

**COUNTY OF MORRIS
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF**

BUREAU OF LAW ENFORCEMENT		REVISIONS				VOLUME #
ISSUE DATE: 08/09/96	# OF PAGES: 15	DATE	PAGE #	SECTION	APPROVAL	VII
VOLUME TITLE: Special Services Division		07/2011	N/A	N/A		CHAPTER # 4
		04/2013	N/A	N/A		
SUBJECT: Emergency Services Section: Canine Training		09/2013	6	4:4.2 #3		DISTRIBUTION: All Sworn Personnel
		09/2014	6	4:4.1 #2 C 4:4.2 #3		
SHERIFF JAMES M. GANNON		05/2017	2	4:3 #3 & #4		
			3	4:4 #1		
			6	4:4.1 #C		
			7	4:4.2 #3 4:4.2 #7		
ISSUING AUTHORITY'S SIGNATURE		CALEA ACCREDITATION STANDARDS:				EVALUATION DATE: 05/2019 (LB)
MCPO/AG REFERENCE:		41.1.4b				
<u>AG Guidelines: K-9 Training July 2002</u> <u>MCPO Directive: Volume 1 Chapter 5</u>						

4:1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the training of the Morris County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Section - Canines.

*NOTE: Numbers in brackets [] are accreditation standard references.

4:2 POLICY

It will be the policy of the Morris County Sheriff's Office to provide the specialized training of police dogs to requesting law enforcement agencies primarily throughout Morris County.

4:3 DEFINITIONS

- 1) **SENIOR CANINE TRAINER:** The Officer assigned by the section sergeant to coordinate canine training as outlined and in accordance with the New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines for police dogs and in accordance with the Morris County Sheriff's Office policies.
- 2) **CANINE TRAINER:** The Officer acting in this capacity will do so in accordance with the New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines for police dogs and will assist the senior canine trainer and in accordance with the Morris County Sheriff's Office policies.
- 3) **CANINE TRAINERS ARE CLASSIFIED INTO TWO CATEGORIES: Canine Trainer and Supervising Canine Trainer. Each Canine Trainer position is divided into two subcategories of Patrol Canine Trainer and Specialty. Each title is given with the approval of the Emergency Services Sergeant or Senior Canine Trainer in accordance with New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines dated June 2002.**
- 4) **ASSISTANT CANINE TRAINER: An individual designated by the Senior Canine Trainer to assist Canine Trainer(s)/Senior Canine Trainer with everyday training duties and responsibilities.**
- 5) **TRAINING INSTRUCTOR:** An Officer giving instruction to students who are prospective canine handlers or certified canine handlers. Training instructors can consist of officers who are canine trainers according to New Jersey Attorney General Guidelines or as designated by the ESS Sergeant and in accordance with the Morris County Sheriff's Office policies.
- 6) **CANINE HANDLER:** A Morris County Sheriff's Officer or any individual who is training or is trained in the handling, care, maintenance, performance and capabilities of a police dog.
- 7) **POLICE DOG:** A dog used for law enforcement purposes or any law enforcement related activity.
- 8) **CANINE TEAM:** A combination of a canine handler and police dog in training or working in tandem.
- 9) **PATROL CANINE HANDLER:** The canine handler will be a duly sworn Sheriff's Officer or Investigator who has successfully completed training in the obedience, agility, tracking, scent work, criminal apprehension, and handler protection skills of the police dog. This Officer will be trained in the role of the police dog, care of the police dog, techniques of field procedures, theories and methods regarding odor and scent, the agency's policies and procedures, legal issues and accepted methods of canine deployment. The Officer will know the capabilities of his dog's sense of smell, sound, and sight so the dog may be deployed to the Sheriff's Office's best advantage.
- 10) **SUBSTANCE / EXPLOSIVE DETECTION CANINE HANDLER:** The Substance / Explosive Detection canine handler will be a duly sworn Sheriff's Officer or Investigator who

has successfully completed training in the obedience, agility, and scent work of the police dog, This Officer will be trained in the role of the police dog, care of the police dog, techniques of field procedures, theories and methods regarding odor and scent of substances, the agency's policies and procedures, legal issues and accepted methods of canine deployment. The Officer will understand the agency policies and accepted methods of substance/explosive detection listed therein (volume VII, chapters 4 – 7). The Officer will know the capabilities of his police dog so the dog may be deployed to the Sheriff's Office's best advantage.

