

LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

A REPORT WITH RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING
STATE APPROVED CERTIFICATION AND
MANDATORY STANDARDS OF TRAINING FOR
POLICE WORKING DOGS

A RESEARCH PAPER
SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
MODULE III

BY

DAVID A. DAVEY

VILLAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT

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#53

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	ii
CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION	
Statement of the Problem.....	1
Purpose.....	1
The Need.....	1
Definition of Terms.....	2
Overview.....	3
II. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE	
Primary Purpose of Police Working Dogs.....	5
Standards of Training.....	6
Justification.....	7
Legal Problems and Development of Standards....	9
Policies and Procedures.....	12
III. TRAINING	
Patrol Dog Training.....	14
Detection Dog Training.....	24
In-Service Training.....	26
Handler Training.....	28
Summary of Training.....	31
IV. CERTIFICATION	
Patrol Dogs.....	33
Detection Dogs.....	33
Handlers.....	34
Trainers.....	34

Examiners.....	34
Training Schools.....	35
Summary of Certification.....	35
V. SUMMARY, AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
Summary.....	37
Recommendation.....	37
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	39
APPENDIXES	
Appendix A - Application for Dogs.....	43
Appendix B - Application for Handlers.....	44
Appendix C - Application for Trainers.....	45
Appendix D - Proficiency Test for Certification....	46

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I. INTRODUCTION

Presently, the State of Texas has no working regulations, standards of training, or specification that regulate the police working dogs, handlers, or trainers. Because the state has no mandatory standards of training or certification program in this area, law enforcement agencies throughout the state train police working dogs, handlers, and trainers in many different ways. This causes problems in an increase of civil liability for the law enforcement agencies that employ a police working dog, due to the lack of training, policy and procedures and proficiency training. In addition, the possible injury to suspects, citizens, and police officers could occur as a result of inadequate training, policies and procedures.

In light of the lack of mandatory standards, this paper proposes a new program for a state approved certification and mandatory standards of training for police working dogs, their handlers, and trainers within the State of Texas.

THE NEED

This research will assist the State of Texas and law enforcement agencies in establishing working regulations, standards of training, and specifications for police working dogs, their handlers, and trainers. As a result of this research, the civil liability and misuse of the police working dog could be reduced to a minimum within the State of Texas. The state approved certification and mandatory

training would provide better education resulting in more effective performance. Also, this would provide the recognition and high standards of training and certification that our law enforcement officers enjoy today.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

To ensure that the result of this research are accessible to the widest possible audience, it is important that key terms of the paper be defined. These terms and their definitions are:

COMMISSION. a state agency such as the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education to over see the program.

POLICE WORKING DOG. is a canine (*cannis familiaris*) of a breed that has been trained to perform specialized functions relating to law enforcement operations.

POLICE WORKING DOG HANDLER. is a law enforcement officer qualified to care for, use and maintain the proficiency of a trained police working dog to accomplish a specific mission. In addition to his dog handling skills, he is qualified to perform all other task normally associated with law enforcement officers.

POLICE WORKING DOG TEAMS. is a police working dog and its handler, trained to work together in performing law enforcement duties.

POLICE WORKING DOG TRAINER. is an instructor certified by the Commission to train police working dogs in the mandatory standards of training. In addition to his

training of police working dogs, he could be qualified to teach one or more classes of the prescribed training for handlers.

DEPARTMENT. is a law enforcement agency which employs the use of a police working dog within the State of Texas. Law enforcement agencies would include the following; city, town, village, county, state, and federal police agencies, correctional institution, airports, military, railroad, university, or public school campus police agencies.

TRAINING SCHOOLS. is any school or local training program which offers training for police working dogs, handlers, and trainers which include a course curriculum, trainers, and facilities and are certified by the Commission.

EXAMINERS. is a person who is certified by the Commission to perform evaluation testing for certification.

OVERVIEW

In Chapter II, the literature related to the use of police working dogs in law enforcement. The literature addressed the objectives for standards of training and the legal problems that are caused by the lack of standards of training and policies and procedures.

In Chapter III, the design of the paper will be presented and explained. Within this chapter will be found the method of standards of training for each area of the police working dog field.

In Chapter IV, the design of the paper will be presented and explained. Within this chapter will be found the method of certification for each area of the police working dog field.

In Chapter V, the analysis of the result of the paper will be presented. Within this chapter will be found the compiled data obtained and how the method can be used.

II. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE POLICE WORKING DOGS

Police working dogs teams were initially set up as an experiment within police departments. The first police department didn't know what really to expect from the dog teams and assigned them to patrol a prescribed area after curfew was set, and to attack anyone who may be noticed out on the streets; therefore deterring the criminals from being out during the curfew. The real benefit of dog teams wasn't noticed until much later. The following are some of the current primary advantages of the use of the dog teams:

1. Police working dog is to project himself in a manner that will produce a psychological effect upon the people who see him so that they may be deterred from committing a crime.¹
2. Police working dogs protect their handler.²
3. Police dogs deter crime, either by their mere presence or after a handlers command.³

The two main purposes of the police working dogs are to deter crimes and to protect the handler against attack or injury during the performance of

¹ Epstein, Alfred. "The K-9's," The Police Chief. February, 1979, pp. 45-46.

² Revering, Andrew. "Police Dogs...Histroy Value and Problem," Law and Order. February, 1973, pp. 28-31

³ McLennan, Bill. "The Four-Footed Sleuth," Law and Order. January, 1978, pp. 8-13.

6

duty. These purposes require very specialized training for the police working dogs and indicate, in turn, a clear need for explicit standards of training.

STANDARDS OF TRAINING

Standards of training are very important for any state-approved certification and mandatory standards of training program. A review of the literature showed several points which were very important for such programs. The areas which the State of Texas would need for its objectives in the program are as follow:

1. Establish minimum standards of training for police working dogs, handlers, and trainers.⁴
2. Insure that minimum standards of training and certification would protect the public, law enforcement agencies, and handlers from improperly trained police working dogs.⁵
3. Minimize civil liability with recognized standards of training and certification program.⁶
4. Minimum performance standards for proficiency of the police working dog teams.⁷

⁴ Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. Rules and Regulations "Objectives". Austin: Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education.

⁵ Florida Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training. Training and Certification Manuel. Tallahassee: Florida Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training. 1991

⁶ Florida Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training.

⁷ California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. Law Enforcement Service Dog Program. Sacramento:

5. Establish mandatory standards of in-service training and certification of the police working dog teams.
6. Establish minimum performance evaluation testing program for certification.⁸
7. Establish evaluation testing, retesting and forms.⁹
8. Encourage law enforcement agencies to go above minimum standards of training.¹⁰
9. Raise the level of performance of the police working dogs, handlers, and trainers.¹¹
10. Establish state agency which would be empowered to issue certification and training curriculum for police working dogs, handlers, and trainers.¹²

JUSTIFICATION

To make sure that all police working dogs, both new and existing within the State of Texas are adequately trained, the state should establish a minimum standards of training. In this way, all law enforcement agencies that employ police working dogs would have to meet or exceed the minimum

California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. 1991

⁸ United States Police Canine Association. Rules and Regulations for Certification "Police Dogs". Baton Rouge: United States Police Canine Association, Inc. Region Ten. 1991

⁹ North American Police Working Dog Association. Rules and Regulations for Certification "Police Dogs". Ortonville: North American Police Working Dog Association. 1991

¹⁰ Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education.

¹¹ Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education.

