash. The dog is at heel in the sit or the down. A suspect (quarry), wearing a concealed, protective sleeve appears approximately 30 metres away. The handler calls out to the suspect (a standard warning) to stop or the dog will be sent to apprehend. The suspect flees and the dog is sent. As the dog approaches the halfway point between the handler and the suspect, the suspect stops, turns, and gives up. The handler will call the dog off of the pursuit and the dog shall not make contact with the suspect. The handler may recall the dog, command the dog to a "stay" position, or allow the dog to complete a *Bark and Hold*. (The *Bark and Hold* position is approximately two metres from the suspect). The handler then gains physical control of the dog, conducts a short interview of the suspect, and then allows the suspect to leave.

There are options to this exercise. The handler may opt to perform this exercise with a person who keeps running (does not stop) or the handler may opt to demonstrate both call-off scenarios. If the "running person" option is used, the handler will call the dog off of the pursuit and the dog shall not make contact with the person. The handler may recall the dog or command the dog to a "stay" position. The handler then gains physical control of the dog to complete the exercise.

Faults will include:

- failure of the handler to give the warning;
- the dog breaking from the start position;
- the dog not pursuing with full commitment;
- extra commands by the handler for control;
- the dog responding too slowly to commands; and/or
- the dog being too close to the suspect if *Bark & Hold* is used.

Automatic failure of this exercise if the dog makes contact with the suspect.

- (B) **Pursuit and Apprehension Exercise:** The handler takes a position at a given spot with the dog off-leash. The dog is at heel in the sit or the down. A suspect (quarry), wearing a concealed sleeve, appears approximately 20 to 30 metres away. The handler calls out to the suspect (a standard warning) to stop or the dog will be sent to apprehend. The suspect flees and the dog is sent. The dog should pursue at a fast speed, engage the suspect on the arm, and hold until the suspect gives up. When the suspect gives up, the dog is to release cleanly in response to the handler's verbal commands. The dog is commanded to an off-leash, guarding position and must not re-engage the suspect. The handler will leave the dog in the guarding position and frisk the suspect. The handler shall take a safe route to (and from) the suspect that will not go between the dog and the suspect. The handler shall find a weapon on the suspect that has been casually concealed. The handler will return to the dog, put the dog on leash, and escort the suspect. The dog shall be at the heel position and the leash shall be slack as the team escorts from about two (2) metres behind the suspect. The escort will cover about 10 metres to where control of the suspect will be taken over by backup officers. The suspect is led away.

Faults will include:

- failure of the handler to give the warning;
- the dog breaking from the start position;
- the dog not pursuing with full commitment;
- the dog not fully engaging the suspect;
- the dog not holding on after the bite is established;
- the dog responding too slowly to commands;
- extra commands by the handler for control;
- the frisk for the weapon not completed by the handler; and/or
- the dog being unsteady while in the guard position and during the escort.

Automatic failure of this exercise if the dog fails to engage, fails to release on command, or demonstrates a lack of control.

- (C) **Courage Exercise:** The handler takes a position at a given spot with the dog off-leash. The dog is at heel in the sit or the down. A suspect (quarry) wearing protective equipment appears approximately 20 to 30 metres away. The handler calls out to the suspect (a standard warning) to stop or the dog will be sent to apprehend. The suspect responds by charging the team, threatening by voice and menacing with a stick. The dog is sent to engage. The dog should strike fearlessly, engaging the suspect, and holding until the suspect is disarmed and gives up. When the suspect gives up, the dog is to release cleanly in response to the handler's verbal commands. The dog is to assume an off-leash, guarding position and must not re-engage the suspect. The handler will leave the dog in the guarding position and frisk the suspect. The handler shall take a safe route to (and from) the suspect that will not go between the dog and the suspect. The handler shall find a weapon on the suspect that has been casually concealed.

The handler will return to the dog, and request that the suspect be taken away by a backup officer. The suspect is led away. Usually, the protective equipment for this exercise will be an exposed sleeve or a bite suit.