- 10) **PATROL CANINE:** The patrol canine will be a canine meeting the general physical requirements, which has been trained in agility, obedience, scent work, criminal apprehension, and handler protection. Upon completion of training in the above listed areas, the Special Services Division Commander must approve the canine for use.
- 11) **SUBSTANCE / EXPLOSIVE DETECTION CANINE:** The Sheriff's substance/explosive detection canine will be a canine that has been trained in obedience and the detection of substances and/or explosives in various situations. Upon completion of training in this area, the Special Services Division Commander must approve the canine for use.
- 12) **ACCELERANT DETECTION CANINE:** The Sheriff's accelerant detection canine will be a canine that has been trained in obedience, agility and the detection of accelerant substances in various situations. Upon completion of training in this area, the Special Services Division Commander must approve the canine for use.
- 13) **SEARCH AND RESCUE CANINE:** The Search and Rescue canine will be a canine that has been trained in obedience, agility, and the detection of human scent of a living person, above or below ground. Upon completion of training in this area, the Special Services Division Commander must approve the canine for use.
- 14) **CADAVER DETECTION CANINE:** The Cadaver Detection canine will be a canine that has been trained in obedience, agility, and the detection of human scent of a dead person, above or below ground. Upon completion of training in this area, the Special Services Division Commander must approve the canine for use.
- 15) **DECOY:** A person or people designated to take a bite from a dog in a training capacity, prepared to take a bite in a training capacity, causing the dog to want to bite in a training capacity or providing fulfillment of the dog's drive in completing any type of canine exercise.

4:4 TRAINING

[41.1.4b]

- 1) All Officer and canine training will be held in compliance with the Attorney General K-9 Guidelines, a copy of which will be kept on file in an accessible location by the Special Services Division Commander and the Emergency Services Section Sergeant.
- 2) In all training classes, the Canine Training Officer instructing the class has the discretion to identify those areas of instruction, which would be more effectively taught by a specialist. It is the responsibility of the instructing Canine Training Officer to determine whether or not the background or knowledge of the specialist is sufficient. The Senior Canine Training Officer

for the Morris County Sheriff's Office must approve the use of any and all specialists supplementing canine training.

- 3) A safety briefing will be read to prospective canine handlers in any canine training class conducted by the Morris County Sheriff's Office. It will be read at the beginning of each training day for the first four (4) weeks of the course. Thereafter, it will be read at the beginning of each training week for the remainder of the course. The Emergency Services Section Sergeant, Senior Canine Trainer, or the Canine Training Officer conducting the class will be responsible for reading this safety briefing. This information will also be posted in a conspicuous location for easy review, at any time, by any personnel assigned to the Morris County Sheriff's Office Emergency Services Section.
- 4) The information was created to facilitate a safe environment for canine handlers, canine trainers and other personnel involved with the Morris County Sheriff's Office Canine Training Program. The safety briefing illustrates basic actions to take to avoid or respond to canine related training accidents. These actions will be adhered to whether training at the Morris County Sheriff's Office training site or at a remote training location. Compliance with the following is mandatory.
 - A. Police dogs will not be handled or touched by personnel other than their handlers, except:
 1. As authorized by a Canine Training Officer; or
 2. When immediate and necessary action is needed to prevent injury to the police dog, other police dogs or personnel.
 - B. Police dogs will be on a leash at all times unless instructed otherwise by a Canine Training Officer.
 - C. Police dogs will remain a minimum of twenty (20) feet away from each other, unless instructed otherwise by a Canine Training Officer.
 - D. When a police dog gets loose and is unauthorized to be off the leash, the first person that notices this will shout "loose dog".
 1. All other people who hear this will also call out "loose dog".
 2. Canine handlers who have police dogs on a leash will put on a short leash and bring their dogs between their legs holding their dog in a secure position. This will be done as they call out "loose dog" after they hear the initial alarm.
 3. Canine handlers whose dogs are authorized to be off leach will recall their dogs, put on a short leash, and bring their dogs between their legs holding their dog in a secure position.