¹² Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education.

standards and help reduce civil liability within the organizations. This would also protect the general public from the untrained police working dogs. The minimum standards of training would achieve a higher standard of performance of all police working dogs within our state. With police working dogs, there should also be a minimum standards of training for the police working dog handlers, and trainers; this would insure the highest standards for an effective working dog team.

The minimum standards of training for the police working dogs should be divided into nine parts with a prescribed number of hours for each of the training parts. Each and every training part must be met in order for the police working dog to be certified within the State of Texas. The nine training parts are as follow:

1. Obedience Training
2. Agility Training
3. Evidence Search Training
4. Area Search Training
5. Building Search Training
6. Tracking
7. Aggression and Criminal Apprehension Training
8. Scent Detection Training
9. In-service Training

The minimum standards of training for the police working dog handlers should be divided into 16 training parts and shall have a prescribed number of hours for each

9

training part. The 16 training parts for police working dog handlers are as follows:

1. Understanding Police Working Dogs Behavior
2. Care and Nutrition for Police Working Dogs
3. Equipment for Police Working Dogs
4. Officers Survival
5. Stress
6. Theory of Scent
7. Courtroom Testimony
8. Reports
9. Teamwork
10. Obedience
11. Agility
12. Agitation
13. Area and Building Search
14. Tracking
15. Problem Solving
16. Civil Liability

LEGAL PROBLEMS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS

.We as law enforcement officials, must earn and maintain the citizens trust. Our every action should hold that trust and enhance it through competent performance. A failure to acknowledge the need for mandatory standards of training and written policies and procedures for police working dogs will undoubtedly lead to an increased civil liability and eventually, the loss of the police working dog programs in law enforcement. The police working dogs can create the same

type of civil liability as any pursue and arrest procedure within the department. Police working dogs are not considered as deadly force, although the handlers can be held liable in neglect and intentional misconduct cases. While the supervisor and administrators are being held liable (vicarious) in failing to properly perform their duties. Civil suits can be brought about in state or federal courts. The state courts covers general negligence type cases and federal courts cover statutory laws covered in 42 U.S.Code Section 1983 cases.¹³

Because police working dogs are specially trained for searching for suspects, chasing suspects, and protecting the handlers they come under the following areas of liability:

1. Was the police working dog properly trained before being employed by the department?
2. Was the police working dog ordered or permitted to attack negligently?
3. Was the police working dog used as excessive force under the circumstances?
4. Was the police working dog judged different in standards than other police working dogs in attack or protection of handler?¹⁴

As with the police working dogs the handlers could be

¹³ California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. Law Enforcement Service Dog Program. Sacramento: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. 1991

¹⁴ Taylor v. Prince George's County, Maryland, 377 F. supp 1004. Also Revey v. City of Bellingham, Washington, 1975. Manning v. Sterling, Kentucky, 77-C1-52, 1979.

held personally liable under the following areas:

1. Negligence or failure of control in handling the police working dog and injure to someone intentionally.
2. False arrest or excessive force where someone was injured.

The supervisor and administrator can be held personally liable under the following areas:

1. Negligent appointment by placing an officer as a handler who is not best qualified for that appointment.¹⁵
2. Negative retention by not taking appropriate measures on officer who has had misconduct complaints against him.¹⁶
3. Negligent entrustment based on improper employment or insufficient instruction.¹⁷
4. Negligent Training by not providing necessary training for hazardous position such as police working dogs.¹⁸
5. Negligent supervision by failing to perform duty as supervisor.¹⁹
6. Failure to direct by not establishing written policy regarding the requirements of officers under his command.²⁰

¹⁵ Thomas v. Johnson, 295 F. supp 1025, 1968. Also Peters v. Bellinga, 159 E.2d 528, 1959.

¹⁶ Fernilius v. Pierce, 138 P.2d 12, 1943. Also McCrink v. City of New York, 71 NE.2d 419, 1924.

¹⁷ Underwood v. U.S., 356 F.2d, 92,

¹⁸ Martin v. Carlote, 270 SO.2d, 252, 1972.

¹⁹ Fernilius v. Pierce, 138 P.2d 12, 1943.

²⁰ Ford v. Breiler, 383 F. supp 505, 1974.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Policies and procedures for police working dogs should be incorporated into the mandatory standards.²¹ It is important for the policy to be very clearly defined and cover all aspects of police working dog programs. It is important to note that most of the vicarious liability, comes down to the question of written policy. The policies should have a goal of establishing guidelines for police working dogs to promote an atmosphere of service and safety to the community you serve. The objectives of the policy should be to:

1. Effective uniform police working dog policy
2. Deter crime with the use of police working dogs
3. Reduce injuries to police officers from criminal suspects
4. Patrol in high crime areas
5. Help reduce manpower and time conducting searches
6. Establish good public relations with police working dogs

The other areas which should be addressed in the policy are as follow:

1. ORGANIZATION - guidelines of division, coordinator, staffing, and deployment of police working dog program.

²¹ California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. Law Enforcement Service Dog Programs. Sacramento: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. 1991

- 13
2. FUNCTIONS - guidelines for police working dog function in the performance of general police work.
 3. HANDLER - guidelines establishing duties and responsibilities of handler.
 4. HANDLER CRITERIA - guidelines establishing for the section criteria for handlers.
 5. POLICE WORKING DOG SELECTION CRITERIA - guideline establishing requirement the police working dogs must meet.
 6. UNIFORM AND POLICE WORKING DOG EQUIPMENT - guidelines establishing uniforms for handlers and equipment to be used for police working dogs.
 7. VEHICLES - guidelines establishing the vehicles and use of vehicles.
 8. INJURED OR ILL POLICE WORKING DOG - guidelines establishing for the medical care and attention when required.
 9. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES - guidelines establishing field operational procedures, which include general search, building search, evidence search, apprehension, back up, assistance to other agency, dog bites, narcotics and explosives detection, and field situations.²²

²² Village Police Department. Police Working Dog Policy and Procedures. Houston: Village Police Department. 1991

III. TRAINING

PATROL DOG TRAINING

Patrol dogs are the most versatile of all police working dogs. They must be composed and controllable at all times, due to their contact with people. They must be of well-socialized nature, but be capable of detecting and detaining criminal suspects. They must be trained to detect and locate suspects in buildings as well as open areas, and track suspects from the scene of crimes by following scent trail alone. Finally, selected patrol dogs can be cross-trained in the detection of narcotics and explosives.

The course curriculum will be broken down into seven main parts. The training course will use a minimum of 400 hours of instructions. And upon completion of the training the patrol dogs will have to demonstrate proficiency with their handlers for certification. The seven main parts of training are as follow:

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------|
| 1. | <u>OBEDIENCE TRAINING</u> | <u>100 HOURS</u> |
| 2. | <u>AGILITY TRAINING</u> | <u>40 HOURS</u> |
| 3. | <u>EVIDENCE SEARCH TRAINING</u> | <u>40 HOURS</u> |
| 4. | <u>AREA SEARCH TRAINING</u> | <u>40 HOURS</u> |
| 5. | <u>BUILDING SEARCH TRAINING</u> | <u>40 HOURS</u> |
| 6. | <u>TRACKING TRAINING</u> | <u>40 HOURS</u> |
| 7. | <u>AGGRESSION AND CRIMINAL APPREHENSION TRAINING</u> | <u>100 HOURS</u> |