Faults will include:

- failure of the handler to give the warning;
- the dog breaking from the start position;
- the dog not going out with full commitment;
- the dog not fully engaging the suspect;
- the dog not holding on after the bite is established;
- extra commands by the handler for control;
- the dog responding too slowly to commands;
- the frisk for the weapon not completed by the handler; and/or
- the dog being unsteady while in guard position.

Automatic failure of this exercise if the dog fails to engage, fails to release on command, or demonstrates a lack of control.

- (D) **(Muzzle) Protection Exercise:** The dog is wearing an agitation muzzle. The suspect is wearing common clothing and no protective training equipment. The dog is put in a stay (stand, down, or sit) position and the handler moves away about 10 metres. The suspect appears and physically attacks the handler. The dog responds with or without command and fights the suspect. The suspect gives up and the handler gains physical control of the dog. The suspect is then led away by a backup officer.

Automatic failure of this exercise if the dog fails to engage.

Note: Testing the dog for sensitivity to gunfire is done during the obedience profile. It is possible that too much criminal-apprehension training utilizing gunfire by a suspect (quarry) may encourage the dogs to be aggressive to gunfire and, therefore, more difficult to handle in an operational setting. Ideally, the dog should be neutral to gunfire allowing for better control and focus on the correct task.

APPENDIX H

ANNUAL CERTIFICATION – CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

The Criminal Apprehension exercises are designed to show the dog's courage and commitment as well as the handler's control of the dog. Handling skills and officer safety are also evaluated. Other elements (verbal warnings, concealed weapons) are used to encourage good operational habits.

- (A) **Double Sleeve Exercise:** The handler takes a position at a given spot with the dog off-leash. The dog is at heel in the sit or the down. A suspect (quarry), wearing a concealed, sleeve on one (1) arm and an exposed sleeve on the other, appears approximately 30 metres away. The handler calls out to the suspect (a standard warning) to stop or the dog will be sent to apprehend. The suspect flees and the dog is sent. The dog grabs the exposed sleeve (presented by the suspect) and holds on. The suspect drops the sleeve and continues to run away. The dog is to release the dropped sleeve (without command) and re-engage the suspect. When the suspect gives up, the dog is to release cleanly in response to the handler's verbal commands. The handler is to be approximately two (2) metres from the dog when the release command is given. The dog is commanded to an off-leash, guarding position and must not re-engage the suspect. The handler will leave the dog in the guarding position and frisk the suspect. The handler shall take a safe route to (and from) the suspect that will not go between the dog and the suspect. The handler shall find a weapon on the suspect that has been casually concealed. The handler will return to the dog and escort the suspect approximately 20 metres to a backup officer. The suspect is led away.

Faults will include:

- failure of the handler to give the warning;
- the dog breaking from the start position;
- the dog not going out with full commitment;
- the dog not fully engaging the suspect;
- the dog not holding on after the bite is established;
- the dog not releasing the dropped sleeve without command;
- the dog responding too slowly to commands;
- extra commands by the handler for control;
- the frisk for the weapon not completed by the handler; and/or
- the dog being unsteady while in the guard position and during the escort.

Automatic failure of this exercise if the dog fails to engage, fails to release on command, fails to drop the exposed sleeve, or demonstrates a lack of control.

- (B) **Call-Off Exercise:** The handler takes a position at a given spot with the dog off-leash. The dog is at heel in the sit or the down. A suspect (quarry), wearing a concealed, protective sleeve appears approximately 50 metres away. The handler calls out to the suspect (a standard warning) to stop or the dog will be sent to apprehend. The suspect flees and the dog is sent. As the dog approaches the halfway point between the handler and the suspect, the suspect stops, turns, and gives up. The handler will call the dog off of the pursuit and the dog shall not make contact with the suspect. The handler may recall the dog, command the dog to a “stay” position, or allow the dog to complete a *Bark and Hold* (the *Bark and Hold* position is approximately two metres from the suspect).