- E. If a dog comes in contact with another dog and a fight occurs, both canine handlers will “walk” up their leashes shouting “foeystas”, “ous”, or “out” as appropriate and in a continual manner until the dogs separate.
 - 1. If upon reaching the head of the dogs they still have contact with each other, each handler will keep a secure grip on their leash and choke their respective dog out from contact. The appropriate commands will still be called out at the same time.
 - 2. Upon the separation of the dogs, the canine handlers will cease corrective action and walk their respective dogs away in opposite directions.

- F. After a dogfight and separation the dogs will be checked for injuries.
 - 1. The appropriate medical treatment will be made or sought as circumstances dictate for either dog or canine handler.
 - 2. The Canine Trainer and ESS Sergeant will be notified of the event and of any injuries sustained by the police dogs or the canine handlers.
 - 3. Dog injuries will be evaluated either by a Canine Trainer or the ESS Sergeant prior to transportation to a veterinary facility. If the evaluation by the Canine Trainer or the ESS Sergeant cannot be done in a timely fashion or the injuries are deemed debilitating or potentially fatal to the dog by the handler then the dog will be transported immediately to a veterinary facility.

- G. If a dog attacks its handler or any other person the handler will immediately begin the previously stated corrective actions. The handler is responsible and will be held accountable for the protection of himself and any other person coming in contact with the dog.
 - 1. If the canine handler is unable or unwilling to get the dog under control, then the responsibility falls on the nearest Canine Training Officer. This responsibility will fall on the nearest canine handler without a dog present, if the Canine Training Officer is unable to rectify the situation, or is unable to be present in a timely manner. They will assist the Canine Training Officer or take over corrective actions.
 - 2. If a canine handler shows that they are unable to physically (not due to injuries sustained during corrective actions) or mentally handle the administration of the corrective actions needed to bring the dog under control, the canine handler will be removed from the Canine Training Course. The ESS Sergeant will begin the investigation to determine the canine handlers’ fitness to continue any canine training at the Morris County Sheriff’s Office Emergency Services Section Canine Training Facility.

- H. During any portion of the bite-work training, the calling out of the word “**terminate**” by the canine handler, decoy, training instructor or any other person present will bring an **immediate** stop to all actions.
- I. All personnel will be trained in the use of the authorized protective equipment for bite-work.
- J. The type of protective equipment, if any, worn by personnel involved in bite-work training will be dictated by the type of scenario, type of training, or the discretion of the Canine Trainer.
- K. All handlers in a basic student status will wear a helmet when wearing the full bite suit.
- L. In hot and/or humid weather, fresh liquids will be immediately available for personnel conducting training with the full bite suit.

4:4.1 Qualifications for the Senior Canine Training Officer

- 1) The Senior Canine Trainer will be selected by the ESS Sergeant and approved by the Special Services Division Commander.
- 2) The Senior Canine Trainer must:
 - A. Be a trained and certified canine handler;
 - B. Successfully complete a “Methods of Instruction Course” approved by the Police Training Commission;
 - C. Have two (2) years experience as a canine trainer;
 - D. Have experience in conducting a basic patrol, explosive detection, substance detection, search and rescue, and cadaver detection canine class (with the exception of those areas of instruction in the classes appropriately conducted by qualified specialists);
 - E. Successfully trained and certified a minimum of 20 canine teams (not all done in one class); and
 - F. Conduct or assist in the delivery of one (1) or more basic canine training courses every three (3) years.