Obedience training is the foundation for the control of the police working dog. To get the police working dogs to do

a specific task, the dogs should respond to the obedience of its handler. The obedience to be mastered shall include the following: heel, sit, down, stay, come, distance control, out of sight control, social exposure (people), and control of animal aggression. This part of the training should have a minimum of 100 hours of instruction. At the completion of this part of the training the police working dog will have to demonstrate proficiency in all the obedience commands as follow:

1. HEELING CONTROL - The police working dog will, on command and off lead, heel on the handler's left side until released by the handler from the heel. The exercise will consist of three turns, and at least one right, one left, one about face turn, one halt, and one change of pace.²³
2. STAY CONTROL - The police working dog will, off lead, be placed in a stay command in any position and remain in that position while the handler walks in a circle around the police working dog at a distance of approximately 25 feet, and hold that position until the handler commands the police working dog to return to heel.²⁴
3. DISTANCE CONTROL - The police working dog will, off

²³ United States Police Canine Association, Inc. Rules and Regulations for certification "Police Dogs". Baton Rouge: United State Police Canine Association, Inc. 1991 Also North American Police Working Dog Association. Rule and Regulations for Certification "Police Dogs". Ortonville: North American Police Working Association. 1991

²⁴ Ibid.

lead, be given command by voice from a distance of approximately 50 feet. The police working dog will be left in a "sit " or "down" position and from this position , using a voice command, change position again, and then on command return to the heel position.²⁵

4. OUT OF SIGHT CONTROL - The police working dog will, off lead, be placed in a position and commanded to remain in that position for a minimum of three minutes with the handler out of sight of the police working dog.²⁶
5. SOCIAL EXPOSURE - The police working dog will, off lead, be placed in a "stay command" in any position and remain in that position while at least three persons pass by the dog in a non-threatening manner at a distance of six inches to two feet. The handler must remain within reach and in complete control of the police working dog at all times during this exercise.²⁷
6. ANIMAL AGGRESSION - The police working dog will, off lead, be placed within four feet of another police working dog. With the handlers in front of the police working dogs, not less than twenty feet. Each police working dog must perform at least four commands directed by the examiners.²⁸

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

Agility training is an extension of obedience training. The patrol dog will not only become physically condition to clear obstacles, but will be able to negotiate obstacles on command of the handler. The agility training is just as important in developing the patrol dogs skills as is the obedience training. The patrol dogs will learn to develop confidence in the handler and in himself. During this part of training the patrol dog will be taught to overcome obstacles that he and his handler may encounter while on duty. The agility training to be mastered shall include the following: jumping of hurdles, broad jump, catwalk, scaling wall, and drain pipe. This part of training should have a minimum of 40 hours of instruction. At the completion of this part of the training the patrol dogs will have to demonstrate proficiency in all the agility training as follow:

1. HURDLES - The patrol dogs will, off lead, and at the command of the handler, jump at least four hurdles, a minimum of three feet high. These hurdles shall resemble different types of fences.²⁹
2. BROAD JUMP - The patrol dogs will, off lead, and at the command of the handler, jump a graduated jump from four inches to twelve inches high, extended to a minimum of eight feet. After clearing the jump, the patrol dogs will return to the heel or finish

²⁹ Ibid.

position.³⁰

3. CATWALK - The patrol dogs will, off lead, and at the command of the handler, climb a ladder six feet high, to an eighteen inch wide platform, eight feet long. The patrol dog will then walk across the platform until the handler gives the stand command. The patrol dog will then be commanded to proceed to the end of the catwalk receive one sit or down command. The patrol dogs then will be commanded to come down the ramp and return to heel or finish position.³¹
4. SCALING WALL - The patrol dogs will, off lead, at the command of the handler, surmount a solid wall, at least six feet of the ground. After the exercise, the patrol dogs will return to the hell or finish position.³²
5. DRAIN PIPE - The patrol dogs will, off lead, and at the command of the handler, crawl through an average size drain pipe, eighteen to thirty inches in diameter, at least ten feet long. After the exercise, the patrol dogs will return to the heel or finish position.³³

Evidence search training is the patrol dogs ability in searching an area for articles having human scent of them. This would save the law enforcement agencies countless man-hours by utilizing police working dogs in the search of

³⁰ Ibid.
³¹ Ibid.
³² Ibid.
³³ Ibid.

evidence.³⁴ And would represent a search for, alert or retrieving material which may be evidence of a crime. Materials could include wood, plastic, metal, cloth, and paper. This part of the training should have a minimum of 40 hours of instruction. At the completion of this part of the training the patrol dogs will have to demonstrate proficiency in evidence search by retrieve or alert methods.

SEARCH AREA - The area to be searched will be no less than 40 X 40 feet. It will be covered with sufficient grass to conceal the articles. The area will be contaminated prior to the test by one or more subjects crossing the area.³⁵

SEARCH ARTICLES - There will be five articles of different composition (metal, wood, plastic, cloth, or paper) will be thrown at random into the search area. This will be done out of view of the handler and patrol dogs. One of articles will be of metal composition. The articles to be used will be selected by the examiners from the following list:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Plastic credit card | 5. Wood handle screwdriver |
| 2. Paper match box | 6. Crumpled cigarette pack |
| 3. Shotgun shell | 7. Metal hand gun |

³⁴ Kidwell, Jon. "Dogs and Dollars," The Police Chief. February, 1979, pp. 45-46

³⁵ United States Police Canine Association. Rules and Regulations for certification "Police Dogs". Baton Rouge: United States Police Canine Association. 1991 Also North American Police Working Dog Association. Rules and Regulations for Certification "Police Dogs". Ortonville: North American Police Working Dog Association. 1991

4. Leather wallet

8. Empty pop gun³⁶

SEARCH TIME - There will be six minutes time limit for this test. A warning will be given thirty seconds of remaining time. The time will start when the handler sends the patrol dog out to search into the search area.³⁷

HANDLER - The handler may enter the search area and direct the search as if it was an actual situation. Handler must advised the examiner of which method (alert or retrieve) will be utilized before the test.³⁸

RETRIEVE METHOD - The patrol dogs must locate and retrieve as many of the item in time limit as possible.³⁹

ALERT METHOD - The patrol dogs must alert to item and examiner acknowledge before item is retrieved by the handler.⁴⁰

In area search training the patrol dogs should be able to locate a hidden suspect or lost person in the outdoors by detecting that person's human odor. The highly sense of smell (olfactory system) of the patrol dogs enable him to detect minute particles of scent from the ground. This part of the training should have a minimum of 40 hours of instruction. At the completion of this part of the training the patrol dogs will have to demonstrate proficiency in area

36 Ibid.
37 Ibid.
38 Ibid.
39 Ibid.
40 Ibid.

searches.