There are options to this exercise. The handler may opt to perform this exercise with a person who keeps running (does not stop) or the handler may opt to demonstrate both call-off scenarios. If the “running person” option is used, the handler will call the dog off of the pursuit and the dog shall not make contact with the person. The handler may recall the dog or command the dog to a “stay” position. The handler then gains physical control of the dog to complete the exercise.

Faults will include:

- failure of the handler to give the warning;
- the dog breaking from the start position;
- the dog not pursuing with full commitment;
- extra commands by the handler for control;
- the dog responding too slowly to commands; and/or
- the dog being too close to the suspect if *Bark & Hold* is used.

Automatic failure of this exercise if the dog makes contact with the suspect.

- (C) **Courage Exercise:** The handler takes a position at a given spot with the dog off-leash. The dog is at heel in the sit or the down. A suspect (quarry) wearing protective equipment appears approximately 20 to 30 metres away. The handler calls out to the suspect (a standard warning) to stop or the dog will be sent to apprehend. The suspect responds by charging the team, threatening by voice and menacing with a stick. The dog is sent to engage. The dog should strike fearlessly, engaging the suspect, and holding until the suspect is disarmed and gives up. When the suspect gives up, the dog is to release cleanly in response to the handler’s verbal commands. The handler is to be approximately two (2) metres from the dog when the release command is given. The dog is commanded to an off-leash, guarding position and must not re-engage the suspect. The handler will leave the dog in the guarding position and frisk the suspect. The handler shall take a safe route to (and from) the suspect that will not go between the dog and the suspect. The handler shall find a weapon on the suspect that has been casually concealed. The handler will return to the dog,

and request that the suspect be taken away by a backup officer. The suspect is led away. Usually, the protective equipment for this exercise will be an exposed sleeve or a bite suit.

Faults will include:

- failure of the handler to give the warning;
- the dog breaking from the start position;
- the dog not going out with full commitment;
- the dog not fully engaging the suspect;
- the dog not holding on after the bite is established;
- extra commands by the handler for control;
- the dog responding too slowly to commands;
- the frisk for the weapon not completed by the handler; and/or
- the dog being unsteady while in guard position.

Automatic failure of this exercise if the dog fails to engage, fails to release on command, or demonstrates a lack of control.

Note: Testing the dog for sensitivity to gunfire is done during the obedience profile. It is possible that too much criminal-apprehension training utilizing gunfire by a suspect (quarry) may encourage the dogs to be aggressive to gunfire and, therefore, more difficult to handle in an operational setting. Ideally, the dog should be neutral to gunfire allowing for better control and focus on the correct task.

APPENDIX I

INITIAL CERTIFICATION – PERSON SEARCH

The Person Search exercises are designed to show the dog's ability to locate hidden persons and communicate that information to the handler. Handling skills, pattern, and officer safety are also evaluated. Other requirements (verbal warnings, concealed weapons) are used to encourage good operational habits. For these exercises each person is hidden at least 15 minutes prior to the search.

- (A) **Building Search for Hidden Person:** The handler takes a position of safety with the dog on or off-leash to begin the search of a building (search area approximately 10,000 square metres). The handler then announces the appropriate warnings. The dog may bark but there should be opportunity for the handler to hear a reply to the warning. When no reply is forthcoming, the handler is to direct his dog on a search of the building. The dog is to locate a suspect hiding in a place of concealment that is inaccessible to the dog. The suspect is not to be wearing, nor in possession of, any protective training equipment. The dog is to bark or otherwise clearly communicate to the handler the presence and hiding place of the suspect. The handler is to take a position of cover (safety), gain physical control of the dog, and order the suspect out of hiding. The suspect is to "give up" and comply with the handler's directions. The handler is to direct the suspect to the custody of a back-up officer and then is to check the hiding place for other suspects, weapons or property. The handler is to find a recognizable weapon (not a firearm) that has been left behind by the suspect.

The scenario is to be commonplace, such as "an alarm at a building with an insecure door."