4:4.2 Qualifications for Canine Training Officers

Canine Training Officers must:

- 1) Be a trained and certified canine handler;
- 2) Successfully complete a “Methods of Instruction Course” approved by the Police Training Commission;

- 3) Have five (5) years experience as a canine handler;
- 4) Have experience in assisting the Senior Canine Training Officer in conducting a basic patrol, or explosive detection, or substance detection, or search and rescue, or cadaver detection canine class (with the exception of those areas of instruction in the classes appropriately conducted by qualified specialists);
- 5) Have successfully assisted in training and certifying a minimum of ten (10) canine teams (not all done in one class); and
- 6) Conduct or assist in the delivery of one (1) or more basic canine training courses every three (3) years.
- 7) Assistant Canine Trainer- an individual designated by the Senior Canine Trainer to assist Canine Trainers(s)/Senior Canine Trainer with everyday training duties and responsibilities.

4:4.3 Duties and Responsibilities of the Senior Canine Training Officer

The Senior Canine Training Officer will be responsible for the following canine operations and training related duties, which will include, but not be limited to the following:

- 1) Directly overseeing all canine training conducted by the Morris County Sheriff's Office;
- 2) Reviewing all training reports and records for canine basic training, canine certifications and canine evaluations;
- 3) Evaluating each handler and each canine for proficiency and making every effort to improve their ability;
- 4) Conducting canine training classes;
- 5) Developing and implementing a training outline and curriculum; and
- 6) Inspecting and reporting deficiencies in the training site or equipment.

4:4.4 Duties and Responsibilities of Canine Training Officers

Canine Training Officers will be responsible for the following canine operations and training related duties, which will include, but not be limited to the following:

- 1) Conducting canine training classes;
- 2) Assisting in the development of training;
- 3) Completing reports and records for canine basic training, canine certifications and canine evaluations; and
- 4) Inspecting and reporting deficiencies in the training site or equipment.

4:4.5 Training Site Requirements

The training site should have the following equipment and standards met in order to maintain the quality and integrity of instruction offered by the Morris County Sheriff's Office:

- 1) An agility course with obstacles that adequately test the canine and simulate working conditions;
- 2) An adequate amount of land for a 1000 yard track with different geographical conditions; and
- 3) Access to a two-story building or structure containing a hallway with doors off the hallway to be used in building searches.

4:4.6 Canine Handler Training

All canine handlers trained by the Morris County Sheriff's Office will be trained in, be familiar with, and demonstrate knowledge in the following areas:

- 1) The role and use of the police dog in the past and present;
- 2) The commands, skills and procedures used for canine training, effective utilization and operations;
- 3) The legal issues and concerns involving the use of a police dog, issues dealing with policy and procedure and the need for clear policy regarding the use of a police dog as a force option and its specialty capabilities;
- 4) How to properly complete a police report for any given situation requiring the use of a police dog;
- 5) The record keeping requirements and informational need concerning police dog operations and activities; and
- 6) How to properly care and handle the police dog under routine conditions and emergency care conditions.

4:4.7 Patrol Canine Training

The following outline illustrates, by level, the instructional areas in which a police dog needs to successfully complete in order to be considered for certification as a Patrol Canine. The Canine Training Officer may alter the amount of time spent training at each level, as he sees necessary, with approval from the ESS Sergeant, however the training should be completed within a 16 week period.

Apprehension techniques taught in the Morris County Sheriff's Office Patrol Canine Training Program are centered on training the police dog to become proficient at the bite and hold method.