SEARCH AREA - The area to be searched will be approximately one acre of highly vegetated area when no known track is available.⁴¹

SUSPECTS - The suspect will hide in the search area at least ten minutes prior to testing. The suspect should be an unknown person and not used in training of the police working dog. The suspect will hide from police working dog team and wear a protective sleeve if necessary.⁴²

SEARCH TIME - The police working dog team will be allowed ten minutes to search area and find suspect.⁴³

In building search training the patrol dogs should be able to locate, alert, and/or apprehend a concealed suspect inside a building by the use of the dogs olfactory senses and/or hearing. Patrol dogs offer significant advantages by searching a building more efficiently, and in less time than their human counterparts. Also, it takes less personnel to search the building. This part of the training should have a minimum of 40 hours instruction. At the completion of this part of the training the patrol dog will have to demonstrate proficiency in building searches as follow:

SEARCH AREA - A medium size building (approximately 10,000 square feet)⁴⁴

SEARCH TIME - The police working team will be allowed ten

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

minutes to search building and find the suspect.⁴⁵

SUSPECT - Suspect will hide ten minutes prior to the testing. The suspect should be an unknown person and not used in the training of police working dog. The suspect will hide from police working dog team and wear a protective sleeve if necessary.⁴⁶

In tracking the patrol dogs should be able to track an unknown suspect in an unfamiliar area. The ability of the patrol dog to be successful depends on the quality and life of the scent being followed. This part of the training should be a minimum of 40 hours of instruction. At the completion of this part of the training the patrol dogs will have to demonstrate proficiency in tracking as follows:

SEARCH AREA - 300 yards of multi-surface track with three turns.⁴⁷

SEARCH TIME - The police working dog team will be allowed fifteen minutes to complete the track.⁴⁸

TRACK - The track will be thirty minutes old and begin on grass under normal climatic conditions and will have an end article.⁴⁹

In aggression and criminal apprehension training the patrol dogs are taught to pursue fleeing felony suspects and at time be recalled by the handler, also protect the handlers from assaults when necessary. The patrol dogs will

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

sometimes have to bite and hold on to suspect until the handler gives the command to release the hold. The patrol dogs will sometimes have to compel these task under gunfire. This part of the training should have a minimum of 100 hours of instruction. At the completion of this part of the training the patrol dogs will have to demonstrate proficiency in the area of aggression and criminal apprehension training as follow:

FALSE START - Patrol dogs will, remain at handlers side when commanded, while the suspect runs approximately 30 feet. The handler will be allowed to keep his dog in position (sit or down) by voice only.⁵⁰

TERMINATION WITHOUT ENGAGEMENT - Patrol dogs will, on command, pursue a fleeing suspect and must demonstrate ability to terminate the pursue without engaging the suspect. The patrol dog must travel a distance of 40 feet before the handler gives the command to return or hold position (sit or down) and not engage the suspect.⁵¹

APPREHEND AND HOLD - Patrol dogs will, on command apprehend and hold a fleeing suspect. The patrol dog will, on command, release the suspect and return to handler or go to guard position (sit or down) without touching or engaging the suspect.⁵²

HANDLER PROTECTION - From the guard position, the patrol

50 Ibid.
51 Ibid.
52 Ibid.

dogs must respond, without command to an assault by the suspect upon the handler. This will also be under gunfire in the direction of the dog. Then on command the patrol dog must release the suspect and return to handler or guard position.⁵³

DETECTION DOG TRAINING

Detector dogs are highly specialized animals whose primary mission is to detect narcotic and/or explosives by their acute sense of smell.

The narcotic detector dogs are trained to detect the presence of marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and their derivatives. The narcotic detector dogs demonstrate a high degree of proficiency in detecting, on or off lead, carefully concealed narcotic in building, airports, warehouses, baggage, vehicles, and on people if necessary. One substantial advantage of utilizing narcotic detector dogs is that a majority of the narcotics divisions suffer from manpower shortage. The dogs can supplement several men and sniff out items that man is incapable of detecting.⁵⁴

The explosive detector dogs are not ordinary dogs, but dogs that display acute olfactory abilities to find the following explosives: dynamite, TNT, black powder, C4, primer cord. The dogs work with remarkable speed and reliability. This speed and reliability in checking out for

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Kolodziej, Jurgan. "Drug Detection by Dogs in House or Car Searches," International Criminal Police Review, May, 1977, pp. 151-155.

explosives is very important when weighed against the loss that could result from a bomb placed in a fully loaded, wide-body jet or in a baggage locker at any major airport or bus station.⁵⁵

As with the patrol dogs, all detector dogs must complete the basic training. The three parts are obedience training, agility training, and article search training. These three parts of the training are very important in the detector dogs training. This teaches the dogs strict obedience and understands to be reliability upon command. Next it teaches the dogs to work around distraction and then gives them the ability to retrieve things or alert where thing are. This part of the training should have a minimum of 180 hours of instruction as follow:

1.	<u>OBEDIENCE TRAINING</u>	<u>100 HOURS</u>
2.	<u>AGILITY TRAINING</u>	<u>40 HOURS</u>
3.	<u>ARTICLE SEARCH</u>	<u>40 HOURS</u>

At the completion of the three basic parts of training the detector dogs must demonstrate proficiency as the patrol dogs did.

The next part of the detector dogs training is the advanced training. The primary objective of the advanced training is to teach the detector dogs how to detect and alert to the presence of narcotics and/or explosives. The detector dogs must physically respond to the odors they are

⁵⁵ Kidwell, Jon. "Dogs and Dollars," Police Chief, February, 1979, pp. 45-46.

trained to smell by barking, downing, or pointing to the substance. The detector dogs will have to find the substances in building, vehicles, packages, and aircraft. This part of the training should have a minimum of 200 hours of instruction. At the completion of this part of the training the detector dogs must demonstrate proficiency in the following:

SEARCH PACKAGES - There will be three packages in each area, the content and amount to be determined by the examiners.

SEARCH AREA - The area shall be of indoor and outdoor nature. The indoor area will be a building no larger than 1000 square feet with three packages, the outdoor area will consist of three packages inside or outside a vehicle.

SEARCH TIME - There will be ten minutes allowed for each area to be searched.

ALERTS - Each handler will be responsible for advising the examiners when the detector dogs alerts.⁵⁶

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

In-service training maintains the technical proficiency of the police working dogs in all aspects of their training which is essential to perform their duties in an effective

⁵⁶ North American Police Working Dog Association. Rules and Regulation for Certification "Police Dogs". Ortonville: North American Police Working Dog Association. 1991, Also United States Police Canine Association, Inc. Rules and Regulation for Certification "Police Dogs". Baton Rouge: United State Police Canine Association. 1991

manner. The in-service training must be comprehensive and, above all, realistic.

Obedience in-service training is very important, due to the need for prompt, unhesitating response to commands from the handler. This also fosters a very close relationship between the dog and handler. The five obedience training to be covered are heel, sit, down, come, and stay. All the exercises should be conducted with the dog off lead. The detector dogs should be worked both on and off lead, due to the close control of these dogs.

Agility in-service training is to keep the police working dogs in physical conditioning and to build self confidence. However, care should be observed when exercising the dogs over high jumps and walls.

In all the in-service training were the police working dogs are conducting searches (area, building, evidence) should be taken to different location so he will not become familiar with the surroundings. The searches should be done at night as well as day, and the same suspect or article should not be used each time.

Tracking in-service training should be conducted on different tracks and each track a different length. Tracks should be at least 300 yards and not over one mile in length, and between ten minutes to one hour old. Tracks should have at least three turns and over three surfaces.

Aggression and criminal apprehension in-service training should mainly consist of attacking and escorting

prisoners. The areas to be covered are chasing fleeing suspects, attack, hold, handler protection, recall, gunfire.

HANDLER TRAINING

The main purpose of this training is to train the handler how to handle and care for his police working dog. It also allows the handler to build a very close bond with the police working dog he/she is going to be working with. The dog will become his/her best friend, closest partner, and on-the-job companion.