The suspect is not wearing any training equipment in order to ensure that the dog is locating a person and not the familiar equipment.

Physical control of the dog after the find is practical as well as to ensure safety, as the suspect is not wearing protection.

Faults will include:

- failure of the handler to give a warning before the dog is deployed;
- the handler not being able to hear any reply to warning (because of the dog barking);
- handling errors;
- officer-safety errors;
- poor search pattern;
- weak indications by the dog; and/or
- the dog being distracted by the environment.

Automatic failure of this exercise if dog fails to clearly communicate to the handler the presence and hiding place of the suspect.

- (B) **Outside Area Search for Two (2) Hidden Suspects:** The handler takes a position of safety with the dog off-leash to begin a search of an outside area that is preferably fenced in (with search area approximately 20,000 square metres). The handler then announces the appropriate warnings. The dog may bark but there should be opportunity for the handler to hear a reply to the warning. When no reply is forthcoming, the handler is to direct the dog to search the area. It does not matter which suspect is found first.

(1) The dog is to locate a suspect hiding in a place of concealment but accessible to the dog. The suspect is to be wearing protective training equipment. The suspect is not to move when found by the dog. The dog is to engage, bark or otherwise clearly communicate to the handler the presence and hiding place of the suspect. The suspect is to “give up” upon the safe approach of the handler. If the dog is engaged, a clean release on verbal command is required. If the dog performs a *Bark and Hold*, it is to be done without contact on the suspect. After the handler gains physical control of the dog, the suspect is taken into custody by a back-up officer. Then, the handler is to check the hiding place for other suspects, weapons or property. The handler is to find a recognizable weapon (not a firearm) that has been left behind by the suspect.

(2) The dog is to locate a suspect hiding in a place of concealment that is not accessible to the dog. The suspect is not to be wearing, nor be in possession of, any protective training equipment. The dog is to bark or otherwise clearly communicate to the handler the presence and hiding place of the suspect. The handler is to take a position of cover (safety), gain physical control of the dog, and order the suspect out of hiding. The suspect is to “give up” and comply with the handler’s directions. The handler is to direct the suspect to the custody of a back-up officer and then is to check the hiding place for other suspects, weapons or property. The handler is to find a recognizable weapon (not a firearm) that has been left behind by the suspect.

The scenario is to be commonplace, such as “a search for possible intruders.”

Two (2) suspects are used in order to demonstrate that the dog will continue a search after finding one (1) suspect.

Faults will include:

- failure of the handler to give a warning before the dog is deployed;
- the handler not being able to hear any reply to warning (because of the dog barking);
- handling errors;
- officer-safety errors;
- poor search pattern;
- weak indications by the dog; and/or
- the dog being distracted by the environment.

Automatic failure of this exercise if dog fails to locate and clearly indicate both suspects.

APPENDIX J

ANNUAL CERTIFICATION – PERSON SEARCH

The Person Search exercises are designed to show the dog's ability to locate hidden persons and communicate that information to the handler. Handling skills, pattern, and officer safety are also evaluated. Other requirements (verbal warnings, concealed weapons) are used to encourage good operational habits. For these exercises each person is hidden at least 15 minutes prior to the search.

- (A) **Building Search for Hidden Person:** The handler takes a position of safety with the dog on or off-leash to begin the search of a building (search area approximately 10,000 square metres). The handler then announces the appropriate warnings. The dog may bark but there should be opportunity for the handler to hear a reply to the warning. When no reply is forthcoming, the handler is to direct his dog on a search of the building. The dog is to locate a suspect hiding in a place of concealment that is inaccessible to the dog. The suspect is not to be wearing, nor in possession of, any protective training equipment. The dog is to bark or otherwise clearly communicate to the handler the presence and hiding place of the suspect. The handler is to take a position of cover (safety), gain physical control of the dog, and order the suspect out of hiding. The suspect is to "give up" and comply with the handler's directions. The handler is to direct the suspect to the custody of a back-up officer and then is to check the hiding place for other suspects, weapons or property. The handler is to find a recognizable weapon (not a firearm) that has been left behind by the suspect.