<u>LEVEL 1</u>	Orientation Dog Walks Tracking Bucket Training Principles of Conditioning Practical Demonstrations	<u>LEVEL 2</u>	Controlled Aggression Heel Work Tracking Practicals
<u>LEVEL 3</u>	Controlled Aggression Heel Work Tracking Practicals	<u>LEVEL 4</u>	Obedience Controlled Aggression Heel Work Tracking Practicals
<u>LEVEL 5</u>	Field Search Controlled Aggression Heel Work Obedience Tracking	<u>LEVEL 6</u>	Building Search Field Search Heel Work Obedience Tracking
<u>LEVEL 7</u>	Building Search Field Search Heel Work Obedience Tracking Controlled Aggression	<u>LEVEL 8</u>	Building Search Field Search Heel Work Obedience Tracking Controlled Aggression
<u>LEVEL 9</u>	Controlled Aggression Building Search Tracking Field Search	<u>LEVEL 10</u>	Evidence Recovery Building Search Field Search Heel Work Obedience Tracking Controlled Aggression
<u>LEVEL 11</u>	Evidence Recovery Building and Field Searches Heel Work Obedience Tracking Controlled Aggression	<u>LEVEL 12</u>	Controlled Aggression Tracking Tactical Obedience Scouting Building Search Evidence Recovery
<u>LEVEL 13</u>	Night Training Controlled Aggression Tracking Tactical Obedience Scouting Building Search Evidence Recovery	<u>LEVEL 14</u>	Night Training Scenarios

Scenarios

LEVEL 15 Certification

LEVEL 16 Certification

4:4.8 Substance Detection Canine Training

The following outline illustrates, by session, the instructional areas that a police dog needs to successfully complete in order to be considered for certification as a Substance Detection Canine. The Canine Training Officer may alter the amount of time spent training at each level, as well as either passive or aggressive response, as he sees necessary, with approval from the ESS Sergeant, however the training should be completed within a 12-14 week period.

- LEVEL 1 Obedience, heelwork, and distance control.
Marijuana – imprinting.
Towel Throw – Straight into the wind or Hand Switches.
- LEVEL 2 Marijuana – imprinting.
Towel Throws – More advanced, environmental training with throws outside (in and out of obstacles) or Hand Switches.
- LEVEL 3 Marijuana – imprinting.
Towel throws – in and out of buildings, interior obstacles or Hand Switches.
- LEVEL 4 Marijuana – imprinting.
Towel Hides – Mixed in with throws. Begin indication training with towels.
- LEVEL 5 Marijuana – Canvas bag hides, towel hides, indication training.
- LEVEL 6 Marijuana – Canvas bag hides, towel hides, indication training, vehicle searches begin and continue throughout the training.
- LEVEL 7 Marijuana – Transition session, no secondary odors training begins, and substitution suggested. 70% Canvas bag (some self-reward), 20% Marijuana alone (transition), 10% Towel.
- LEVEL 8 Marijuana – Canvas bag hides, marijuana hides, more substitution than reward.
- LEVEL 9 Heroin – Canvas bag hides (instructor’s option), and/or plug in.
- LEVEL 10 Cocaine – Canvas bag hides (instructor’s option), and/or plug in.
- LEVEL 11 Methamphetamine – Canvas bag hides (instructor’s option), and/or plug in.

*As soon as the dogs show proficiency with any of the odors at differing amounts and differing packaging, the same odors from different procured sources will be used.

*On leash searching alternating between off leash (undirected) searching should begin between the fourth and sixth level.

LEVEL 12 Certification.

4:4.9 Explosive Detection Canine Training

The following outline illustrates, by session, the instructional areas that a police dog needs to successfully complete in order to be considered for certification as an Explosive Detection Canine. The Canine Training Officer may alter the amount of time spent training at each level, as he sees necessary, with approval from the ESS Sergeant, however the training should be completed within a 12 week period.

LEVEL 1 Obedience, heelwork, and distance control.
Dynamite – imprinting.
Hand switches.

LEVEL 2 Dynamite – imprinting.
Hand switches.

LEVEL 3 Dynamite – imprinting.
Hand switches, wheel, line type search and simple searches.

LEVEL 4 Dynamite - Wheel, line type search, and simple searches.

LEVEL 5 Dynamite - Wheel, line type search, and simple searches, vehicle searches.

LEVEL 6 Black Powder and vehicle searches.

LEVEL 7 Smokeless Powder and vehicle searches.

LEVEL 8 Plastic and vehicle searches.

LEVEL 9 Anfo and available derivatives of the other previous training aids and vehicle searches.