The course curriculum will be broken down into two main parts and sixteen subparts. The course will have a minimum of 120 hours of instruction. And upon the completion of the training the handlers will have to demonstrate proficiency with their police working dogs for certification. The two main parts of training, and sixteen subparts are as follow:

BASIC TRAINING

1. UNDERSTANDING POLICE WORKING DOGS BEHAVIOR - 4 HOURS
2. CARE AND NUTRITION FOR POLICE WORKING DOGS - 4 HOURS
3. EQUIPMENT FOR POLICE WORKING DOGS - 3 HOURS
4. OBEDIENCE OF POLICE WORKING DOGS - 10 HOURS
5. AGILITY OF POLICE WORKING DOGS - 5 HOURS
6. TEAMWORK WITH POLICE WORKING DOGS - 4 HOURS
7. STRESS IN THE POLICE WORKING DOG - 5 HOURS
8. THEORY OF SCENT - 5 HOURS

In understanding police working dogs behavior the handler will be taught to properly read and evaluate the dog's

body language. This also help handler to better command his dog and build a very good bond.

Care and nutrition for the police working dog teaches the handler how to adequately house, feed, groom, and the illness the dog may have.

Equipment for police working dogs will cover the patrol vehicle, handlers personal equipment, collar, leads, harness, and first aid kits needed to do the job.

Obedience training for both the dog and handler is very important. This teaches the handler the command needed to control his/her dog on the street and helps them pass the certification test with their dog.

Agility training will help to build confidence both mental and physical in both the dog and handler. They learn to over come obstacles in their daily lifes. Also help pass the certification test with their dogs.

Teamwork with the police working dog and handler is very important. This teaches the handler how to work as a team with his/her dog on the street.

Stress in the police working dog help the handler understand the types of physical and emotional stress his/her dog is under. This will help the handler ease the stress level in the dogs life.

Theory of scent will help handler understand how the dog's olfactory system works. Then cover the three types of scent tunnel or windborne scent, ground scent, and contact scent.

From the basic training for the handler we then go to the more advanced training.

ADVANCED TRAINING

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. <u>AREA AND BUILDING SEARCHES</u> | - 20 HOURS |
| 2. <u>AGGRESSION AND CRIMINAL APPREHENSION</u> | - 15 HOURS |
| 3. <u>TRACKING</u> | - 10 HOURS |
| 4. <u>OFFICERS SURVIVAL</u> | - 10 HOURS |
| 5. <u>PROBLEM SOLVING</u> | - 10 HOURS |
| 6. <u>CIVIL LIABILITY</u> | - 5 HOURS |
| 7. <u>COURTROOM TESTIMONY</u> | - 5 HOURS |
| 8. <u>REPORTS</u> | - 5 HOURS |

Area and building searches will cover the way areas and building should be covered by the dog and handler. This will help the handler understand how the dog searches and cover what the handlers duties are in the proficiency testing.

Aggression and criminal apprehension will cover handler control, attack on suspects, chasing fleeing suspects, chases from patrol vehicle, handler protection, prisoner searches, recall of dog, and under gunfire. Also help handler get ready for the certification testing.

Tracking will cover how the dog track, limitations, favorable and unfavorable conditions, through water, ice, snow, tracking at night, tracking pictures, and establishing the track.

Officers survival will cover survival situation to help save the life of the officer and the police working dogs. The handler and police working dog are more likely to be

involved in an armed confrontation that any other member of³¹
the department.

Problem solving will cover the situation which may occur in training and on the street, and how to solve them.

Civil liability will cover suits which have been generated by police working dog program. This will help handlers understand the law covering police working dogs and how to use the dogs in the right manner.

Courtroom testimony will teach the handlers how important his/her testimony is in court. It will cover areas as training of dog, use of force, track as evidence, use of dog to apprehension of suspect, reports, and cross-examination in court.

Reports will cover training logs, daily activity reports, dog bite reports, dogs medical reports, and tracking report.⁵⁷

SUMMARY OF TRAINING

The creation of a mandatory standards of training for patrol dogs, detections dogs, and handlers would be an active leader in establishing standards of performance for the police working dog field. The standards of training addressed in this section would determine the following:

1. Standards in the selection of qualified trainers
2. Standards in the selection of suitable handlers and dogs.
3. Establish minmum level of proficiency for dogs and

⁵⁷ Ibid.

handlers

4. Reduce vicarious liability issues
5. Define when and how the police working dog can be used
6. Define responsibility for handlers
7. Establish minimum training requirement on weekly,
monthly, and yearly basis
8. Police working dogs should only be allowed to bite who
represents a threat to officer or another person
9. Training should be required to have minimum number of
hours

IV. CERTIFICATION

PATROL DOGS

Upon the completion of the training school, or annual renewal the police working dogs will be evaluated by no less than two certified state examiners. The police working dogs must have completed an approved training school with the curriculum of 400 hours of instruction for the patrol dogs. The the police working dog with handler demonstrate proficiency in the following:

1. Obedience
2. Agility
3. Evidence Search
4. Area Search
5. Building Search
6. Tracking
7. Aggression and Criminal Apprehension.⁵⁸

DETECTION DOGS

Upon the completion of the training school, or annual renewal the detector dogs will be evaluated by no less than two certified examiners. The detector dogs must have completed an approved training school with the curriculum of 380 hours of instruction. The detector dogs with handler demonstrate proficiency in the following:

1. Obedience
2. Agility

⁵⁸ Ibid.

3. Article Search
4. Narcotic or Explosive Search.⁵⁹

HANDLERS

The handler will have to complete a training school of 120 hours of instruction. Then demonstrate proficiency with his/her police working dog in order to receive the certification.⁶⁰

TRAINERS

All person training police working dogs within the State of Texas must meet the following requirements:

1. Have a minimum of five years law enforcement experience
2. Have a minimum of two years experience as police working dog handler.
3. Have completed the handlers training school
4. Have completed a 40 hour instructor techniques course.
5. Must have completed interview before Commission.⁶¹

EXAMINERS

There will be examiners from six different regions of the state. All persons conducting the examines for proficiency on police working dogs within the State of Texas must the meet the following requirements:

1. Have a minimum of five years law enforcement

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. Law Enforcement Service Dog Program. Sacramento: California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. 1991. Also, Florida Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training. Training and Certification Manual. Tallahassee: Florida Division of Criminal Justice Standards and Training. 1991

⁶¹ Ibid.

experience.

2. Have a minimum of five years experience as police working dog handler.
3. Have completed the handlers training school.
4. Have completed a 40 hour instructor course.
5. Must be approved by 2/3 of Commission.
6. Must be approved every two years by Commission.⁶²

TRAINING SCHOOLS

All training school for police working dogs, handlers, and trainers within the State of Texas, must be certified by the Commission. They are required to be certified:

1. Be able to teach one or more in the prescribed course.
2. Must publish the prescribed course of instruction.
3. Must have certified trainers.
4. On-site inspections conducted by Commission.
5. Must be approved by the Commission.⁶³

SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATION

The certification is the evidence that the police working dog teams, trainers, examiners, and training schools have met the requirements of the Commission. The Commission should have the power to cancel or recall the certification upon due cause. The certification would cover the following:

1. Professionalization
2. Requirements of number hours of training
3. Develop training centers throughout the state

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.

4. Provide necessary training hours for handlers,
trainers, administrators
5. Yearly recertification of dogs, handlers, trainers,
examiners, and schools.

Certification is a testing process on the police working dog teams ability to perform the minnum levels of performance and should serve as a model process.

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

SUMMARY

Police working dogs are of great value to law enforcement in the State of Texas, police working dogs are reliable, effective and powerful aids to the enforcement and investigative tasks of police officers, as long as proper procedures and training are in place.⁶⁴ The need for training, education, and high standards are very important in the field of police working dogs. The responsibility for a good program rest upon the handlers, trainers, state mandatory standards of training and certification.