The scenario is to be commonplace, such as "an alarm at a building with an insecure door."

The suspect is not wearing any training equipment in order to ensure that the dog is locating a person and not the familiar equipment.

Physical control of the dog after the find is practical as well as to ensure safety, as the suspect is not wearing protection.

Faults will include:

- failure of the handler to give a warning before the dog is deployed;
- the handler not being able to hear any reply to warning (because of the dog barking);
- handling errors;
- officer-safety errors;
- poor search pattern;
- weak indications by the dog; and/or
- the dog being distracted by the environment.

Automatic failure of this exercise if dog fails to clearly communicate to the handler the presence and hiding place of the suspect.

- (B) **Outside Area Search for Two (2) Hidden Suspects:** The handler takes a position of safety with the dog off-leash to begin a search of an outside area that is preferably fenced in (with search area approximately 20,000 square metres). The handler then announces the appropriate warnings. The dog may bark but there should be opportunity for the handler to hear a reply to the warning. When no reply is forthcoming, the handler is to direct the dog to search the area. It does not matter which suspect is found first.
- 1) The dog is to locate a suspect hiding in a place of concealment but accessible to the dog. The suspect is to be wearing protective training equipment. The suspect is not to move when found by the dog. The dog is to engage, bark or otherwise clearly communicate to the handler the presence and hiding place of the suspect. The suspect is to “give up” upon the safe approach of the handler. If the dog is engaged, a clean release on verbal command is required. If the dog performs a *Bark and Hold*, it is to be done without contact on the suspect. After the handler gains physical control of the dog, the suspect is taken into custody by a back-up officer. Then, the handler is to check the hiding place for other suspects, weapons or property. The handler is to find a recognizable weapon (not a firearm) that has been left behind by the suspect.
 - 2) The dog is to locate a suspect hiding in a place of concealment that is not accessible to the dog. The suspect is not to be wearing, nor be in possession of, any protective training equipment. The dog is to bark or otherwise clearly communicate to the handler the presence and hiding place of the suspect. The handler is to take a position of cover (safety), gain physical control of the dog, and order the suspect out of hiding. The suspect is to “give up” and comply with the handler’s directions. The handler is to direct the suspect to the custody of a back-up officer and then is to check the hiding place for other suspects, weapons or property. The handler is to find a recognizable weapon (not a firearm) that has been left behind by the suspect.

The scenario is to be commonplace, such as “a search for possible intruders.”

Two (2) suspects are used in order to demonstrate that the dog will continue a search after finding one (1) suspect.

Faults will include:

- failure of the handler to give a warning before the dog is deployed;
- the handler not being able to hear any reply to warning (because of the dog barking);
- handling errors;
- officer-safety errors;
- poor search pattern;
- weak indications by the dog; and/or
- the dog being distracted by the environment.

Automatic failure of this exercise if dog fails to locate and clearly indicate both suspects.

APPENDIX K

INITIAL CERTIFICATION – EVIDENCE SEARCH

The Evidence Search exercises are designed to show the dog's ability to locate hidden articles and communicate that information to the handler.

Handling skills, attention to the wind, and search pattern are also evaluated.

In consideration of modern, evidence-handling procedures, it is preferred that the dog not touch the articles that are found (passive confirmation).

"Articles of clothing" include pieces of clothing.

Being able to work the dogs on-leash allows for environments that may be too hazardous to risk working the dogs freely (e.g., around high traffic areas). The dogs should be comfortable working on or off-leash when searching for evidence.

Faults will include:

- a poor search pattern by the team;
- poor control of the dog;
- the handler continually having to motivate the dog;
- the dog being distracted by environment;
- the dog picking up or moving the articles; and/or
- the dog marking (urinating) during the search.

Automatic failure of the exercise if the required number of articles are not found by the dog. The dog must stay with each article found until the handler identifies it.