LEVEL 10 Certification.

4:4.10 Accelerant Detection Canine Training

The following outline illustrates, by session, the instructional areas that a police dog needs to successfully complete in order to be considered for certification as an Accelerant Detection Canine. The Canine Training Officer may alter the amount of time spent training at each level, as he sees necessary, with approval from the ESS Sergeant, however the training should be completed within a 12 week period.

LEVEL 1 Obedience, heelwork, and distance control.
A ball with an odor is thrown into the wind. A ball with a gasoline or accelerant odor is thrown using crosswinds. The dog sees all the throws.

- LEVEL 2 A ball with an odor is thrown using crosswinds. A ball is placed upwind and then using a crosswind.
- LEVEL 3 A ball with odor is buried in view of the dog. Then alternate between burial in view of the dog and burial not in view of the dog.
- LEVEL 4 Same as session 3 with most of the hides planted before the dog sees the ball.
- LEVEL 5 Most of the hides planted before the dog sees the ball and only one (1) drop of gasoline on the ball. Then work with six (6) drops of gasoline on other items only slightly buried.
- LEVEL 6 Work with a buried ball with only one (1) drop of gasoline on the ball. There are only three (3) trials in this fashion. Then work with six (6) drops of gasoline on other items only slightly buried with some trials completed inside buildings.
- LEVEL 7 Work with a buried ball with only less than one (1) drop of gasoline on the ball. There are only three (3) trials in this fashion. Then work with less than one (1) drop of gasoline on other items only slightly buried with some trails completed inside buildings.
- LEVEL 8 New odors are introduced where the ball is slightly buried and out of the dogs view. As the dog improves the ball is buried deeper.
- LEVEL 9 Gasoline is placed on pre-burnt objects. The new odor is introduced where the object is slightly buried and out of the dogs view. As the dog improves the object is buried deeper.
- LEVEL 10 All odors placed on burnt objects.
- LEVEL 11 Introduce objects and areas burned with accelerants.
- LEVEL 12 Certification.

4:4.11 Search and Rescue Canine Training

- 1) The search and rescue training objectives are as follows:
 - A. To train the police dog to search a given area for a minimum of twenty (20) minutes with drive and enthusiasm;
 - B. To train the police dog to locate the source of airborne scent or to get as close to the source as possible;
 - C. To train the police dog to give an unaided and consistent positive indication to the find whether the find is in view or not;
 - D. To train the canine handler in the basics in working a “hasty search”; and

E. To train the canine handler techniques on how to redirect his police dog during the search.

2) The following outline illustrates, by level, the instructional areas which a police dog needs to successfully complete in order to be trained in the “hasty search” phase of a search and rescue operation. After successfully completing this training, the police dog will be eligible for certification trails. The Canine Training Officer may alter the amount of time spent training at each level, as he sees necessary, with approval from the ESS Sergeant.

LEVEL 1

1. *Bark at the ball* – A ball is flashed causing barking.
2. *Chase a decoy that has the ball* – Beginning at 15 feet, the dog watches the decoy run away with the ball. When the decoy stops the dog is released with a “find him” command. The canine handler prior to the command can excite the dog. The dog is rewarded with the ball upon reaching the decoy. The distance is gradually increased to 30 feet.
3. *Return to canine handler when called* – Callbacks are started at 4 feet and increased to 30 feet. The dog will return to the handler on the “come” command and will be rewarded with the ball.
4. *Begin heelwork* – Left to right turns (circles) gradually squaring off.

LEVEL 2

1. *Bark at the ball* – The dog will bark at the ball with less flashing of the ball.
2. *Dog chases and searches for the decoy* – The decoy is placed out for the dog before the dog’s trial begins. The dog is excited by the canine handler and released with a “find him” command.
3. *Return to handler when called* – The dog should return to the canine handler from between 30 to 50 feet away on a “come” command. Practice with the dog is also done with the shorter distances (Not to be conducted with Level 2, Number 2).
4. *Heelwork and obedience* – Left and right turns, small and large circles. The dog is to sit when heelwork is halted. The dog will stay when the canine handler is up to six feet away. There will be no recalls done with this exercise.