This paper has given several concepts on establishing new standards of training, and certification program for all police working dogs, handlers, and trainers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The need for a state approved mandatory standards of training and certification is very important. We need state legislation to protect the law enforcement agencies and the public from poorly selected, poorly trained, and improperly managed police working dog programs.

Also, a mandatory in-service training program is a absolute necessity to maintain the highest standards of proficiency that can be sustained.

The opportunities of this kind of program is to do the following:

⁶⁴ Barbour, Gary. "Managing Police Canine Operations," Police Chief, May, 1988, pp. 49-71.

1. creates a new concept police working teams
2. Provides the most effective service we can
3. Reduce the liability risk to our law enforcement agencies, and officers
4. Develops a uniformed standards for the hold state
5. Increases proficiency for the programs.

The responsibility of developing and maintaining the mandatory standards of training and certification should be placed under the control of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. This agency has all the information on the law enforcement agencies of the state and the cost would be very low. The Commission would over see the licensing and certification of the schools, trainers, and examiners in the program. The areas of the state should be broken down into the six regions like DPS and examiners from each of the regions would hold the certification of the police working dogs, and handlers. The examiners would be volunteers from each of the six regions.

The final step for the State of Texas, is to appoint a committee from the six regions of the state to come up with a final draft which could be used for a proposed legislation.

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APPENDIX

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

43

APPLICATION FOR DOGS

NAME _____
(As it is to appear on certification)

BREED _____ DATE OF BRITH _____

DEPARTMENT _____

ADDRESS _____
Street Address City Zip

I. RECORD OF TRAINING

SCHOOL NAME & COURSE TITLE	COURSE LENGHT (HRS)	DATE COMPLETED
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

IV. ATTEST

I certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

_____ Date _____ Signature of Department Head

V. ATTEST

I hereby certify that above list police working dog has completed the training required by the State of Texas.

_____ Date _____ Signature of Trainer

FOR COMMISSION USE ONLY

HOURS APPROVED _____ DATE _____

CERTIFICATION:

APPROVED FOR _____
APPROVED BY _____
DATE MAILED _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

44

APPLICATION FOR HANDLER

NAME _____
(As it is to appear on certification)

RANK _____ DATE OF BRITH _____

DEPARTMENT _____

ADDRESS _____
Street Address City Zip

I. LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPERIENCE			
AGENCY	DATE OF EMPLOYMENT	NUMBER YEARS	POSITION HELD
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

II. RECORD OF TRAINING		
SCHOOL NAME & COURSE TITLE	COURSE LENGTH (HRS)	DATE COMPLETED
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

IV. ATTEST
I certify that the information in this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

_____ Date _____ Signature of Applicant

V. ATTEST
I hereby certify that _____ is a Commissioned, full-time, paid Texas Peace Officer, and is working as a police working dog handler, and is eligible for certification as a police working dog handler.

_____ Date _____ Signature of Department Head

FOR COMMISSION USE ONLY
HOURS APPROVED _____ DATE _____

CERTIFICATION:

APPROVED FOR _____
APPROVED BY _____
DATE MAILED _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

45

APPLICATION FOR TRAINER AND OR INSTRUCTOR

NAME _____
(As it is to appear on certification)

ADDRESS _____
Street Address City Zip

PRESENT
EMPLOYER _____
ADDRESS _____
Street Address City Zip

I. RECORD OF TRAINING

SCHOOL NAME & COURSE TITLE	COURSE LENGHT (HRS)	DATE COMPLETED
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

II. INSTRCTOR TRAINING

SCHOOL NAME	DATES ATTENDED	CLASSROOM HOURS
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

III. LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPERIENCE

AGENCY	DATES	NUMBER YEARS	POSITION HELD
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

IV. RECOMMENDATION

This applicant is() will be() assigned as a full-time(),
guest() or part-time() trainer() instructor() in the
police working dog program at _____.

_____ Date _____ Signature of School Director

V. ATTEST

I certify that the information in this application is
true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

_____ Date _____ Signature of Applicant

FOR COMMISSION USE ONLY

CERTIFICATION: APPROVED FOR _____
APPROVED BY _____
DATE MAILED _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

46

MINIMUM STANDARDS PROFICIENCY TEST

PATROL DOG

NAME OF DOG: _____ BREED: _____

AGENCY NAME: _____

AGENCY ADDRESS: _____
(STREET, CITY, ZIP)

HANDLER: _____ DATE OF EXAMINATION: _____

EACH POLICE WORKING DOG MUST ACHIEVE A MINIMUM GRADE OF "ACCEPTABLE" TO COMPLY WITH THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS AND EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS FOR ANNUAL CERTIFICATION.

OBEDIENCE	ABOVE AVER.	ACCEPTABLE	UNACCEPTABLE
AGILITY			
EVIDENCE SEARCH			
AREA SEARCH			
BUILDING SEARCH			
TRACKING			
CRIMINAL APPREHENSION			

ATTESTMENT

I ATTEST THAT THE POLICE WORKING DOG AND HANDLER DESCRIBED ABOVE, WERE EXAMINED BY ME ON THE _____ DAY OF _____, 19____, AND HAVE DEMONSTRATED ACCEPTABLE PROFICIENCY IN ALL REQUIRED KNOWLEDGE-PERFORMANCE CATEGORIES.

CERTIFIED EXAMINER

DATE

CERTIFIED EXAMINER

DATE

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

47

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE I - OBEDIENCE

HEELING EXERCISE

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - USE ONE (1) HEEL COMMAND, MAKES
TURNS, CHANGE OF PACE, AND HALT
WITHOUT ANY INFLUENCE FROM THE
HANDLER TO THE DOG.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - DOG HEELS ON COMMAND AND ERRORS
ARE CORRECTED BY MEANS OTHER THAN
TOUCHING THE DOG, VERBAL COMMANDS,
HAND OR ARM MOTIONS.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - THE DOG IS UNMANAGEABLE AND THE
ONLY MEANS OF CONTROL IS BY
TOUCHING THE DOG.

COMMENTS:

HEELING: THE POLICE WORKING DOG WILL, OFF LEAD, ON
COMMAND, REMAIN AT HEEL UNTIL RELEASED BY
THE HANDLER. THE EXERCISE WILL CONSIST OF
THREE (3) TURNS, EACH TWENTY PACES LONG,
AND AT LEAST ONE RIGHT, ONE LEFT, AND ONE
ABOUT TURN, AS WELL AS ONE CHANGE OF PACE
AND ONE HALT.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

____ ABOVE AVERAGE
____ ACCEPTABLE
____ UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

48

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE I - OBEDIENCE

STAY COMMAND EXERCISE

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG MUST STAY IN ANY POSITION FOR PERIOD OF SIX MINUTES. THE HANDLER MOVES IN CIRCLE AROUND DOG, NOT CLOSER THAN 25 FEET. DOG DOES NOT MOVE FROM POSITION.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - TIME PERIOD OF TWO MINUTES. DOG MAY ADJUST THE POSITION OR ROLL HIS HIPS BUT DOES NOT BREAK.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - THE DOG BREAKS THE COMMAND IN LESS THAN TWO MINUTES.