The Basic Course Trainer or any evaluator under this Standard will conduct tests (A) and (B) anytime prior to the end of basic training. These tests have to be successfully completed by the canine team before any attempts are made for full certification. The tester will complete a report showing the results of the tests and copies are to be provided to the Basic Course evaluators for inclusion with their report.

APPENDIX L

ANNUAL CERTIFICATION – EVIDENCE SEARCH

The Evidence Search exercises are designed to show the dog's ability to locate hidden articles and communicate that information to the handler.

Handling skills, attention to the wind, and search pattern are also evaluated.

In consideration of modern, evidence-handling procedures, it is preferred that the dog not touch the articles that are found (passive confirmation).

"Articles of clothing" include pieces of clothing.

Being able to work the dogs on-leash allows for environments that may be too hazardous to risk working the dogs freely (e.g., around high traffic areas). The dogs should be comfortable working on or off-leash when searching for evidence.

Faults will include:

- a poor search pattern by the team;
- poor control of the dog;
- the handler continually having to motivate the dog;
- the dog being distracted by environment;
- the dog picking up or moving the articles; and/or
- the dog marking (urinating) during the search.

Automatic failure of the exercise if the required number of articles are not found by the dog. The dog must stay with each article found until the handler identifies it.

APPENDIX M

INITIAL CERTIFICATION – NARCOTICS DETECTION

The Narcotics Search exercises are designed to show the dog's ability to search and locate specified drugs and communicate that information to the handler.

On-scene preparations, search plan, handling skills, attention to air currents, and search pattern are also evaluated.

It is required that the dog respond with a "sit" when drugs are found (passive confirmation). It is also required that the dog not use the "sit" to confirm the presence of any person, item, or other substance.

The size, difficulty, content, and number of the hides placed in each scenario are at the discretion of the evaluator. However, the completed validation process should show that all of the designated drugs were utilized and that realistic ranges of the variables were addressed.

The drug hides must be placed at least 30 minutes prior to the search, but should be "aged" (left untouched) for varying amounts of time after that minimum time.

Degrees of difficulty of the drug hides are determined as follows:

Minimal

- uninhabited premises
- little or no distractions
- no human scent contamination of area
- drug hide placed maximum of ½ metre above floor
- drug hide placed in partially open drawer
- drug hide laying in the open outdoors
- drug hide placed in open container

Medium

- unoccupied premises
- drug hide placed maximum two (2) metres above floor
- human scent contamination of area
- packaging - concealed but not airtight
- distractions - people in the area
- closed drawers

Maximum

- occupied premise with distractions (e.g., pets, food, people, kitty litter, garbage)
- drug wrapped and packaged in airtight container
- no residual drug scent (drug scent contamination of the outside or around a packaged hide)
- drug disguised with other scent (e.g., perfume)
- drug hide very high from floor level
- drug hide very well concealed

The optional Person Search test must be successfully completed before a team can be used to search people when operational.

Being able to work the dogs on or off-leash allows for flexibility in varying environments. The dogs should be proficient working on or off-leash when searching for narcotics.

Faults will include:

- handling errors;
- a poor search pattern by the team;
- the handler continually having to motivate the dog;
- the dog being distracted by the environment;
- the dog carelessly moving the hides; and/or
- the dog marking (urinating) during the search.

Automatic failure of the profile if the required number of hides are not found or the dog sits (as a false confirmation) where there is no hide. The dog must sit and stay with each find.

A “false confirmation” is determined if the dog sits at a location where there are no drugs (or scent from drugs) and the handler concludes that the response does identify the location of drugs.

APPENDIX N

ANNUAL CERTIFICATION – NARCOTICS DETECTION

The Narcotics Search exercises are designed to show the dog's ability to search and locate specified drugs and communicate that information to the handler.

On-scene preparations, search plan, handling skills, attention to air currents, and search pattern are also evaluated.

It is required that the dog respond with a "sit" when drugs are found (passive confirmation). It is also required that the dog not use the "sit" to confirm the presence of any person, item, or other substance.