LEVEL 3

1. *Bark at the ball* – The dog should bark at the decoy without the stimulus of the ball at least 50% of the time.
2. *Dog searches for the decoy* – The decoy runs into the woods or the tall grass while the dog watches. The decoy stops and is out of sight of the dog. The decoy is upwind from the dog and in a straight line from the

dog. The dog is excited by the canine handler and released with a “find him” command.

3. *Return to handler* – The dog should return to the canine handler from between 30 to 50 feet away on a “come” command. Practice with the dog is also done with the shorter distances (Not to be conducted with Level 3, Number 2). The dog’s praise to success ratio is lowered.
4. *Heelwork and obedience* – The dog will stay when the canine handler is six to twenty feet away. The canine handler recalls the dog. Reward is with praise half the time and play half the time. Heelwork is done at different paces.

LEVEL 4

1. *Bark at decoy* – The dog should bark at the decoy without being stimulated 50% of the time. The reward is to be at a high ratio when flashing the ball stimulates the dog and the dog barks.
2. *Dog searches for the decoy* – The decoy is hidden before the trial begins. The first few hides are upwind. Hides should then alternate between upwind and crosswind. The hides are placed from right to left at the top of the hide area. The hides do not have to be in a straight line from the dog and reward is always given on a find and bark from the dog.
3. *Return to handler* – The dog should return to the canine handler from between 30 to 50 feet away on a “come” command. Practice with the dog is also done with the shorter distances. This exercise is never done when finding or playing with a decoy. Begin re-directions and increase the distance to 50 – 100 feet. Praise only on 50% of the returns.
4. *Heelwork and obedience* - The dog will stay when the canine handler is six to twenty feet away. Heelwork is done at different paces. Add obstacles such as stairways, fire escapes, tunnels, fences, and piles of lumber, rocks, etc.

LEVEL 5

1. *Dog searches for the decoy*–The decoy hide is aged from 10 minutes on. Upwind and crosswind hides are used. Barks are rewarded on variable ratios and barks should rarely have to be stimulated.
2. *Returns and re-direction* – Upon command of the handler.

*Hides are done in tall fields, buried, or in the woods. These are done in daylight and at night. The first night practice scenario should be attempted in a secure area.

*While the dog is attempting to make a find, obstacles are included for the dog to overcome.

LEVEL 6 Certification.

4:4.12 Cadaver Detection Canine Training

The following outline illustrates, by session, the instructional areas in which a police dog needs to successfully complete in order to be considered for certification as a Cadaver Detection Canine. The Canine Training Officer may alter the amount of time spent training at each level, as he sees necessary, with approval from the ESS Sergeant.

- LEVEL 1 A ball with a cadaver scent thrown into the wind. A ball with a cadaver scent is thrown using crosswinds. Hides, which will be used for sessions 9 and 10, must be placed.
- LEVEL 2 A ball with a cadaver scent is thrown upwind, down wind and using crosswinds.
- LEVEL 3 A ball with cadaver scent is placed out upwind, down wind, and using crosswinds.
- LEVEL 4 A ball with cadaver scent is placed out in partially buried material. This is to get the dog to start the digging indication.
- LEVEL 5 A ball with cadaver scent buried in the ground and lightly covered.
- LEVEL 6 A ball with cadaver scent buried deeper in the ground and buried in other types of earthy material.
- LEVEL 7 Static material buried in the ground and lightly covered.
- LEVEL 8 Static material buried deeper in the ground and buried in other types of earthy material.
- LEVEL 9 Differing amounts of static material buried deeper in the ground, buried in other types of earthy material, and run a hide that was put out in session 1.
- LEVEL 10 A differing amount of static material is laying above ground, buried deeper in the ground, and buried in other types of earthy material. Also, run the remaining hide that was put out during training in level 1. The dog should **NOT** come in contact with the static material during the search.
- LEVEL 11 Certification.