COMMENTS:

STAY COMMAND-THE DOG WILL, OFF LEAD, BE PLACED IN STAY COMMAND IN ANY POSITION AT HANDLER'S DISCRETION AND REMAIN WHILE HANDLER WALKS A CIRCLE AROUND DOG AT DISTANCE OF 25 FEET, AND UNIT COMMANDED BY HANDLER TO RETURN TO THE HEEL.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE
ACCEPTABLE
UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

49

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE I - OBEDIENCE

DISTANCE CONTROL

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - FROM 50 FEET THE DOG REQUIRES ONLY ONE (1) COMMAND TO REACH A DESIRED POSITION.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - FROM 50 FEET THE DOG REQUIRES MORE THAN ONE (1) COMMAND BUT LESS THAN FOUR (4) COMMANDS TO REACH A DESIRED POSITION.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - THE DOG REQUIRES FOUR (4) OR MORE COMMANDS OR THE DOG REFUSES TO MOVE TO A DESIRED POSITION FROM 50 FEET.

COMMENTS:

DISTANCE CONTROL-THE DOG WILL, OFF LEAD, BE GIVEN A VOICE COMMAND FROM 50 FEET. THE DOG WILL BE LEFT IN "SIT" OR "DOWN" POSITION AND FROM THIS POSITION, CHANGE POSITION, THEN ON COMMAND RETURN TO THE HEEL POSITION.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE
ACCEPTABLE
UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

50

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE I - OBEDIENCE

OUT OF SIGHT CONTROL

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG MUST STAY IN ANY POSITION FOR PERIOD OF SIX (6) MINUTES, WITH HANDLER OUT OF SIGHT OF THE DOG.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - DOG MUST STAY IN ANY POSITION FOR PERIOD OF THREE (3) MINUTES, WITH HANDLER OUT OF SIGHT OF THE DOG.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - THE DOG BREAKS THE COMMAND IN LESS THAN THREE (3) MINUTES.

COMMENTS:

OUT OF SIGHT CONTROL-DOG WILL, OFF LEAD, BE PLACED IN POSITION AND REMAIN IN THAT POSITION FOR MINIMUM OF THREE (3) MINUTES WITH THE HANDLER OUT OF SIGHT OF THE DOG.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE
ACCEPTABLE
UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS _____

DATE: _____

51

SOCIAL EXPOSURE EXERCISE

REMARKS _____

DATE: _____

52

ANIMAL AGGRESSION

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

53

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE II - AGILITY EXERCISE

HURDLES EXERCISE

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG JUMPS HURDLES OFF LEAD AND ON COMMAND WITHOUT ASSISTANCE OR MOVEMENT FROM THE HANDLER. RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - DOG JUMPS HURDLES OFF LEAD AND ON COMMAND. HANDLER MAY MOVE WITH HIS DOG. MAY TOUCH HURDLES WITHOUT "PUSHING - OFF" OR KNOCKING THEM OVER. RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - REFUSES TO JUMP; KNOCKS HURDLE OVER

COMMENTS:

HURDLES - DOG WILL, OFF LEAD, AND AT COMMAND OF HANDLER JUMP AT LEAST FOUR (4) HURDLES, A MINIMUM OF THREE (3) FEET HIGH. DOG MUST RETURN TO HIS HANDLER ON COMMAND.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE

ACCEPTABLE

UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS: _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

54

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE II - AGILITY EXERCISE

BROAD JUMP EXERCISE

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG JUMPS FIVE (5) BROADS, OF GRADUATED HEIGHTS ON COMMAND WITHOUT ASSISTANCE OR MOVEMENT OF HANDLER. RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - DOG JUMPS FIVE (5) BROADS, OF GRADUATED HEIGHTS ON COMMAND AND MAY MOVE TO SIDE OF JUMPS. RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - REFUSES TO JUMP OR RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND.

COMMENTS:

BROAD JUMP-DOG WILL, OFF LEAD, AND AT COMMAND OF HANDLER, JUMP FIVE (5) BROADS, OF GRADUATED HEIGHT FROM FOUR (4) TO TWELVE (12) INCHES, EXTENDED TO A MINIMUM OF EIGHT (8) FEET. AFTER CLEARING JUMPS, DOG WILL RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE
ACCEPTABLE
UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS: _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

55

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE II - AGILITY EXERCISE

CATWALK EXERCISE

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG WILL CLIMB LADDER, STOP ON TOP AND RETURN TO HANDLER, ALL OFF LEAD AND ON COMMAND, WITHOUT ASSISTANCE OR ENCOURAGEMENT FROM HANDLER.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - HANDLER MAY ENCOURAGE HIS DOG AS NEEDED TO CLIMB. HANDLER MAY WALK WITH HIS DOG WITHOUT TOUCHING HIM.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - DOG REFUSES TO CLIMB.

COMMENTS:

CATWALK - DOG WILL, OFF LEAD, AND AT COMMAND OF HANDLER, CLIMB A LADDER SIX (6) FEET HIGH, TO AN EIGHTEEN (18) INCH WIDE PLATFORM, EIGHT (8) FOOT LONG. DOG WILL WALK ACROSS PLATFORM, COME DOWN RAMP, AND RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE
ACCEPTABLE
UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS: _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

56

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE II - AGILITY EXERCISE

SCALING WALL EXERCISE

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG SURMOUNTS THE WALL AND RETURNS TO HANDLER ON COMMAND, WITHOUT ENCOURAGEMENT OR ASSISTANCE FROM THE HANDLER.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - HANDLER MAY USE VERBAL ENCOURAGEMENT AND MOVE WITH HIS DOG, WITHOUT TOUCHING THE DOG.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - DOG REFUSES TO JUMP.

COMMENTS:

SCALING WALL-DOG WILL, OFF LEAD, AND AT COMMAND OF THE HANDLER, SURMOUNT A SOLID WALL, AT LEAST SIX (6) FEET OFF THE GROUND. AFTER THE EXERCISE, DOG WILL RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE
ACCEPTABLE
UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS: _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

57

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE II - AGILITY EXERCISE

DRAIN PIPE EXERCISE

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG WILL CRAWL THROUGH PIPE AND RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND, WITHOUT ENCOURAGEMENT OR ASSISTANCE FROM THE HANDLER.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - HANDLER MAY USE VERBAL ENCOURAGEMENT AND MOVE WITH HIS DOG, WITHOUT TOUCHING THE DOG.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - DOG REFUSES TO CRAWL THROUGH THE PIPE ON COMMAND.

COMMENTS:

DRAIN PIPE - DOG WILL, OFF LEAD, AND AT COMMAND OF THE HANDLER, CRAWL THROUGH AN AVERAGE SIZE DRAIN PIPE, EIGHTEEN (18) TO THIRTY (30) INCHES IN DIAMETER, AT LEAST TEN (10) FEET LONG. DOG WILL RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE
ACCEPTABLE
UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS: _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

58

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE III - SCENT DETECTION

EVIDENCE SEARCH EXERCISE

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG SHOWS AVERAGE WILLINGNESS TO SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE, WITHOUT ASSISTANCE OF HANDLER; AND WITHIN SIX (6) MINUTES, ALERT OR RETRIEVE FIVE(5) ARTICLES.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - DOG SHOWS AVERAGE WILLINGNESS TO SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE, WITH SOME DIRECTION FROM THE HANDLER.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - DOG SHOWS NO WILLINGNESS TO SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE, AND DOES NOT ALERT OR RETRIEVE ON EVIDENCE.