The size, difficulty, content, and number of the hides placed in each scenario are at the discretion of the evaluator. However, the completed validation process should show that all of the designated drugs were utilized and that realistic ranges of the variables were addressed.

The drug hides must be placed at least 30 minutes prior to the search, but should be "aged" (left untouched) for varying amounts of time after that minimum time.

There are no time limits specified for the search exercises during Annual Certification. This is to allow for the option of extended searches and to put the onus on the handler as to when the search is deemed completed. If it is obvious to the evaluator that the dog is not working properly, the search exercise may be terminated before completion.

Degrees of difficulty of the drug hides are determined as follows:

Minimal

- uninhabited premises
- little or no distractions
- no human scent contamination of area
- drug hide placed maximum of ½ metre above floor
- drug hide placed in partially open drawer
- drug hide laying in the open outdoors
- drug hide placed in open container

Medium

- unoccupied premises
- drug hide placed maximum two (2) metres above floor
- human scent contamination of area
- packaging - concealed but not airtight
- distractions - people in the area
- closed drawers
- suitcases

Maximum

- occupied premise with distractions (e.g., pets, food, people, kitty litter, garbage)
- drug wrapped and packaged in airtight container
- no residual drug scent (drug scent contamination of the outside or around a packaged hide)
- drug disguised with other scent (e.g., perfume)
- drug hide very high from floor level
- drug hide very well concealed

The optional Person Search test must be successfully completed before a team can be used to search people when operational.

Being able to work the dogs on or off-leash allows for flexibility in varying environments. The dogs should be proficient working on or off-leash when searching for narcotics.

Faults will include:

- handling errors;
- a poor search pattern by the team;
- the handler continually having to motivate the dog;
- the dog being distracted by the environment;
- the dog carelessly moving the hides; and/or
- the dog marking (urinating) during the search.

Automatic failure of the profile if the required number of hides are not found or the dog sits (as a false confirmation) where there is no hide. The dog must sit and stay with each find.

A “false confirmation” is determined if the dog sits at a location where there are no drugs (or scent from drugs) and the handler concludes that the response does identify the location of drugs.

APPENDIX O

CERTIFICATION – EXPLOSIVES DETECTION

Candidates for Explosive Detection training will attend an Explosives Familiarization Course prior to certification.

The Explosives Detection exercises are designed to show the dog's ability to locate hidden explosives and communicate that information to the handler.

On-scene preparations, search plan, handling skills, attention to air currents, and search pattern are also evaluated.

It is required that the dog respond with a "sit" when explosives are found (passive confirmation). It is also required that the dog not use the "sit" to confirm the presence of any person, item, or other substance.

The size, difficulty, content, and number of the hides placed in each scenario are at the discretion of the evaluator. However, the completed validation process should show that all of the designated explosives were utilized and that realistic ranges of the variables were addressed.

The explosives hides must be placed a minimum of 30 minutes prior to the search, but should be "aged" (left untouched) for varying amounts of time after that minimum.

Being able to work the dogs on-leash allows for a more controlled search and is required on these tests. However, the dogs should be proficient working on or off-leash when searching for explosives.

Faults will include:

- handling errors;
- a poor search pattern by the team;
- the handler continually having to motivate the dog;
- the dog being distracted by the environment;
- the dog carelessly moving the hides; and/or
- the dog marking (urinating) during the search.

Automatic failure of the profile if the required hides are not found or the dog sits (as a *false confirmation*) where there is no hide. The dog must sit and stay with each find.

A "false confirmation" is determined if the dog sits at a location where there are no explosives (or scent from explosives) and the handler concludes that the response does identify the location of explosives.