COMMENTS:

EVIDENCE SEARCH-DOG WILL, OFF LEAD, DEMONSTRATE THE SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE CONTAINING HUMAN SCENT. THERE WILL BE FIVE ARTICLES FROM FOLLOWING: PLASTIC CREDIT CARD, PAPER MATCH BOOK, SHOTGUN SHELL, LEATHER WALLET, WOOD HANDLE SCREWDRIVER, CIG. PACK, OR METAL HANDGUN. AREA WILL BE 40X40 FEET, AND ALLOTTED TIME OF SIX(6) MINUTES.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE
ACCEPTABLE
UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS: _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

59

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE III - SCENT DETECTION

AREA SEARCH EXERCISE

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG DEPLOYED IN AREA USING NO APPARENT SEARCH PATTERN, BUT COVERS AREA, WITHOUT ASSISTANCE OF HANDLER. HANDLER DEMONSTRATES ABILITY TO READ DOG. DOG'S ALERT MUST BE APPARENT TO EXAMINERS.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - SEARCH OF AREA, WITH ASSISTANCE FROM THE HANDLER.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - DOG IS UNABLE TO LOCATE THE HIDDEN SUSPECT IN THE AREA AND IN THE ALLOTTED TIME.

COMMENTS:

AREA SEARCH-DOG WILL, SEARCH AREA APPROXIMATELY ONE (1) ACRE OF HIGHLY VEGETATED AREA FOR A HIDDEN SUSPECT. THE DOG WILL HAVE TEN (10) MINUTES TO COMPLETE AND FIND THE HIDDEN SUSPECT.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE
ACCEPTABLE
UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS: _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

60

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE III - SCENT DETECTION

BUILDING SEARCH EXERCISE

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG LOCATES THE SUSPECT IN A BUILDING IN THE ALLOTTED TIME AND WORKS WITH HANDLER. DOG ALERTS VOCALLY OR PHYSICALLY AS APPROPRIATE.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - DOG SHOWS ADEQUATE INTEREST, LOCATES THE SUSPECT IN ALLOTTED TIME WITH HANDLER ASSISTANCE. DOG ALERTS VOCALLY OR PHYSICALLY AS APPROPRIATE.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - DOG EXCEEDS TIME, LACK OF INTEREST, FAIL TO LOCATE SUSPECT.

COMMENTS:

BUILDING SEARCH-DOG WILL, OFF LEAD, DEMONSTRATE PROFICIENCY IN SEARCHING FOR, LOCATING, ALERTING, AND APPREHENDING A HIDDEN SUSPECT CONCEALED INSIDE A BUILDING OF APPROXIMATELY 10,000 SQUARE FEET. TIME ALLOTTED WILL BE TEN (10) MINUTES.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

REMARKS: _____

DATE: _____

61

TRACKING EXERCISE

REMARKS: _____
DATE: _____

62

PHASE IV - CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG WILL, ON ONE COMMAND, HOLD HIS POSITION AND DOES NOT MOVE OR BREAK. THE DOG IS UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL OF HANDLER.

B. ACCEPTABLE - DOG DOES NOT BREAK HIS POSITION, AND CAN BE KEPT IN POSITION BY THE HANDLER, USING VOICE COMMANDS.

C. UNACCEPTABLE - DOG BREAKS POSITION TO CHASE SUSPECT AND CANNOT BE CONTROLLED BY HANDLER, OR HAS TO BE PHYSICALLY RESTRAINED.

FALSE START-DOG WILL, ON COMMAND REMAIN AT HANDLERS SIDE WHEN COMMANDED, WHILE SUSPECT RUNS APPROXIMATELY 30 FEET. HANDLER WILL BE ALLOWED TO KEEP DOG IN POSITION BY VOICE ONLY. LACK OF ABILITY OF HANDLER TO PREVENT DOG FROM ATTACKING WILL BE MAJOR FAULT.

EXAMINER'S NAME:

REMARKS _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

63

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE IV - CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

TERMINATION WITHOUT ENGAGEMENT

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG WILL ON COMMAND, GIVE CHASE
AND RETURN TO HANDLER INSTANTLY
ON COMMAND, OR HOLDS THE DIRECTED
COMMANDED POSITION INSTANTLY.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - DOG WILL ON COMMAND, GIVE CHASE
AND RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND,
OR HOLDS THE DIRECTED COMMANDED
POSITION.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - DOG REFUSES TO GIVE CHASE, REFUSES
TO RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND, OR
PERFORM THE DIRECTED COMMAND OF
STOPPING PURSUIT, OR ENGAGES SUSPECT.

COMMENTS:

TERMINATION-DOG WILL, ON COMMAND PURSUE FLEEING SUSPECT
AND MUST DEMONSTRATE ABILITY TO TERMINATE
PURSUE WITHOUT ENGAGING SUSPECT. DOG MUST
TRAVEL DISTANCE OF 40 FEET BEFORE COMMAND
IS GIVEN TO DOG. DOG MUST HOLD POSITION OF
SIT OR DOWN AND NOT ENGAGE SUSPECT.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE
ACCEPTABLE
UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

64

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE IV - CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

APPREHEND AND HOLD

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG WILL, ON COMMAND, GIVE CHASE IMMEDIATELY; SOLIDLY AND STRONGLY APPREHEND AND HOLD THE SUSPECT, AND RELEASE INSTANTLY ON COMMAND.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - DOG WILL, ON COMMAND, GIVE CHASE, APPREHEND AND HOLD THE SUSPECT AND RELEASE ON COMMAND.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - DOG REFUSES TO GIVE CHASE, DOES NOT APPREHEND THE SUSPECT OR WILL NOT RELEASE ON COMMAND.

COMMENTS:

APPREHEND AND HOLD-DOG WILL, ON COMMAND, APPREHEND AND HOLD A FLEEING SUSPECT. DOG WILL, ON COMMAND, RELEASE THE SUSPECT AND RETURN TO HANDLER. DOG MAY SIT OR DOWN AT THE SUSPECT IN A GUARD POSITION WITHOUT TOUCHING OR ENGAGING THE SUSPECT.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE
ACCEPTABLE
UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS _____

DATE: _____

STATE OF TEXAS
TEXAS COMMISSION ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
STANDARDS AND EDUCATION

65

POLICE WORKING DOG PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

PHASE IV - CRIMINAL APPREHENSION

HANDLER PROTECTION

GRADING REQUIREMENTS:

- A. ABOVE AVERAGE - DOG WILL, IMMEDIATELY, WITHOUT COMMAND
ATTACK SUSPECT WHEN HANDLER IS
ASSAULTED, NO HESITATION UNDER GUN
FIRE. RETURN IMMEDIATELY ON COMMAND.
- B. ACCEPTABLE - DOG WILL, WITHOUT COMMAND, ENGAGE
SUSPECT WHEN HANDLER IS ASSAULTED.
DOES NOT RETREAT UNDER GUNFIRE.
RETURN TO HANDLER ON COMMAND.
- C. UNACCEPTABLE - DOG DOES NOT ENGAGE THE SUSPECT
WHEN HANDLER IS ASSAULTED, RETREATS
UNDER GUNFIRE, AND WILL NOT RELEASE
ON COMMAND.

COMMENTS:

HANDLER PROTECTION-DOG WILL, FROM GUARD POSITION RESPOND
WITHOUT COMMAND TO AN ASSAULT TO THE
HANDLER AND UNDER GUNFIRE IN THE
DIRECTION OF THE DOG. UPON COMMAND
RELEASE THE SUSPECT AND RETURN TO
HANDLER OR GUARD POSITION.

HANDLER'S NAME: _____

POLICE WORKING DOG'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

EXAMINER'S NAME: _____

ABOVE AVERAGE
ACCEPTABLE
UNACCEPTABLE

REMARKS _____

DATE: _____