Saskatchewan Municipal Police Services
Police Service Dog Standards of Training
Sample - Canine Team Evaluation Report

Year 2004

Initial _____ Annual X Other _____

Dog Handler: Constable Handler **Service Dog:** PSD

Police Service: Saskatchewan Municipal Police Service

Evaluation Dates: October 7, 2004

Evaluation Location: City-Town, SK

Evaluators: EV-1
EV-2
EV-3

PROFILE

OBJECTIVES MET
(Yes – No)

Agility		Yes
Obedience/Retrieval		Yes
Person Searching		Yes
Article Searching		Yes
Criminal Apprehension/Control		Yes
Tracking		Yes
Detection	Drugs	Yes

Agility: PSD is able to complete all the obstacles on the agility course without assistance.

Obedience: (Off-Leash Heeling, Gunshots, Long Down, Retrieval)

This team meets the required level of proficiency for certification in this profile. PSD is very responsive to his handler. He works alongside other dogs and is not distracted by outside activity. Constable Handler continues to demonstrate good handling skills and works with his dog very well.

Person Searching: (Area Search, Building Search)

This team meets the required level of proficiency for certification in this profile. Constable Handler follows a proper search pattern and works well with his dog. PSD accepts direction from his handler and demonstrates a good, handler-directed search. PSD is a good searcher and is reliable at locating and indicating persons in a given search area.

Evidence/Article Searching: This team passes the required level of proficiency for certification.

Constable Handler follows a proper search pattern and directs his dog well. PSD is a good searcher and readily follows direction from his handler. He is reliable at detecting objects containing fresh human scent and indicating their presence to his handler.

Criminal Apprehension/Control: (Apprehension, Test of Courage, Call-Off)

This team passes all the requirements of this profile. Constable Handler demonstrated satisfactory control over PSD throughout all of these phases. He works well with his dog and the two of them completed all of the exercises. PSD has a good temperament and was not deterred by the threats made by the quarry. He pursued very fast and his engagements were sure. Releases-on-verbal-command and the call-off were completed successfully but extra commands from the handler were required.

Tracking: (6-block residential track, 15 minutes old) The track was completed in very good time and was solved easily by the team. PSD's tracking abilities have improved significantly over the past year as PSD has become more enthusiastic and focused in the tracking profile. The article along the track was located by the dog.

Comments on Performance of Canine Team:

Handler maintains very good handling skills and has a positive relationship with his dog, PSD. He is very confident and continues to show the required patience. The team continues to improve with experience and shows to be reliable in all profiles.

Evaluators Signatures

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

MUNICIPAL POLICE CANINE STANDARDS

Initial ☐ Annual ☐ Year: _____

Notes: _____ (Profile)

PASS _____ **FAIL** _____

HANDLER: _____

DOG: _____

AGENCY: _____

DATE: _____

LOCATION: _____

WEATHER: _____

EVALUATOR: _____

NOTES:

Building ☐ Area ☐
Rural ☐ Suburban ☐ Urban ☐ (if applicable)

(See Back of Form)

[illegible]

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

MUNICIPAL POLICE CANINE STANDARDS

Initial ☐ Annual ☐ Year: _____

Notes: DRUG DETECTION

PASS _____ FAIL _____

HANDLER: _____ DOG: _____

AGENCY: _____

DATE: _____

LOCATION: _____

EVALUATOR: _____

DRUG (incl. Blank)	AMT	%	VENUE	PLACE	HEIGHT	SOAK TIME	SEARCH TIME	NOTES (✓ = See Over)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								

[illegible]

NOTES:

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

MUNICIPAL POLICE CANINE STANDARDS

Initial ☐ Annual ☐ Year: _____

Notes: EXPLOSIVES DETECTION

PASS _____ FAIL _____

HANDLER: _____ DOG: _____

AGENCY: _____

DATE: _____

LOCATION: _____

EVALUATOR: _____

EXPLOSIVE (incl. Blank)	AMT	VENUE	PLACE	HEIGHT	SOAK TIME	SEARCH TIME	NOTES (✓ = See Over)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							

EXPLOSIVE (incl. Blank)		AMT	VENUE	PLACE	HEIGHT	SOAK TIME	SEARCH TIME	NOTES (✓ =)
19								
20								
21								
22								

This image shows a full page of blank white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for writing or drawing. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.